

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SUFFOLK

INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY

AND

NATURAL HISTORY.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Suffolk Institute of Archæology,

And Natural History

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1848,

FOR THE

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ON THE

ANCIENT ARTS AND MONUMENTS

OF THE

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

VOLUME V.

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OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE LATE RICHARD ALMACK,
ESQ., F.S.A.

On January 1st, 1875, the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History was deprived by death of one of its oldest, most active, and most eminent members, Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A., and a Vice-President of the Institute, whose annual excursion meetings he constantly enlivened by his presence, and to whose *Proceedings* he contributed several of its most valuable papers. In the following sketch of his life, regarded principally from a literary point of view, the writer desires to express his thanks for various materials obligingly supplied by his son, H. H. Almack, Esq., E. M. Dewing, Esq., H. W. King, Esq., and Colonel Chester.

Mr. Almack was born on May 4th, 1799, at Cherriburton, in Yorkshire, and came to Melford in 1822, where he lived in the same house for no less than fifty-two years. He married in 1832 Frances, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Horn, formerly of the King's Dragoon Guards, to whose memory, after her death in 1840, he erected a mural tablet in Melford Church. By this lady he had four daughters and one son, who survive him. In addition to a large practice as a solicitor, he fulfilled for many years the duties of Clerk to the Magistrates at Melford, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the Hundred of Babergh. He was also appointed, at a later period, Chief Clerk of the Essex Courts. After he had resigned these offices a few years ago, the Lord Chancellor placed him in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Suffolk (Western Division). As a Magistrate he sat usually on the Bench at Melford, more rarely at Boxford, discharging his duties with the greatest care and fidelity.

As an antiquary he was well known both in this country and abroad. "I can bear testimony," writes Mr. H. W. King, "to his unwearied industry in archæological pursuits even at an advanced period of life. I have met him at the Literary Department of the Court of Probate working assiduously and laboriously in making excerpts from ancient wills for six hours at a time, with a but slight interval. He was always ready to impart any information that he possessed, and has frequently sent me notes and references, quite unsolicited, which he believed would be of use or interest to me." In 1831 he was elected a Fellow of the Society

of Antiquaries of London, of which he was one of the oldest members at the time of his death. In America he was well known to many, and became a member of several learned Societies there. Of the Massachusetts Historical Society he was, on the nomination of Mr. Savage, elected a corresponding member in 1842, and at the time of his death was the oldest English corresponding member. In 1863 he was made an honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania,* and in 1871 a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. A warm eulogium upon his memory is contained in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, February, 1875, page 447, by his great friend and admirer, the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, President of the Society, in a letter to the Recording Secretary, Mr. Deane, in which he says:—"Both Mr. Savage and myself have been indebted to him for valuable information, as well as for personal hospitality. I do not know where we shall look for any one who will be interested and able to help us in matters connected with old Suffolk, as Mr. Almack has helped us. My excellent friend, the late Hon. Nathan Appleton, was always glad to acknowledge Mr. Almack's kindness and his thoroughly antiquarian spirit, as his son, our accomplished and vigilant Cabinet-keeper, I am sure, will also do. Both of them, I believe, had partaken of the hospitality of Long Melford, and had seen, as I have done, something of the rich collection of antiquities which were accumulated there." He was one of the original members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, and read a paper at the second Quarterly General Meeting, in 1848, as well as at more than one subsequent meeting. He was likewise a member of the original Council of the Essex Archæological Society, in the formation of which he assisted.

As an antiquary, his tastes were more especially genealogical and heraldic; and there is probably no one now living who would have been so competent to write the history of Suffolk families as he.† This taste led him to form an extensive collection of engraved portraits, and among his pictures was a portrait of the last Earl Dudley, by Vandyke, which is considered to be one of the finest works of that master which this country contains. He was also fond of ancient documents and autographs of all kinds, of which he possessed a considerable collection, and which he was very fond of showing to

* "Mr. Almack was kind enough," writes Colonel Chester, "some years ago, to allow me to make a verbatim copy of his celebrated Penn Charter, with facsimiles of the signatures and seal, which I deposited with the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and at my instance he was then made an honorary member of that body."

† Mr. Dewing informs the writer that he knows that the historian of Thingoe

Hundred (Mr. Gage) was very desirous that Mr. Almack should undertake a portion of the History of Suffolk, more especially of the Hundred with which he (Mr. Almack) was connected. The *Visitation of Suffolk*, edited by J. Jackson Howard, LL D., and W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., was considerably indebted to Mr. Almack for its illustrations, both literary and pictorial, particularly in that part relating to the Cloptons of Suffolk.

those interested in such things, as the writer can testify by his own experience, and as others also have recorded. "Once travelling in the train with him," says a writer in the *Suffolk and Essex Free Press*, January 6, 1875, "the writer of this article recollects with what pride Mr. Almack showed him an original grant of land made to the grandfather of Oliver Cromwell, in the reign of King Henry VIII., and how his keen eyes glistened as he pointed to its fine preservation and the beauty of the calligraphy." The Hon. R. C. Winthrop mentions that he brought up to London, in the summer of 1874, the original of William Penn's Charter of Liberties to show to him, about the same time that he was exhibiting to the Society of Antiquaries a number of the original letters of Lady Rachel Russell. Indeed he frequently seems to have had relics of this kind about with him when travelling, and the writer remembers him showing to himself and others in a railway carriage a receipt signed by the last Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's.* He took great interest in church architecture, and was a member of the Committee of the Ely Diocesan Church Building Society; and it is to his great skill and patient exertions that the fragments of ancient painted glass,† full of heraldic and family interest, have been arranged as they now appear in the noble parish church at Long Melford. It will be in the recollection of many with what enthusiasm he expounded their history to the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, on July 21, 1869, when they visited Melford Church in the course of their excursions in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's. He also formed a small collection of coins found in the neighbourhood, which included more than one of Cunobeline (gold and copper); one of these is of excessive rarity and is probably the finest known example.‡

With regard to Mr. Almack's literary remains, they appear to be confined to communications and papers in the Transactions of various learned Societies; for (as his son observes) he could never be persuaded to write a book on any subject. The following brief enumeration of his papers, though probably imperfect, may not be unacceptable:—

(1.) Papers relating to Proceedings in the county of Kent, A.D. 1642—A.D. 1646. Edited from original MSS. in the possession of J. G. Weller Poley, Esq. Printed for the Camden Society, 1854. 4^{to}

(2.) Letters in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1828, June, 1835, and June, 1840. (The last also in *Brit. Mag.* for December.)

(3.) Communications to the Society of Antiquaries. Papers in the *Archæologia*, Vols. xxiii., xxviii., xxx., xxxi. (two), xxxviii., and xli.

* See Vol. IV. p. 401, of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute* for a facsimile.

† Sir W. Parker (*History of Long Melford*, p. 47), acknowledges the "debt of gratitude" which "all here owe to Mr. Almack" for his labours in the restoration

of the glass, "involving such archaeological knowledge as few but himself could bring to bear upon it."

‡ It is the same as that figured in Evans, *Coins of Anc. Brit.*, pl. xii., No. 8, but much finer.

Those on some Roman remains at Melford (Vol. xxviii., 461 *seq.*), and on the authenticity of the Paston Letters (Vol. xli., 33 *seq.*) are perhaps the most important. Also several communications from him in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, one, his latest literary work (it is believed) being dated June 11, 1874, on some letters of Lady Rachel Russell.

(4.) Paper in the *Miscellanea Genealogica* for July, 1870, edited by J. J. Howard, LL.D. (On the Skippon Family).

(5.) Papers in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History*, Vol. i., 50 *seq.* (White Swan Inn, Clare), Vol. ii., 73 *seq.* (Melford Church), Vol. iv., 123 *seq.* (Ketton and the Barnardiston Family).

(6.) Paper in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. i. (Notes on the Family of De Vere).

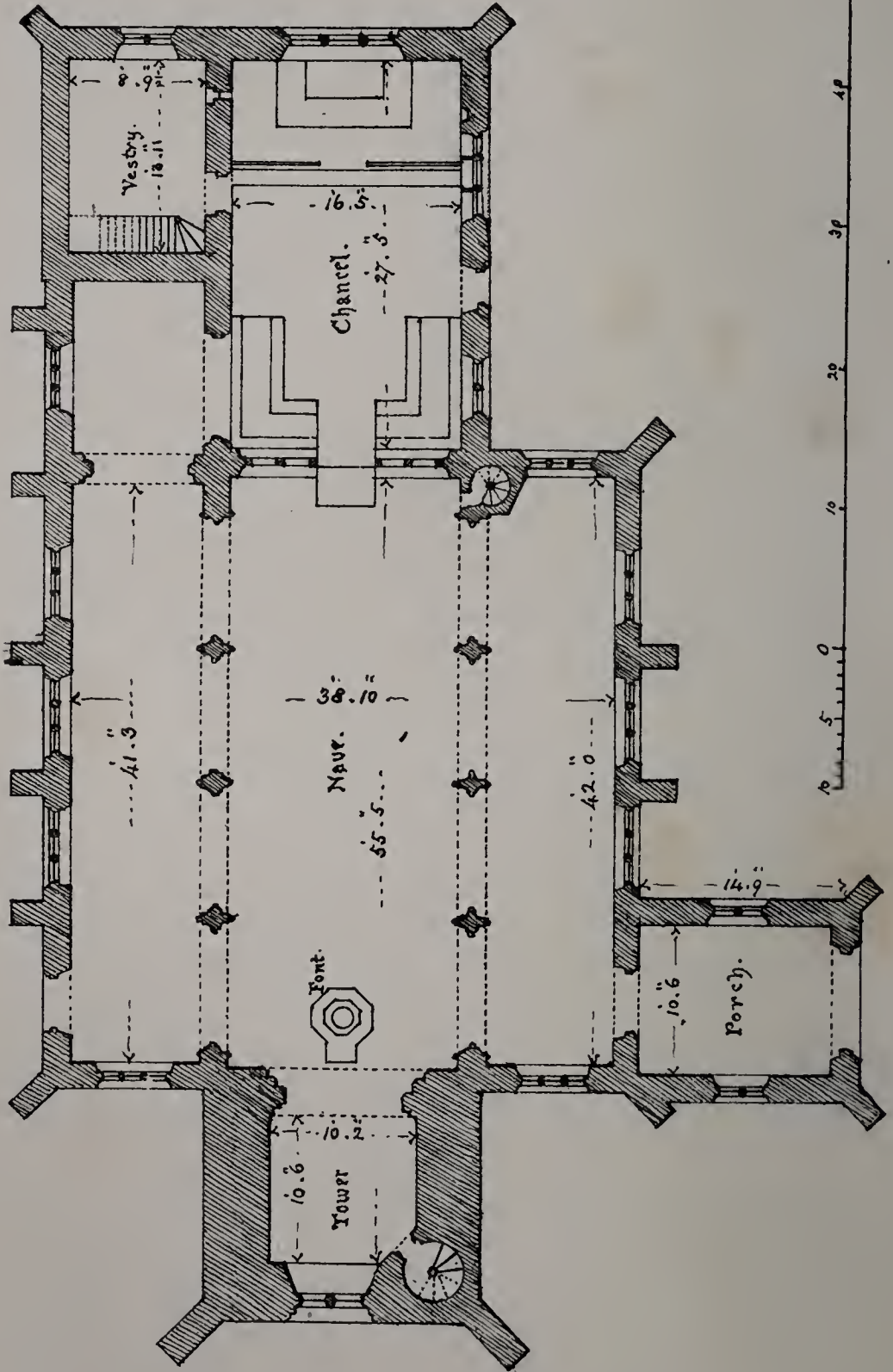
(7.) Copies of ancient Wills of the Almack Family, for Mr. Turner's paper in the *Archæological Journal* for 1843 (Vol. v., pp. 316-17).

It is almost needless to add that in private life he was deservedly beloved by all. His remains were interred in a vault in the Lady Chapel of Melford Church, on January 7, 1875.

CHURCHILL BABINGTON.

† S. Ethelbert, K. & M., Huggett.

GROUND PLAN.



MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF HESSETT.

PART II.

Dedication of the Church. A will, preserved in the Bury Registry, settles the question of the Dedication of the Church. Richard Nunne, of Hessel, who deceased in 1447, bequeathed a sum of money to the high altar of S. Ethelbert, King and *Martyr*.

The Feast of S. Ethelbert is found in the Roman Martyrology, compiled by Usuardus towards the close of the ninth century, and printed in 1515-21;* but is not in the calendar of either the York or the Sarum Missal, although the Sarum Use had been accepted in the county of Suffolk.† In the Hereford Missal the Saint is commemorated, as in the Martyrology of Usuardus, on the 20th of May, which is “a principal Feast,” and for seven days after with great solemnity, as the Patron of the Diocese and of the Cathedral. The Festival, though absent from the Sarum Missal, is inserted in the Calendar prefixed to “The Encheiridion,” or “The Hours according to Sarum Use,” printed in 1528 and in 1530; and is noticed in the Martyrology of Cologne and Lubeck, printed in 1490.

With the exception of the Cathedral of Hereford, and the Church of Marden, in Herefordshire, built on the spot

* *Acta Sanctorum*. Maii Tom. IV., p. 702.

† Mr. Maskell remarks:—“We have proof of the acceptance of the Use of Sarum in the county of Suffolk, from the fact that one of the Ordinals of that

Church, preserved in the library of the British Museum, was one of the service-books of the parish church of Rysby.’ *Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England; Preface lxi.* There is no record either of the date of its acceptance, nor of the Use which it displaced.

where the body of the murdered Ethelbert was buried, all the Churches* dedicated in his honour are either in, or upon the borders of, the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, which formed the old kingdom of East Anglia, and the ancient Diocese of Norwich. It was only natural that the memory of a Prince, so holy and so considerate of his people as he is reported to have been, should have been treasured by his Christian subjects; and that he himself should have been early enrolled by the popular devotion in the canon of the Saints.† The monks of Bedericksworth, ever anxious to raise their monastery into eminence, seem to have attempted to turn this popular devotion to account; and, with the view of adopting him as their patron, to have spread abroad reports of his miraculous agency in behalf of their community. For the author of one of the Abbey Registers quotes from a life of S. Ethelbert the quaint remark, "that it pleased God to adorn with the miracles of S. Ethelbert the place prepared for his kinsman, the celebrated King and Martyr S. Edmund."‡ Mr. Freeman § considers it to be a proof that "he was much thought of long after," that his name is given to one of the great gateways leading to the Cathedral Church of Norwich, which was not founded till the end of the eleventh century. The gateway now existing is of the date 1275.

Robert Braunch, who was presented by the Rectors. King to the Rectory in 1381, was not improbably the same person as was in 1384 Master of the College or

* The author of *The Calendar of the Anglican Church* states that *six* Churches in Norfolk, and *three* in Suffolk are dedicated in this name: Otten Belchamp, Essex, in the names of S. Ethelbert and All Saints; and Tannington, Suffolk, in

the names of S. Mary and S. Ethelbert." The three Churches in Suffolk are Falkenham, Herringswell, and Hessett; but in Norfolk I cannot discover more than five: Alby, Herringby, Larling, Thurton, and Wretham.

† The Sequence in the Mass for S. Ethelbert's-day in the Hereford Missal celebrates his holiness as a man and a king:—

Scepri florens majestate,
Sacra morum honestate,
Ethelberte, micuisti,
Dum hic regnum tenuisti.

Regni culmen quamvis nactus,
Nulla carnis labe tractus,
Cælebs semper exstitisti,
Quia Deum dilexisti.

‡ See Yates's *History of Bury*, p. 21.

§ *Old English History*, p. 87.

Hall of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, now called Trinity Hall.

The Church. The Church, though of moderate dimensions, presents features of great beauty and interest, which justify a careful examination and a lengthy description. Most of these are undoubtedly due to the architects who rebuilt the vestry, nave and aisles, and tower, and erected the chapel and the porch. No records remain to explain the causes which led to the destruction of the old building, and we have little beyond the architectural details to tell us the dates of the new. I do not think that these will warrant us in fixing an earlier date than the first quarter of the fifteenth century to the earliest part of the work, namely, the vestry proper. The architect of the new work has retained certain portions of the old work; for example, the chancel with its two doors, and the door of the north aisle, which are of the late Decorated period; and a careful observer will notice that the cills of the windows of the south aisle retain the stools of the old Decorated mullions. A similar economy in the use of old material may be seen in the cills of the windows of the north aisle of Gazeley Church. The clumsy construction of the newel staircase inside the tower, at the south-west angle, (necessitated by the elevation of the belfry floor above the much-heightened arch of the tower), by which the western window is forced out of the centre towards the north, gives ground for thinking that the old Decorated tower is the core of the present tower.

Measurements of the Church. The Church, as originally rebuilt, consisted of a nave, with north and south aisles, and western tower, a chancel, and a vestry. The following measurements give its internal dimensions:—

	Ft. In.		Ft. In.		Ft. In.
Length } of Chancel	{ 27 5 }	of Vestry	{ 13 11 }	of Nave	{ 41 0 }
Breadth }	{ 16 5 }		{ 8 9 }		{ 16 8 }
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Length } of North	{ 41 3 }	of South	{ 42 1 }	of Tower	{ 10 7 }
Breadth }	{ 8 8 }	Aisle	{ 8 6 }		{ 10 0 }

The Chapel. The eastern wall of the vestry ranges with the eastern wall of the chancel; and between the western wall of the vestry and the east wall of the north aisle a space was originally left of about 14 feet. This was at a later date formed into a chapel by the continuation of the aisle wall to meet the vestry wall; leaving the vestry to project externally 21 inches to the north. At the same time a low arch of two centres, with pier-shaft, capital, and base, resembling those of the nave arches in all details excepting the beads of the caps and of the base, which are circular instead of five sides of an octagon, was opened into the chancel; and another like to it into the aisle. The window in the north wall is of the same design and good workmanship as the windows of the aisles; and was most probably removed to its present position from the east end of the aisle, where it had originally been placed. At the same date the walls of the vestry which batter considerably from the plinth, were heightened without a batter; the old cornice, with two gurgoyles on the north, being retained; and a solar was constructed above it either for a priest or an anchorite. The restorer has within the last ten years obliterated many interesting details in the interior. Before the eastern wall of the chapel was re-plastered there were visible the richly-moulded base; and also marks of the embattled parapet which the vestry originally had. The vestry, which measures internally 13 feet 11 inches by 8 feet 9 inches, has a late flat-headed three-light window in the eastern wall, inserted most probably when the building was heightened; and immediately above it is the single-light foliated flat-headed window of the solar.

The history of this structure is written in an inscription, in black letter, which, commencing at the East, runs along the cornice of the solar, the chapel, and a portion of the aisle:—**Prey for the s[owles] of jhou hoo & Katryne hys wyf the gweche h[at]h mad y chapel awery deyl heytenyd y westry & batylmentyd y hele.**

The letters **owles** have been designedly injured, but are

ANNO DOMINI 1847

FROM THE INSCRIPTION ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE NORTH WALL OF THE VESTRY OF HESSETT CHURCH.

SCALE, $\frac{1}{4}$ TH OF THE ORIGINAL.

1581

FROM THE INSCRIPTION ON THE VESTRY OF HESSETT CHURCH.

ORIGINAL SIZE.

still legible; and the word following *qweche* has been almost destroyed by the insertion of a leaden spout beneath the gargoyle; two letters remain perfect, *h* at the beginning, and *h* at the end; but by comparing the lower portions which remain of the other two letters with letters in other parts of the inscription, it will be determined at once that they are *a* and *t*. The inscription is in itself remarkable, as well for the beauty of the lettering, of which specimens are given, as for two words which it contains, *qweche* and *æwery deyl*. In *qweche* the employment of *qw* for *wh* or *hw* is an instance of Northern usage prevailing in the East Midland district.* Robert Manning, of Brunne, or Bourne, in his work "The Handlyng Synne," which he began to compile in 1303, uses "euery deyl" very often; sometimes as one word, more frequently as two; and always at the end of a clause. Thus he writes in The Prologue:—

" Handlyng yn spechë ys as weyl
As handlyng yn dedë euery deyl." 116.

And in line 12,240 of the poem:—

" At the cherche y shroue me weyl
Plenerly of euerydeyl."

The expression signifies *every bit, the whole of*. So that the words of the inscription "mad y chapel æwery deyl," mean, "built the whole of the chapel," that is, from the ground; whereas he only heightened the vestry.

But the spelling of *æwery* is also to be noticed. The diphthong at an early date had given place to the simple *e*. The latest use of it, given in *A Dictionary of the Old English Language*, by Stratmann, is in The Brut of Layamon, written in the Worcestershire dialect in 1205.

The vestry and chapel must have been finished before 1492, for in that year John Hoo died. His will, which was

* Mr. Richard Morris in Grammatical Notes, Appendix II. to *English Gilds*, published by the Early English Text Society, notices that the East Midland

Gilds employ *qw* for *wh* or *hw* (as *qwat* for what); but that the London Gilds (as well as the Cambridge ones) contain no instances of *qw* for *wh*. P. 460.

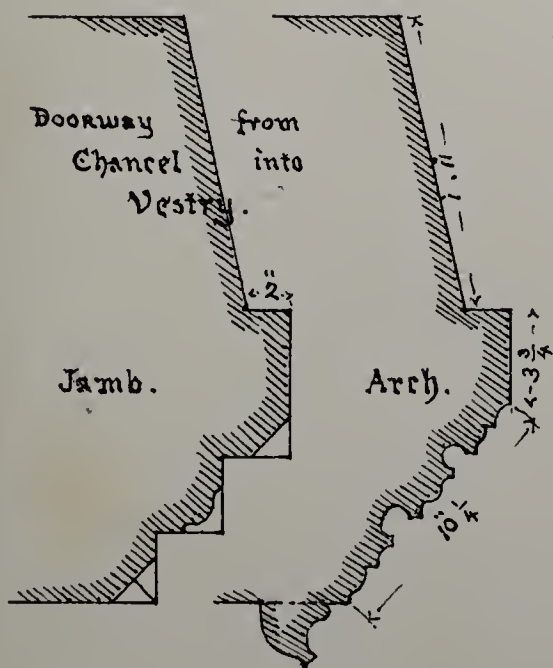
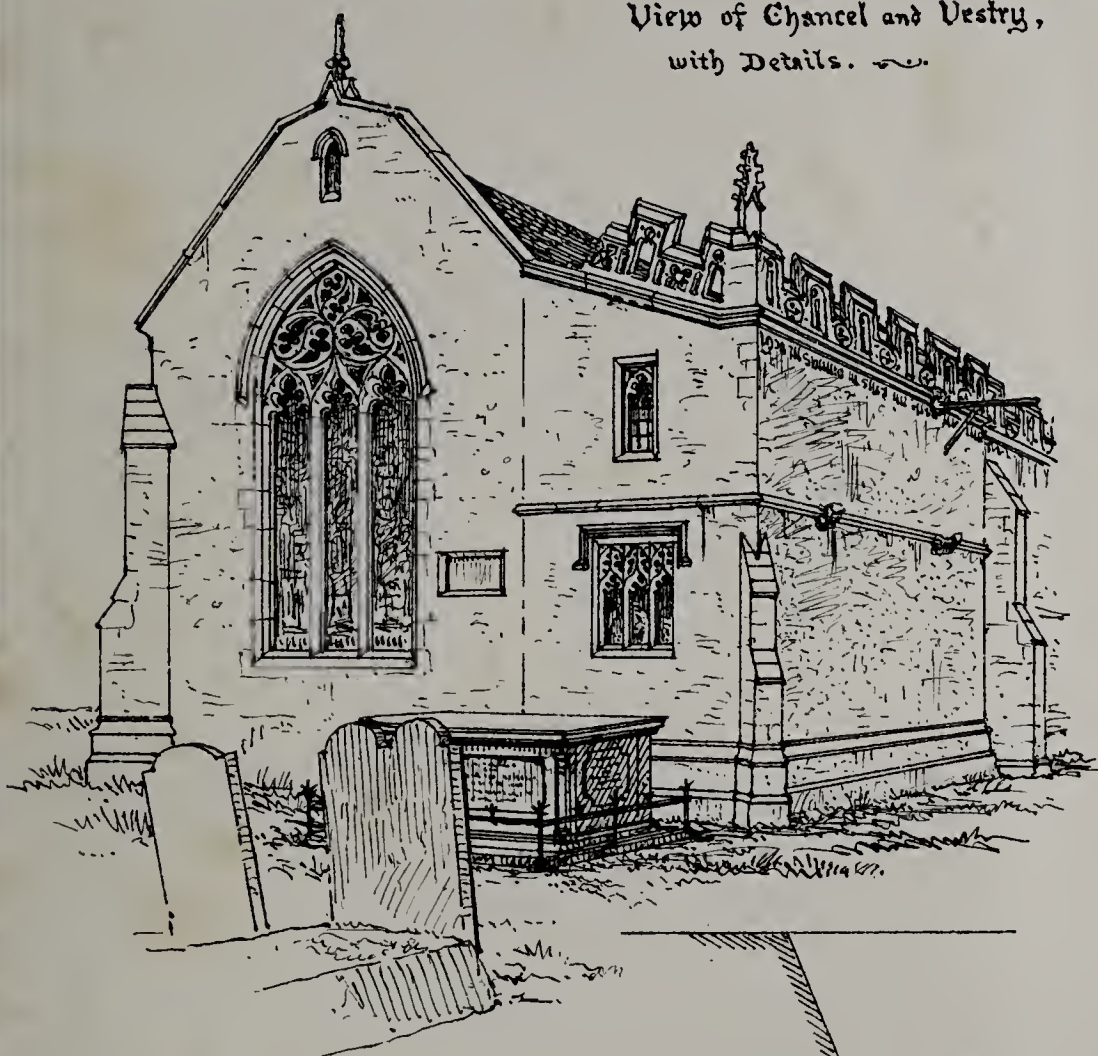
made in 1490, was proved in 1492, and is preserved in the Bury Registry; in it he bequeaths to the fryers of Babwell xvs., and a like sum to the fryers of Sudbury, "to have a trentall of seynt gregore for my soule and for the soule of myn wyffe Katteryun." This mention of "myn wyffe Katteryun" identifies him as the John Hoo named in the inscription. And as he bequeaths nothing to his wife, but mentions his children and his grand-children, we may conclude that Katryne pre-deceased him, and that he probably built the chapel after her death; it cannot be of a date much earlier than 1480.

The embattled Parapets. The concluding words of the inscription, "and batylmented the hele," that is, the north aisle, draw attention to a very striking feature of the Church, namely, the embattled parapets, which are on all parts of the building except the chancel. In all, the coping is continued up the sides of the merlons, and forms a continuous line round them. The parapet of the tower, to be described later on, surpasses all in beauty; but the parapet of the south aisle is very beautiful, and the earliest in date. Here, all the merlons, except the central, are pierced with long panels, of which the heads are trifoliated, and the squares beneath the crenels are pierced with quatrefoils. The central merlon has a sunken panel, with trifoliated head, and carries a pinnacle set diagonally, which is continued down the face of the sunken panel to the plain band above the cornice; the construction is more clearly shown in the engraving. At the eastern and western angles is a pinnacle set square.

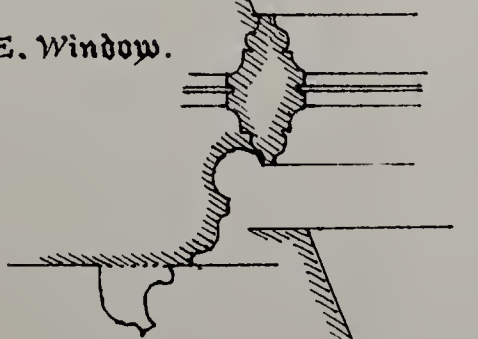
In the parapet of the nave the merlons are alternately of pierced and sunken panels with trifoliated heads. Each of the sunken-panelled merlons carries a pinnacle set diagonally; and beneath each crenel under the coping, and between two narrow sunken panels with trifoliated heads, is a quartrefoil pierced, holding in the cusps alternately a shield and a four-leaved flower. The parapet is returned at the east end, and runs up the gable *at right angles to the line of the slope*: a most unpleasing construction,

+ S. Ethelbert, K. & M., Hazzett.

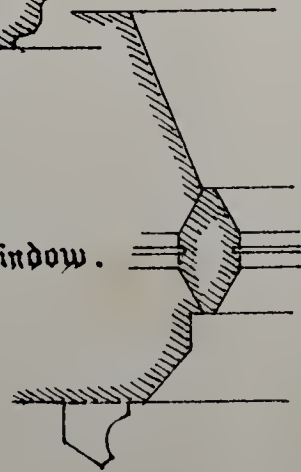
View of Chancel and Vestry,
with Details.



E. Window.

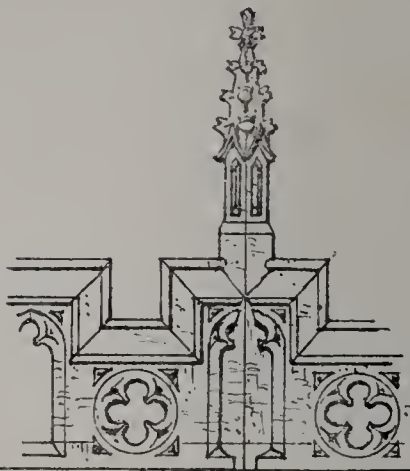
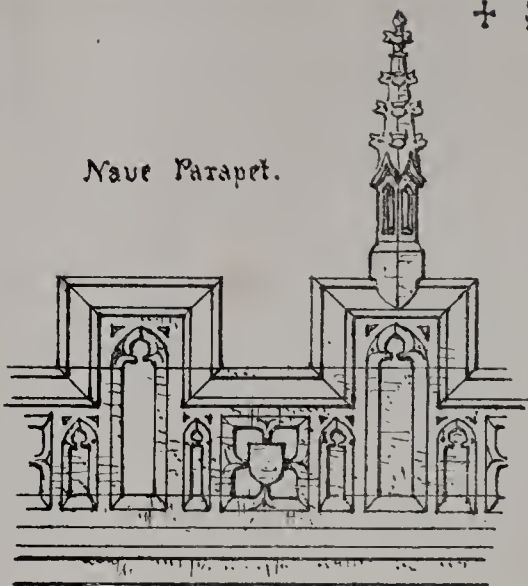


Vestry Window.

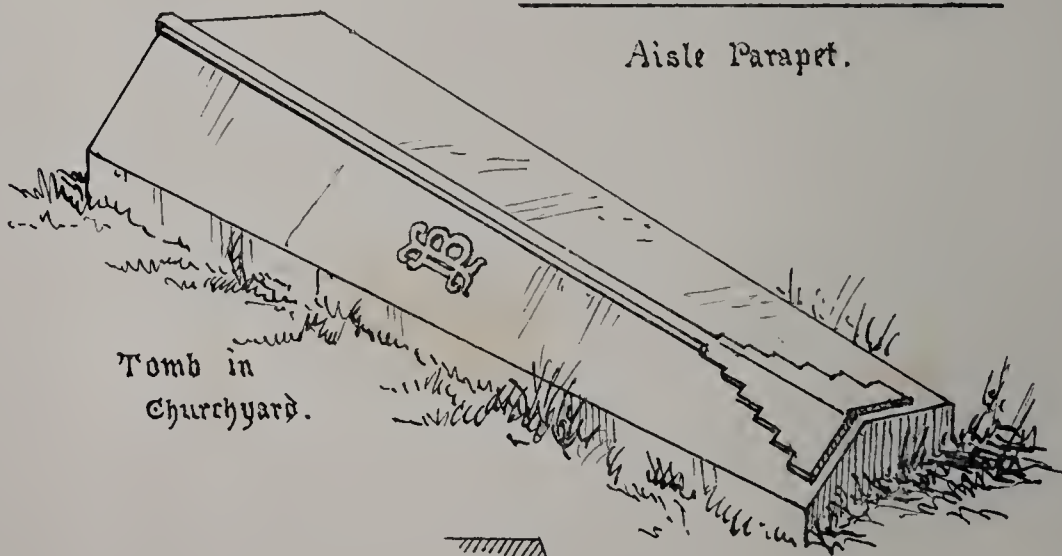


+ S. Ethelbert, K. & M., Hesse.

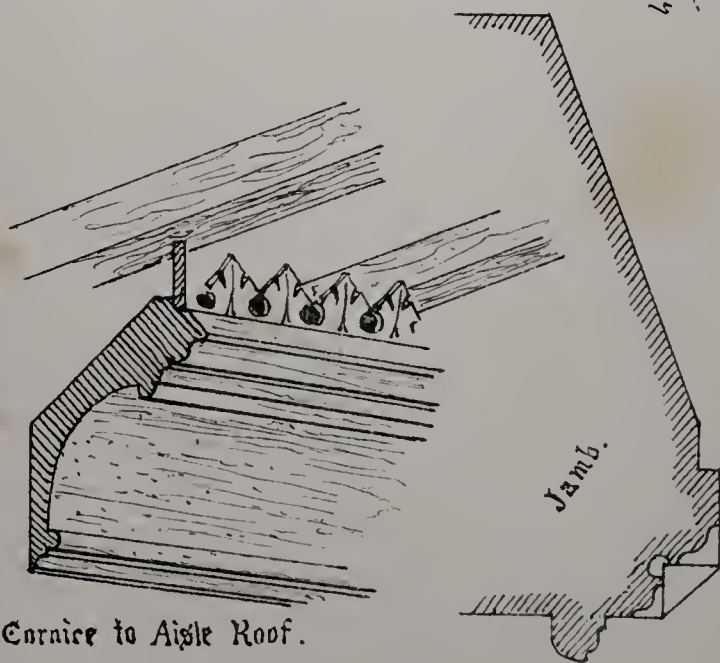
Nave Parapet.



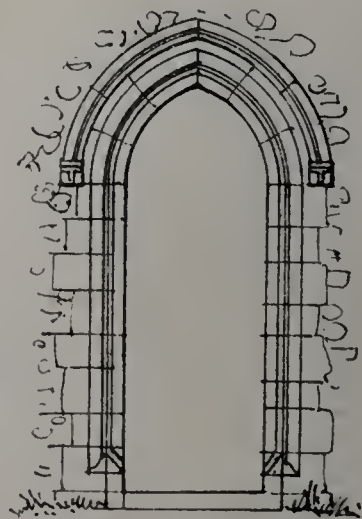
Aisle Parapet.



Tomb in Churchyard.



Cornice to Aisle Roof.



Priest's Door.

which distorts the two outside and the central panels. Above the central merlon are the remains of a cross; and on the merlons right and left of the central are pinnacles set diagonally, at right angles with the horizon, and not with the slope. The pinnacles at the angles are set square.

The architect who designed for John Hoo the battlement of the north aisle has made an inferior copy of this. The increased width of the pierced panels and of the cusped openings, and the clumsy manner in which the return up the eastern slope of the vestry is finished, contrast unfavourably with the elegant design and finish of the parapet of the nave, and betoken want of skill in the designer.

The Exterior of the Chancel. The chancel is a late Decorated building, having on the south angle a diagonal buttress of two stages, terminating in a gablet. The base of the south wall and of the buttress is formed of a bead with a single reversed ogee moulding, overhanging a plinth of ashlar, beneath which run a chamfer and a band of Barnack stone. The east window has three lights with cinquefoiled heads and moulded mullions; and a hood-mould, of which the terminal heads have been destroyed. The tracery is uncommon, if it be not unique, for Mr. Freeman has not represented the like. It is formed of two *ellipses* below and one *circle* above, all three filled with "the flamboyant translation of the wheel tracery." Over the window is a niche with a hood-mould that is returned; and to the north of the window, just above the level of the cill, is a shallow sunken oblong panel with a frame of Perpendicular mouldings. The eastern wall, which is rough-cast, is gabled; and has a flat coping surmounted by the remains of a weather-beaten cross. The gable is very much depressed towards the apex; and a glance at the roof, which is covered with lead, will show that it has been considerably lowered, and mutilated in form; and that the gable was depressed to fit it to the changed elevation of the roof. The priest's door, which has been worked afresh after the pattern of the old, has continuous mouldings and a hood-

mould of good character. On either side of the doorway is a two-light window of reticulated tracery : that towards the east is of modern construction, and has been inserted in the place of a Perpendicular supermullioned window of three lights. It is to be regretted that this window was destroyed, and with it a small lancet window, with a trifoliated head and a hood-mould that was above the priest's door : but the destruction of these two might have been pardoned, if the ruthless hand of the restorer had not most unnecessarily removed a small flat-headed window, which had been inserted between the Perpendicular window and the eastern wall ; and which, when the description of the interior is given, will be found to have a special interest attached to it.

The Exterior
of the Aisles
and the
Clerestory.

The north and south aisles have on the side three Perpendicular windows of three lights, supermullioned and transomed with cinquefoliated heads beneath ; and at the west end a window of similar design : the window at the east end of the south aisle is Perpendicular, of three lights, with cinquefoliated heads, supermullioned. The splays of all are panelled both on the outside and on the inside : and each has a hood-mould which is returned ; and the return is continued into the buttresses in all except the chapel window. The hood-mould of each of the windows at the west end is returned, and is continued into the buttress, but not into the tower. There is a buttress at the angle of each aisle set diagonally, and a buttress between each window ; all are of good projection, and of two stages, and terminate in a slope beneath the cornice of the parapet. The door of the north aisle is late Decorated ; and of the south aisle late Perpendicular, with continuous mouldings. Their position will be seen on the plan to be at the extreme west of the north and south walls of the aisles. A south porch was added towards the close of the fifteenth century, measuring internally 13 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches.

In the clerestory, which is of considerable elevation, are four Perpendicular windows, of three lights, with cinquefoliated heads, and supermullioned. A careful examination

+ S. Ethelbert, K. & M., Hessest.

View of South Porch, Tower, &c.



of the junction of the walls with the tower has led me to think that a lower clerestory was originally designed. For, up to a certain point the clerestory walls are built *into* the buttress of the tower; but above this they are simply built *against* the buttress, which had been previously completed, and not even jointed into it. The architect seems to have grown dissatisfied with the original elevation of the clerestory, and to have sought to remedy it as economically as he could, without disturbance of the buttresses. The surmise is strengthened by an examination of the work in the interior. There remains above the chancel arch the weathering of the roof of the Decorated nave, *which runs down to the string-course moulding*, above the nave arches. But, above the tower arch, at the very least *four feet higher* than the string-course moulding, and immediately under the pendant post, starts another weathering, which could be traced throughout, until the Churchwardens obliterated it in the present year by a coat of whitewash, with which they have also disfigured the other walls of the Church. The elevation and the slope of the weathering forbid the supposition that it could have any connection with the roof to which the weathering over the chancel arch belonged. Again, in the first chamber of the tower there is a single-light window on each side; that on the eastern side, which gave into the Church, but is now blocked up, has its cill eighteen inches lower than the cills of the windows on the other sides; and the window itself is of smaller proportions. This lower position and diminished size are not needed with the present roof; but were almost necessitated by the lower elevation of the roof of which the weathering remains. Again, the walls of the arcade, between the responds and the tower, are incorporated into the buttresses from the base upwards, so that a squench is avoided; and this construction is carried as high as the disused weathering; but above that point, as on the outside, the clerestory walls are simply plastered against each buttress, which must have been previously completed. It may be surmised from these facts

that the tower, the aisles, and the nave arcade as high as the string-course were built up together; and that according to the original design the clerestory was much lower, and the window cills were made to rest upon the string-course, after the construction seen in S. James's Church, Bury S. Edmund's: but that the lower clerestory turning out ineffective, as any one who pictures it to himself from the exterior will see that it must have been, the present was built; very possibly under the direction and after the designs of another architect, who retained the parapet designed by his predecessor. Whether the roof was ever constructed as originally designed, I do not pretend to say. Mr. Hartshorne has remarked* that "churches were progressive in their erection, commenced by one person and finished by his successor;" "which will at once explain why incongruities so frequently exist, and why we see such perpetual modifications and adaptations." The very considerable batter of the walls in the interior above the string-course makes it clear that the architect, who directed the building, had misgivings lest a greater weight should be placed on the piers than they were originally calculated to carry, and sought security by this expedient.

The Exterior of the Tower. The tower is of split flint-work, square, and of threestages, with an unusually ornamented parapet. On each face of the second stage is a single-light trefoiled-headed window with a hood-mould; and of the belfry stage a window of two lights. The buttresses are of four stages, set diagonally; in width *two* feet, in projection at the north and south angles of the base nearly *five* feet; they terminate in a plain slope which starts at the set-off of the belfry stage. The base consists of a bold bead and single ogee moulding, overhanging a plinth of "flush-work" in three rows of alternate squares of Barnack stone and split flint.

The west window, which is not central, but nearer to the north side, is Perpendicular, very depressed, of three long and narrow lights with cinquefoiled heads, subarcuated with

* *Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 292.

complementary light, and the fenestellæ transomed. The hood-mould is carried below the level of the springing of the arch to the bottom of the tracery; and above the hood-mould is a relieving arch formed of narrow strips of stone alternated with split flint. The belfry windows are all four alike, of two lights, with cinquefoiled heads and alternate tracery, the centre figure being an irregular quatrefoil. They are transomed, about a third way up the lights; and beneath the transoms, which have on their underside a string of Tudor flowers, are panels, carrying a shield within a geometric figure, and separated from each other by a narrow sunken panel with trefoiled head. The belfry window on the west side is not central, but immediately over the west window on the first stage.

The parapet is of two stages, and stands on a bold overhanging cornice, with an ogee hollow; in which is a quasi-gargoyle, not central, but over the belfry window; an ingenious and successful device to disguise the eccentric position of the window. The upper stage is a battlement of five merlons and four crenels, with a crocketed pinnacle at each angle of the tower, and on the central merlon of each side an angel holding a shield. On the north and south sides the long panels in each merlon are pierced with trefoiled heads; on the east and west sides the outer panels only are pierced, the others being sunken and solid; but all the panels, whether pierced or sunken, have at their base a bold Tudor flower, erect, and reaching a fourth way up the panel. Beneath the coping of each crenel is a string of Tudor flowers, of different design in each of the four spaces; and under this a quatrefoil, carrying a shield in the cusps, between two sunken panels with trefoiled heads. The first and third shields bear each the letter I; the second and fourth bear each the letter B. The battlement is separated from the lower stage by a cornice, with a central gargoyle, and with a string of Tudor flowers immediately beneath it. This string of flowers surmounts five geometric figures, of a square upon a circle, which are separated from each other by a sunken panel with trefoiled head; and the flowers are

of different design over each of the five figures. In the central figure is a Swan sessant, which, *on the east side only*, turns its neck over its back. The other four figures each bear a shield; and on the first and the third of them is the letter I; on the second and fourth the letter B.

It is hardly possible to convey by words a correct idea of the beauty of this parapet, which is remarkable, even in a county which can boast of so many exquisite parapets. Yet it has great interest as well as beauty, from the occurrence of the Swan, in conjunction with the letters I and B. There can be little doubt that these are the initials of the person who caused the tower to be built; but there remains an enigma to be solved; namely, whom the initials I. B. denote, and by whom the Swan, the badge of the family of Bohun, could be legitimately placed upon the work.

Tradition makes John Bacon the builder of the tower. The family of Bacon had lived in Hessett from the time of Henry II. Richard Willyam, in 1459, appoints John Bacon an executor of his will; and other Hessett wills, preserved in the Bury Registry, show that from 1462 to 1513 there were in Hessett a John Bacon, the elder, and another John. That the Hessett branch of the family was possessed of considerable wealth is evident from the will of Stephen Bacon, who unquestionably belonged to that branch; and who, in 1444, left lands in the town and fields of Hessett, Rougham, and Bradfield Monachorum to his only son John. And as the architectural details enable us to fix the date of the erection of the tower about the middle of the fifteenth century, it may be that this John, the son of Stephen, was the builder of it. If the initials I. B. had not been accompanied by the badge of the Swan, there could have been little room for questioning that he was.

The possession of the Manor of Lovaines, in Drinkstone parish, and of lands in Hessett, by Henry Lord Bouchier, afterwards Earl of Essex, led me for a long time to think that he or his wife were in some way connected with the building. In the 51st year of Henry III., Muriel, the widow of Matthew of Lovaine, had a grant of the Manor of

Drinkestone Hall or Lovaines, and of a market and a fair. Matthew de Lovaine succeeded to the Manor, which descended to his son John Lord Lovaine, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress to Thomas de Weston, and died in the 24th year of Edward the Third, leaving two daughters, Eleanor and Isabel. Isabel died without issue: Eleanor married Sir William Bouchier, Knight, who became Baron Lovaine in the right of his wife. Sir William Bouchier, son and heir, succeeded on the death of his mother, in the 21st year of Richard the Second, as Lord Lovaine, and was created Earl of Eu in Normandy, in the 7th year of Henry the Fifth. Mr. Gough, in a most interesting paper on the Swan of Buckingham, published in *The Records of Buckinghamshire*,* says that "William Bouchier, Earl of Eu, married the Lady Anne of Gloucester, widow of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, and so became entitled to the cognizance of the Swan." He died in 1421, and was succeeded by his son and heir Henry, Lord of Lovaine and Baron of Eu. This Henry succeeded to the Barony of Bouchier on the death of Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Lord Bouchier, and was created Viscount Bouchier in 1447, and afterwards Earl of Essex in 1461. He married Isabel Plantagenet. On the 6th of March, 1440, he was admitted, together with Humfrey Earl of Buckingham and others to the Fraternity of the Abbey of S. Edmundsbury. Fraternity † was considered by the monks, who admitted to the privilege, not only to confer great spiritual benefit to the person enrolled from a participation in their prayers and devotional offices, but to carry with it obligations also; and to secure favour and protection to the community. Hence it was that Wicliff denounced "lettres of fraternity" as one means used by

* Vol. III., No. 7, p. 269.

† At the end of the Exeter Pontifical, in a later hand than the earlier portion, is the Form of admission to Fraternity, which concludes thus:—"Magister ad petentem dicat we take yow maister N. into oure Bretherdon, graunting to yowe

the spirituall parte taking of all masses, matynes, evensongis, praiours, fastingis, abstinencis, wacchis, laboros, and other good dedis, the wheche to the praying of God buthe don among us, and all oures." *Liber Pontificalis*. Edited by Ralph Barnes, Esqre. Exeter, 1874.

“ the freres for wyning of worldli good or worldli worschip that thei coveten ;” and that Piers Plowman wrote :

“ For while Fortune is thy friend, friers will the love,
And fetche the to their fraternitie.” f. liii., b.

If I could have dared to have retained the idea which first struck me, that so great a person as Isabel Plantagenet would omit the armorial bearings of her family and adopt a Badge of her husband's, I might have been satisfied with the conclusion that the initials I. B. are the initials of Isabel Bouchier, Countess of Essex ; and that piety had led her to a religious work worthy of the wife of one who was both a landowner in Hessel, and a frater of the Abbey. And as “ Badges were used by their owners for every variety of decorative purpose, because they were well known and understood ;” the Bohun badge, the Swan, would not be out of its place alongside of her initials. But the coat of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and of his wife Isabel, which is emblazoned on the first page of a Psalter, written about the middle of the fifteenth century, convinced me that the supposition could not stand ; and that if Isabel had been the builder, her arms, and more probably the Bouchier knot, would have appeared upon the tower. The coat emblazoned here is :—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a cross gules : 2 and 3, Gules, a fess argent between 12 bezants disposed above 3 and 3 ; below 3, 2, and 1 : impaling quarterly, France and England, a label of 3 points argent, each bearing 3 torteaux. Supporters, two eagles argent, armed and beaked or ; the bird on the left stands on a fetterlock or, and Bouchier knot.*

There is, however, another, and a more probable, way of accounting for the Swan.

In 1454 John Boon, or Boone, or Bohun, was elected Abbot of St. Edmundsbury ; † and held the Abbacy until his

* This Psalter is “ MS. Reg. 2. B. xiv.,” and has in it a record of her decease. “ VI. non. Oct. [Oct. 2.] Obitus illustrissime dn'e dn'e Isabelle, comitisse Essex', consortis Henrici Bourghier, Comitiss Essex', Ira dnicali E. Ao dni

Mmo cccc^{mo} lxxxiii^o.” J. G. Nichol, *Collectanea Topographica*. Lond. 1834. p. 395.

† Dugdale, *Monasticon*, Vol. III., p. 115.

death in 1469. He is one of the few Abbots of whose birth and antecedents nothing is known, and of whose doings after his election little is recorded.* It appears that branches of the family De Bohun were settled on the borders of Suffolk, and in Suffolk, in the reign of Edward I. In 1274 Alicia de Bohun held the Manor of Riddlesworth, in Norfolk, which in 1275 was in the possession of John de Bohun.† John de Bohun, son and heir of Franco de Bohun, of Midhurst, Serjeant of the King's Chapel, and sealer of writs in the reign of Edward I., who died in 1284, had lands in Pakenham.‡ His son John had in Pakenham a messuage and one carucate of land; and also lands in Elmset, Offton, and Somersham; and was the owner of Elmset;§ and the son of this John had a grant of the Manor of Elmset.|| In 1329 William de Bohun had freewarren in Elmsete, Eston, Somersham, and Floketon, Suffolk;¶ and a family bearing the name of Bohun was located at Fressingfield** some years before the election of John Bohun to the Abbacy; for another John Bohun, who had acquired an estate there by marriage with the heiress of Robert Dallinghoo, died in 1458, leaving five children, of whom Edmund and Richard were his executors. If John Bohun were connected with this, or with some of the other branches of the great family of Bohun resident in, or near to, Suffolk, he may have obtained the Abbacy through the powerful interest of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, who, as is stated above, was admitted into fraternity in 1440: "for in the elections of the

* "A moated building in Fornham All Saints, converted into dwellings, called Aldridges, near the Church on the North side, occupies the side of Aldreds, which was an occasional retreat of Abbot Boon." Gage, *Thingoe Hundred*, p. 243.

† *Genealogies of Suffolk Families*. MSS. pen. Sir J. Blois, p. 70. See Davy's *Suffolk Pedigrees*, under Bohun. Brit. Museum. Addit. MSS., 19119.

‡ Davy's *Suffolk Pedigrees*.

§ Davy's *Suffolk Pedigrees*.

|| *Ib.*

¶ *Cal. Rot. Chart.*, p. 161.

** S. Wilton Rix. *The Diary and Autobiography of Edmund Bohun, Esqre. Introductory Memoir*, p. vij. In the deeds at Fressingfield the name is spelt Bown, Boune, Bohn, Boun, and Bohun.

Abbot interest was often used, and sometimes in a very boisterous form.”* And as Badges were the insignia, not of eminent personages only, but of “powerful houses; † and were borne by *all* the followers, retainers, dependants, and partisans of those personages and houses;” and “were used by their owners for every variety of decorative purpose, because they were known and understood;” and would readily and certainly distinguish the person bearing them: Abbot Bohun, even though he were sprung from a cadet of the great house, might very reasonably have considered himself to be so far *of* the house as to be entitled to wear the badge.

It remains to be noticed that the Swan appears upon the tower with closed wings, but neither gorged nor chained. It occurs also with closed wings and without coronet and chain above the arms in a seal of Humfrey of Bohun, Earl of Hereford, the grandfather of Alianore, widow of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; and also in the brass of the Duchess Alianore, in S. Edmund’s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, who died in 1399; intermingled with Swans gorged and chained and with opened wings.‡ The direct line of the family of Bohun terminated in the Duchess Alianore and in her sister Mary, who married Henry of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV. “The Swan became the Badge of both their husbands; and it has been supposed, with great probability, that they first added the golden coronet and chain.”§ If Abbot Bohun were, as I suppose, a descendant from a cadet of the great house, he would naturally take the Badge, as originally borne by the house, without the augmentations made by the husbands of the last of the direct line.

But did John Bohun build the tower at his own cost? and are the letters I. B. his initials? It is very possible, and far from improbable. The solidity and beauty of the

* Fosbrooke (referring to *Monasticon*, I., 275) *Monachism*, Vol. I., p. 77.

‡ Mr. Gough. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, Vol. III., p. 249.

† Boutell’s *English Heraldry*, 228.

§ *Ib.*, p. 256.

tower prove that it was rebuilt by some one who was able to expend a large sum upon it. And as the Manor of Hissett, and the advowson of the church, belonged to the Abbot, this rebuilding would be a fitting work for John Bohun, and the decoration of the Swan a proper use of the Badge.

If the initials were upon the tower only, this solution might be deemed satisfactory : but they are found also upon the porch, in a monogram, which is repeated upon the lid of a stone coffin in the churchyard near the porch. The monogram upon the coffin can hardly be any other than that of a John Bacon : and, if it be, the monogram upon the porch is also that of a John Bacon. And if we adopt the opinion that the initials upon the tower are also John Bacon's; we may suppose them to indicate that John Bacon built the tower, and placed the Swan upon it, to record that the work was done when John Bohun was Abbot.

It is very difficult to account for the absence of the armorial bearings of the Bacon family. That they were entitled to bear arms, and that they bore them, is asserted by all who have traced their pedigree, and is confirmed by a shield existing in the church. William,* the brother of Robert, the first of the family we find mentioned by the name of Bacon, was settled at Monk's Bradfield in the reign of Richard I. ; and he is taken notice of among the knights bearing banners in the reign of King Philip II. of France. He bore† for his arms a beech tree proper in a field argent. According to Cox,‡ in the reign of Edward III. the Bacons of Hissett assumed the arms of D'Anvillers, or D'Avilers, of Arwerton ; upon the marriage of Isabella daughter and co-heiress of Sir Bartholomew D'Avilers : Argent, 3 escutcheons gules, with this augmentation, on a fess engrailed as many mullets or. But a more probable account is given by the Rev. F. Blomefield in a manuscript pedigree of the Bacon family, on the authority of Mr. Scipio Squire ;

* Wotton. *The Baronetage of England*,
p. 1.

‡ *Magna Britannia et Hibernia*.
App. 334.

† Collins. *English Baronetage*, p. 1.

who "states in his book" that this coat was granted to William and his son Stephen Bacon and their heirs in the time of King Henry V. However this may be, these, impaled with Rowse of Dennington, are found upon a bench in the south aisle; and in the *Visitation of Suffolk** in 1560 are given as the arms of Thomas Bacon, of Hessett, Esqre.; who married Ann daughter of John Rowse of Dennington in 1513 and deceased in 1540. Sir William Betham† remarks that, "the Bacons of Hessett were, from the first, men of the shade, not camp, and therefore, in those ages, more affected to hieroglyphical devices and rebuses than armorial escutcheons;" but he gives no reasons for the statement. Unless he had something more on which to form his judgment than the single occurrence of a hieroglyphic device upon Hessett church, he seems to have drawn a very wide conclusion from a very narrow premiss.

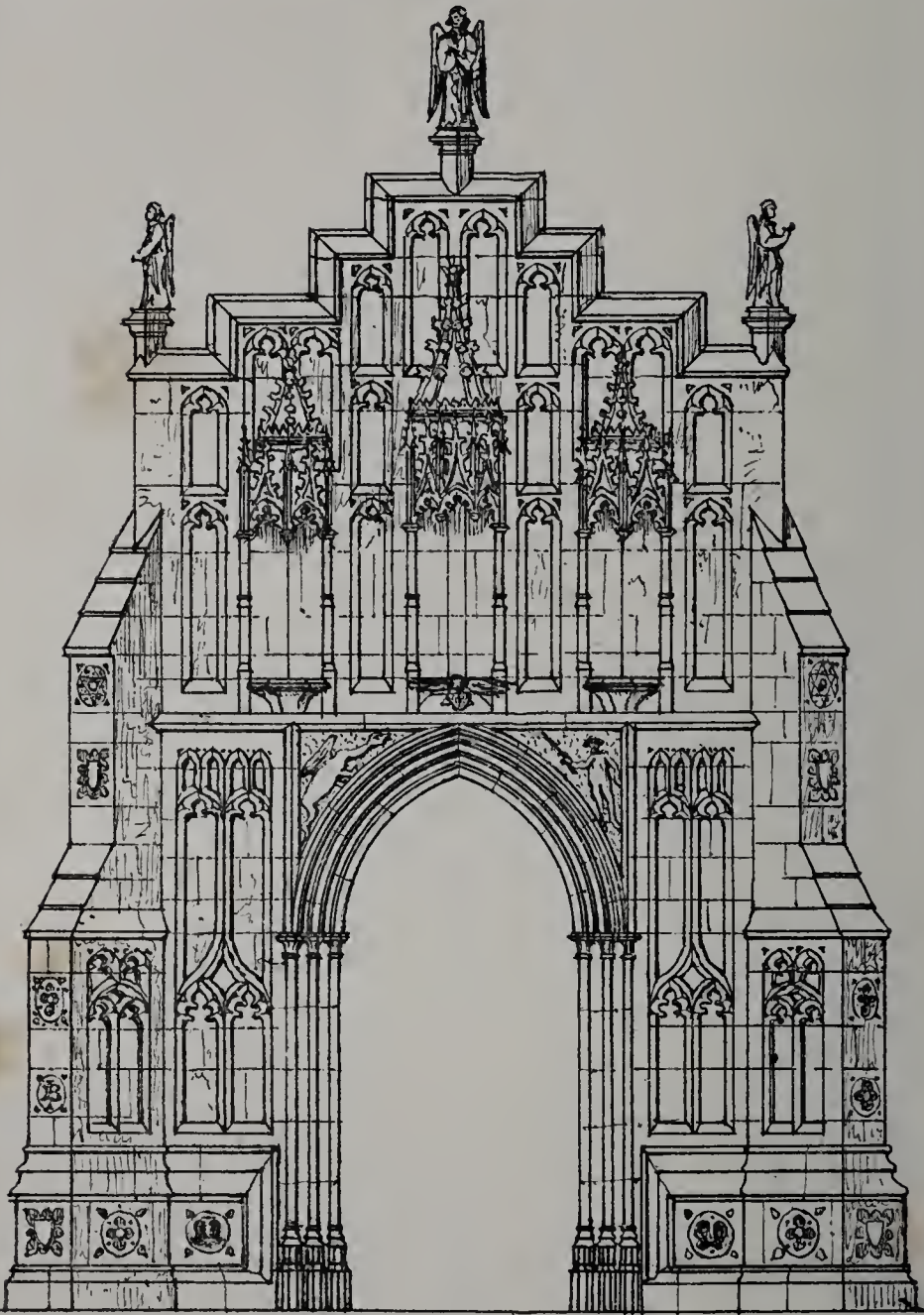
But whether we give the building of the tower to John Bohun, or to John Bacon, the Badge of the Swan will fix the date of *its completion* to be somewhere between the year 1454, when John Bohun was elected, and 1469, when he died. That other portions of the church were in process of re-erection in 1459, appears from the will of Richard William, Rector of Hessett, who bequeathed *vis. viiid., ad reparacionem sive ad fabricam ejusdem ecclesie*; and that portions were unfinished in 1473 may be gathered from the will of John Heyward of Hessett, who gave *xxs.* to the fabric of the church.

The Porch. The porch is of a later date than the south aisle; for it is built into the diagonal buttress of the south-west angle, so that its western wall ranges with the western wall of the aisle. The base consists of a bead, above a double reversed ogee moulding, which overhangs a deep plinth of Barnack stone, ornamented with a variety of geometric panels originally inlaid with split flint: and beneath the plinth runs a wide chamfer surmounting a plain stone band. The bead and mouldings are mitred round the

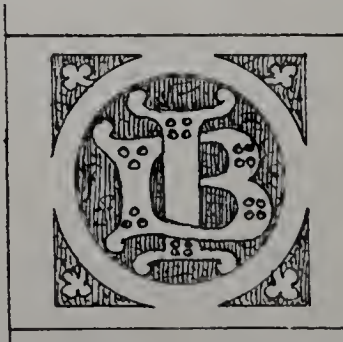
* *Harleian MSS.* 891.

† *The Baronetage of England*, p. 1.

† S. Ethelbert, K. & M., Hessest.



Elevation of South Porch. (RESTORED)



Flint-Panelling on Buttresses, &c.

buttresses which are set diagonally. On the plinth of the western side the four central panels carry the letters G. S. K. B. : and on the plinth of the front, the panel nearest to the doorway on the west is charged with M, and that on the east with I.H.S. The eastern and western walls, of flushwork, are each pierced with a two-light window, prepared for glazing if not originally glazed, cinquefoiled, supermullioned, and of subarcuated design, beneath a depressed arch, with a hood-mould continued downwards below the springing of the arch to the bottom of the tracery, and terminating in heads. The cornice and embattled parapet are a very careful and well-wrought re-production of those of the south aisle; into the wall of which they run just below its cornice: the centre merlin of the western side carries a stool for a figure or pinnacle: and a sharp eye will at once detect the unaccountable insertion of a large quatrefoil under the crenel to the north of this. The buttresses are set diagonally, and are of two stages, terminating in a slope: they are of ashlar on their faces and front sides and of flushwork on their northern sides. The outer doorway is of three orders, of which the centre is the largest, carried by shafts: all three shafts have good capitals; the outer and the inner have good bases; but the central has none. The doorway stands within a square frame, formed by a label, which is continued through to the buttresses on either side, and by two mouldings which rise from a fourth shaft, from which also springs the outermost moulding of the arch. In the spandrils are S. George on the one side, and the dragon on the other; evidently, as I conceive, an allusion to the cradle of the Bacon family in West Suffolk, S. George's, *alias* Monk's, Bradfield. Mr. Drayton Wyatt informs me that similar spandrils, with S. George and the Dragon, exist over the porch-door of Great Bromley, Essex, which is dedicated to S. George. This carving of S. George and the Dragon, together with the monogram I.B. which occurs among the very beautiful panels on the buttresses, and which is reproduced on the coped coffin-lid that lies to the east of the porch in the yard, leads me to think that the porch was

erected by John Bacon. I conjecture that he is the John Bacon, of Hessel, who died in the year 1513. The space on either side between the door-way and the buttresses, is panelled up to the label; as is also the contiguous side of the lower stage of each buttress. Above the label on projecting brackets stand three niches, the central semi-hexagonal and higher than the two outer, which are semi-elliptical: all three have vaulted and elaborately groined tops internally, under projecting canopies, which are enriched with crockets and finials. These niches are separated from each other by three narrow panels, and from the buttresses by two narrow panels, one above the other, with trifoliated heads, the lower panel sunken, the upper panels pierced: two similar sunken panels occupy the space above each canopy under the embattled parapet. At each angle stands an angel holding a shield. Unfortunately the upper portion of the parapet above the canopies has been destroyed, but sufficient remains to guide to a perfect restoration, as will be seen from the drawing of the elevation. The roof of the interior is fairly panelled: and close to the doorway in the south-east corner, not attached to the wall or to the floor, is the base of what might have been taken for a benatura, if it were not of such unusually large proportions; it is most probably a piece of the base of a churchyard cross; though it must be owned that it does not seem to have any connection with the shaft that was found in the well that formerly existed in the churchyard.

In addition to the shaft of the cross there is still remaining in the churchyard, the slab of the ^{The} Churchyard. tomb of William de Redencsse; the tomb itself, which existed at the time of Dr. Davy's visit, has been removed, and the inscription can now with difficulty be deciphered. Near the porch, on the eastern side, is the coffin-lid of John Bacon, with the monogram, and another, without inscription, like to it. They are both of the dos-d'ane form; with a bold circular moulding running along the top and terminating at the narrow end in a calvary; but they are without the transverse mouldings at the broad end which usually form the arms of a cross.

Beneath a large and very old holly tree directly opposite to the porch a group of seven coffin lids has been collected, all of similar construction : and to the north of the church lies the greater portion of another lid, slightly coped, with a richly-carved cross upon it.

The Interior
of the
Chancel. The chancel arch is perpendicular, and less than equilateral, and too plain to call for description. The rood-screen, of considerable merit, originally carried a loft upon a coved-cornice ornamented with small ribs ; for the shafts and capitals, from which the ribs sprang, still remain. The rood-loft was approached by a newel staircase in the wall at the east end of the nave, through an unusually narrow and low doorway, only twenty inches in width, and five feet four inches in height to the top of the arch ; the upper doorway is of even smaller dimensions ; both are too narrow and too low to admit of the passage of the deacon in his dalmatic for the reading of the Gospel : and the staircase can have been used only by the sacristan or the acolyte who tended the rood and the lights. From the position of the top door-way it is clear that the cornice of the rood-loft must have projected nearly three feet. In each of the two panels of the lower part of the screen, to the north of the door, is a singular opening, escutcheon-shaped, in measurement three inches by two inches and a-half, apparently designed to give a view of the altar to worshippers, in certain parts of the front seats, or when kneeling before the image of S. Ethelbert. The screen has been re-painted in very good taste ; and, wherever traces were visible, in the ancient colours and patterns : and an attempt has been made to give a finished look to the mutilated top by the addition of a crest of flower ornament and of finials : but although too much praise cannot be given to the accomplished amateur who designed and with her own hand executed the work, it must be confessed that the additions are not in keeping with the rest of the screen. The roof is entirely hidden by mortar and wash ; and has been much mutilated : apparently it was waggon shaped. The old seats remain ; they are

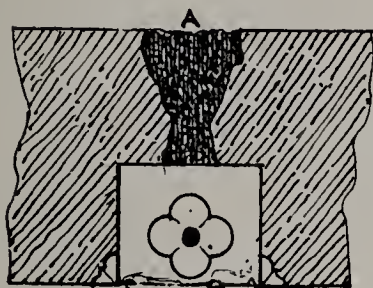
returned against the screen; and are unusually low with a wide book-board: the moulding of the so-called Dean's stall is finished with the figure of a mitred Abbot; and the spandrils of the panels contain the pelican in her piety and other figures; but the workmanship is not remarkable. The sedilia, of three steps, occupy the window-cill; there was no piscina, nor any trace of one in the wall, before the restoration of the chancel a few years ago: but in the process of removing the Perpendicular window, of which I have already spoken, fragments of an old piscina were discovered, from which the existing one has been copied; and the old bason, octagonal and fluted, has been re-placed in its proper position. In the north wall, about two feet from the east wall, is a small quatrefoiled lychnoscope or squint, five and a-quarter inches square, pierced into the vestry, through the back of the fenestella of a piscina on the vestry side of the wall; at the height of three feet from the floor of the chancel. This lychnoscope was directly opposite the small square-headed window, of which I have already lamented the removal; and may have been in some way connected with it.* As there remains still so much to be learned of these curious openings, it is mortifying to find that a feature has been removed, which might have helped to throw further light upon their use. All the glass, with the exception of one figure in the east window, is modern.

The Interior of the Vestry. The vestry is entered by a late Decorated doorway; the door itself is good; framed, with over-lapping planks; studded with nails, and ornamented with some very good iron work. On the inside, immediately below the top hinge, and above the bottom hinge, are two large blocks, extending right across the door, each containing a lock, with different keys. The parish chest is banded with iron, and is protected by a complicated system of lockwork, which requires three keys and a screw of peculiar construction to open it: in this chest have been preserved the two great archæological treasures of the church, the

* See the article "On some Perforations in the Walls of Churches," *Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 299.

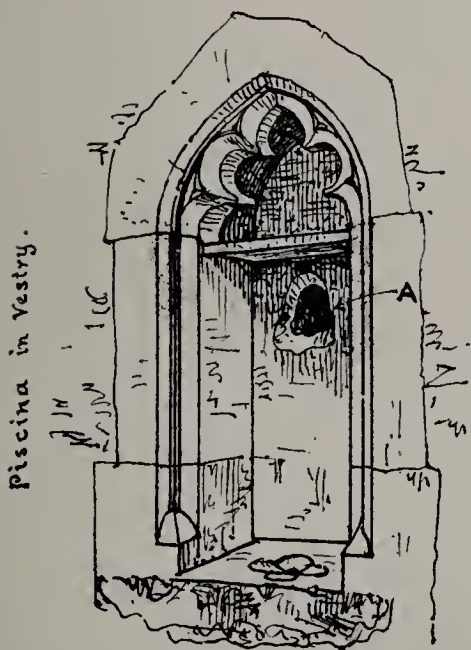
† S. Ethelbert, K. & M., Hoxgett.

Chancel Side.

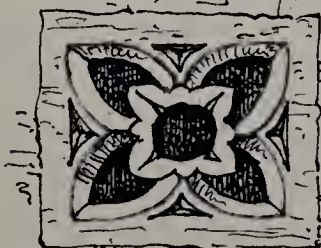


PLAN.

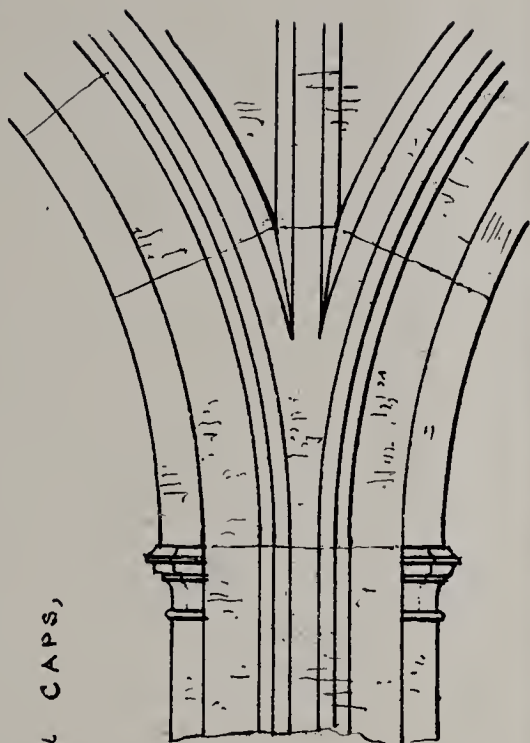
Vestry Side.



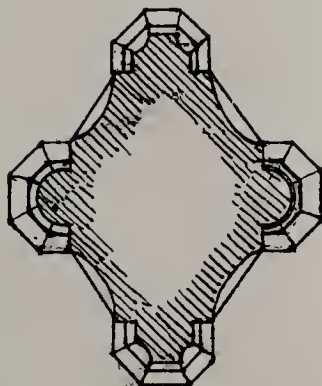
Piscina in Vestry.



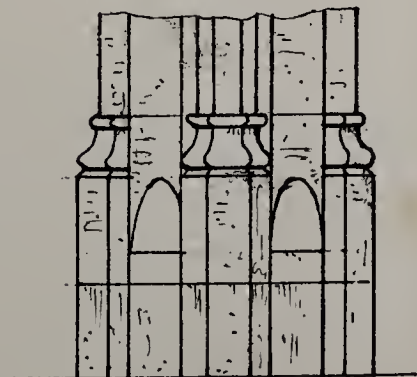
Hagioscope, at A.



PLAN, and CAPS, OF NAVE PILLARS.



BASE.



Burse or Corporas-case and the Sindon or Pyx-cloth, which have already been described. The piscina, of which the bracket is gone, although the bason is perfect, has a *credence shelf* immediately above the squint: which I conceive to be evidence that there was an altar in this vestry. Some ancient tiles of good character and workmanship remain: and in the western wall is the original square fire-place with chimney; at the top of which on the outside, but hidden by the parapet, is an octagonal shaft, covered with a head-stone or lid or cap, that is fluted on the underside with six flutes to allow the escape of the smoke. A rude ladder leads up to the chamber above; formed of two solid beams, four inches by three, chamfered on the underside; to which on the upper side are pegged or nailed risers, made of squared timbers cut diagonally, six inches in height, and six in width. Similar step ladders are to be seen, as I am informed by Mr. Drayton Wyatt, at Clare in Suffolk, and at Mountnessing in Essex. At the top of the staircase is a heavy trap door of oak, banded with iron, and studded with nails, and furnished with a lock; whence it may be presumed that the solar was a place for the secure keeping of the Church goods, as well as a dwelling for a priest.* In a pedigree given by Dr. Davy, Nicholas, the son of John Bacon, Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Secretary to the King, Master of the Rolls, and Dean of S. Martin's-le-Grand, from the 1st to the 7th of Richard II., is styled "Capellanus de Hesselset." This has led me to think that a chantry was placed in this vestry; which was erected a little earlier than, or about, the date of the chaplaincy of Nicholas Bacon. I have searched in vain for the list of Suffolk chantries, which must have existed, though it is not now to be found: for "in 1555 or 1556 Nicholas Bohun accounted to the collector of the rents of the late chantries in Suffolk." † But though there exists no direct evidence of a chantry, beyond the fact that

* "Chantry Chapels were sometimes chosen as the safest places for keeping things of value." *The Church of our Fathers*, Vol. III., p. 115.

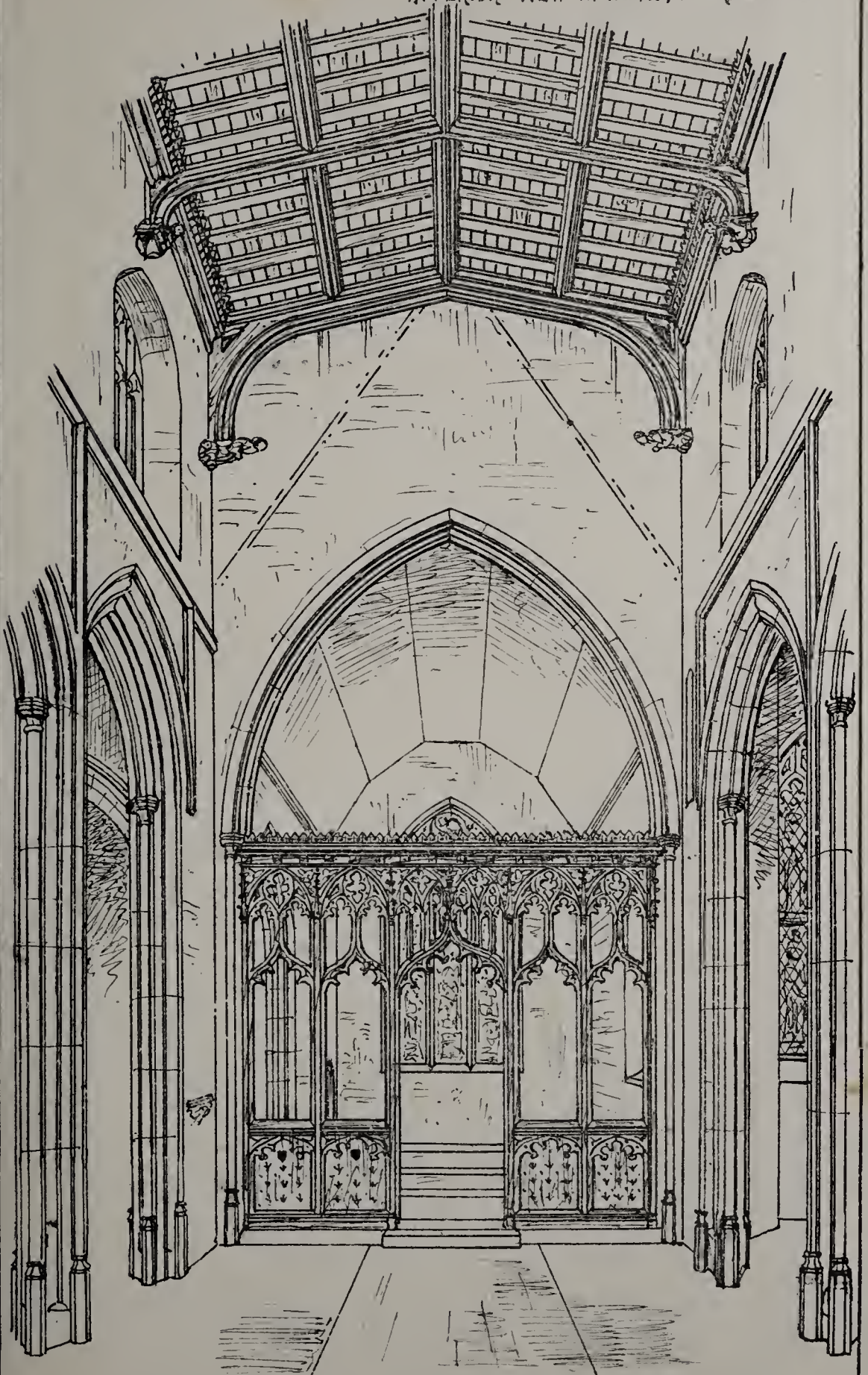
† See the Introduction to *The Diary and Autobiography of Edmund Bohun, Esquire*, by Mr. S. Wilton Rix.

Nicholas Bacon was Chaplain, the vestry has two marks of the residence of a chantry-priest or ankret; the squint directly opposite to the small low window on the south side; and the fire-place. Nothing now remains in the solar but a few fragments of stone carving; and some pieces of painted glass, of great beauty, which were removed from the chancel windows, and ought to be replaced.

The Interior of the Nave. The nave is separated from the aisles on either side by four arches, which are very slightly four-centred, and are supported on three piers and a respond on the east and on the west. The responds do not abut from the tower and chancel walls: but are distant from the tower eighteen inches, and from the chancel wall, two feet nine inches. The piers are 14 feet 6 inches from the floor to the spring of the arch; and in arrangement partake of a parallelogram, set diagonally, with a diameter from east to west of 2 feet, and from north to south 3 feet 1 inch. The eastern and western shafts are circular, and start from a base at a height of two feet from the floor: at the spring of the arch is a very narrow impost moulding, about 2 inches deep, with a much narrower bead about three inches below it; both are octagonal, as is also the bead of the base: the circular shafts are continued up under the soffitt of the arch to the crown and form the lower moulding of the arch. The shafts on the north and south are almost square, with hollow chamfers that leave a face of two inches and a-half: in the nave they are carried up with a continuous impost into a string-course of similar design: this string-course runs the whole length of the nave about three inches above the crown of the arches, and terminates in the chancel wall, on the north side, but on the south side is returned downwards to the west of the upper door of the rood stairs. Between the responds at each end and the western and eastern walls, are wall-spaces; at the west to act the part of buttresses to the tower; at the east to admit, on the south side, of the rood stairs, and on the north, of the tabernacle of S. Ethelbert, of which the bracket is visible: most probably, if the plaster were removed, the tabernacle itself would be discovered. The

† S. Ethelbert, K. & M., Hessest.

INTERIOR VIEW IN NAVE, LOOKING EAST.



roof is of a very slight pitch, and of a very weak construction: its present condition is simply dangerous, and calls loudly for the interference of the parish authorities, and the watchful superintendence of the members of this Institute. It consists of five well-moulded principals, with carved spandrils and arched springers, supported each by the half figure of an angel who holds a ribbon label: and of three intermediates, also well-moulded with springers supported by angels, who carry, some of them shields, others crowns. The purlins and ridge-piece are also moulded: and the well-moulded cornice on each side was surmounted throughout by a crest of flower-work of which portions remain. The clerestory has already been described: it remains only to place on record that in the westernmost window of the north clerestory there is a fine figure holding a clasped book, and some very good diapered quarries; in the second window from the west is a well-executed figure of a bishop: and in the tracery of all four are remains of angels. The pulpit, lectern, and desk are modern, and quite unworthy of the church, although the carving is good. The benches, of a very late date, are utterly devoid of merit: a striking contrast to the very beautiful benches that are to be seen in the north aisle of S. George's Bradfield.

Interior of the Aisles. The roofs of the north and south aisles are alike and of great beauty: they have flowered spandrils, originally supported by angels; and a richly moulded cornice surmounted by a ridge of flowers. At the intersection of the principals and the purlin are flat projections on which once existed carved bosses.

In the south aisle there is a good late Decorated piscina, with fluted bason, quite perfect, cleaned but unrestored. Immediately above it is a wall painting of a female saint holding in her hand a church; very probably S. Etheldreda, as the Abbey of Ely held land in the parish. The Creed is written over the painting in fine black letter: the following passage from Strype explains the circumstances which led to this disfiguration:

“ In 1561 the Dean of St. Paul's* provided for the Queen on New

* Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, Vol. I, part i., p. 408-410, Oxf. Ed.

Year's day a Book of Common Prayer, with fine cuts and pictures, representing the stories and passions of the Saints and Martyrs. The Queen, considering this to vary from her late open injunctions and proclamations against the superstitious use of images in churches, ordered the book to be removed, and the old one brought back: and after service reproved the Dean for his act. This matter occasioned all the clergy in and about London, and the churchwardens of each parish, to search their churches and chapels; and caused them to wash out of the wall all paintings that seemed Romish and idolatrous, and in lieu thereof suitable texts taken out of the Holy Scriptures to be written."

It has already been stated that Suffolk was easily accessible from London, and much frequented by the royal purveyors. It was also visited by Elizabeth herself. And as Suffolk was "notorious for dissenting weaknesses,"* it is none other than we should expect, to find that the clergy and churchwardens followed the example of their London brethren, and, combining scruples with loyalty, obliterated pictures that displeased the Queen.

Between the second and third windows are traces of another mural painting, scarcely distinguishable, which was obliterated by a text of Scripture in Roman character; and between the third window and the door is a gigantic S. Christopher: this is a very unusual position, for the Saint is ordinarily placed above the north door.

The east window of this aisle appears to have been a S. Nicholas window, for the glass that remains in two of the lights certainly represents him. In the southern light he is figured as an old man with a beard, blessing four children who are playing at his feet with golf sticks and balls. The figures in the other light have been robbed of their heads; but the subject is very easily discerned. S. Nicholas stands in the centre, with one figure at his feet, apparently distributing gold, and a lesser figure holding a golden cup. Mrs. Jameson † says that "of this story there are innumerable versions." She gives the following, adding that it is sometimes a daughter, and sometimes a son, who is delivered from captivity:

"A rich merchant, who was a Christian and a devout worshipper of S. Nicholas, had an only son, who was taken captive by the heathen,

* *The History of Stowmarket*, p. 132.

† *Sacred and Legendary Art*, pp. 402-404.

and made cupbearer to the king. One day, as he filled the cup at table, he remembered that it was the Feast of S. Nicholas, and he wept. The king said, 'Why weepest thou?' and the boy told him, saying, 'This is the day when my parents and my kindred are all met together in great joy to honour our good S. Nicholas; and I, alas, am far from them.' Then the king, most like a pagan blasphemer, answered, 'Great as is thy S. Nicholas, he cannot save thee from my hand!' No sooner had he spoken the words than a whirlwind shook the palace, and S. Nicholas, appearing in the midst, caught up the youth by the hair, and placed him, still holding the royal cup, suddenly before his family, at the very moment when his father had distributed the banquet to the poor, and was beseeching their prayers in behalf of his captive son."

Mrs. Jameson states that this miracle, or rather parable, is "in the chapel of S. Nicholas, at Assisi, in windows of the cathedrals of Chartres and Bourges, and in the ancient Gothic sculpture." Angels of different orders are in the openings of the tracery.

In the easternmost window of the south side are very beautifully painted canopies in the heads of three lights: in the centre window also are three fine canopies; and in one of the lights the lower portion of a subject, representing our Blessed Lord throned, with the wounds in His feet, and beneath Him two angels upon a tower blowing trumpets. The westernmost window has also the remains of three canopies, and the figure of a civilian holding a sword. I have detailed minutely the remains of the glass, because it is of such a fine character: and it ought to be recorded that more than a quarter of a century ago one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Porteus Oakes, commissioned Mr. Warrington to renew the leading and replace the whole of the glass *in situ*; a praiseworthy example, which it will be well for all true church-restorers to follow.

A bench in this aisle of very rude workmanship has for a poppy-head an angel, now headless, holding a shield, that bears the arms of Bacon impaling Rouse. It has already been stated that Thomas Bacon of Hesselton married Ann Rouse of Dennington in 1513 and deceased in 1540.

In the wall between the chapel and the respond at the east end of the north aisle is a poor piscina; and in the pavement are two inverted coffin-lids. There

is also a piscina in the chapel. Only a few pieces of painted glass remain in the tracery of the chapel window: the arms, of which Dr. Davy speaks, have all disappeared, viz.: a chief, erm; Bury Abbey; and S. Edward the Confessor. In the easternmost window of the north side of the aisle is a magnificent Resurrection, almost perfect: and a portion of an Annunciation; the Blessed Virgin at a prayer-desk and before her a label, much broken, on which may be seen *Ecce la*, the commencement of her devout reply to the angel, *Ecce ancilla Domini*. The heads of each upper light contain the head and bust of an angel: and the tracery is filled with angels. In the centre window the beautiful canopies have been preserved in all six lights: there is also a fine Scourging; a portion of a subject, which at once is seen to be S. Peter cutting off the ear of Malchus: and also, a portion of a Presentation in the Temple, indicated by the words on a label, *transibit gladi*. Each of the heads of the upper lights of the westernmost window is filled with the bust of an angel: and in one light is a painful representation of the fifth gulf of Hell to which Dante * consigns the barterers or public speculators: "a glutinous thick mass" of boiling pitch; in which the victims kept rising to the surface, and ever and anon devils, as they saw a head appear,

" Grappled him with more than hundred hooks :
E'en thus the cook bestirs him, with his grooms,
To thrust the flesh into the cauldron down
With flesh-hooks, that it float not on the top."

There is another subject in this window, which has sorely perplexed me; but which, after much enquiry I conjecture to represent the legendary story † of the charge of unchastity made against the Virgin Mary before the tribunal of the high priest, as is recorded in the Protevangelium of James, and in the Gospel of Pseudo-Matthew; and her proof of the falsity of the charge. I have corresponded with Mr. Baring-Gould; and he agrees with me in thinking

* Canto xxi., 49.

art, Didron gives one portion of it as common. *Manuel d'Iconographie Chretienne*, p. 156.

† Strange though it seems that this legend should have been represented in





that the subject must represent this legend; for he knows of no other young female saint to which it could refer: and also that the artist has made the mistake of giving a crown and sceptre to the judge instead of a mitre, as if she had been brought before Herod and not before the high priest. I have a faint recollection that this explanation was also given by the late Dr. Rock, when he either saw the window, or was furnished with a description of it.

In the space of the wall between the central window and the easternmost is a large mural painting of the greatest interest. The design embraces two subjects; the uppermost, a representation of the seven deadly sins; the lower, an allegorical picture of a figure surrounded by all kinds of instruments of handicraft and amusement, of peace and of war.

Mr. Dewing has kindly placed at my disposal a letter, that has reference to this painting, from the Rev. R. Hart, of Catton, Norfolk, who has made the wall paintings of Norfolk a special study. On the 5th of April, 1868, he writes:

“ Nearly every wall painting that I have ever seen may be reasonably assigned to the latter half of the fourteenth century: those of Hessett being on the same artistic level as the wall-paintings at Catfield in this county; which, from the costume, was in all probability painted in the reign of Richard II., that is between 1377 and 1399; and.....this may have been the case so far as the Hessett paintings are concerned, specimens of the two adjacent styles, Decorated and Perpendicular, having been found in Hessett Church. The fragmentary painting of the seven mortal sins is very mean and poor comparatively to what I have seen at Catfield or Brooke: but the Allegorical Painting is a subject of unusual interest which I have never met with before. I suppose it to represent the chequered life of a Christian, *assailed* indeed by the cares, sorrows, pleasures, and temptations of this mortal life, yet *ultimately* triumphing over them, as symbolized by the nimbus.”

It is quite possible that the upper portion of the painting was executed somewhere about the date assigned by Mr. Hart: and that the architect retained the old wall of the Decorated period. The costume of the figures is like to that worn in the reigns of Henry IV., and of Henry V.; but it is not so unlike to that worn in the reign of Edward IV., as figured in the Royal MS. 15 Edward IV., as to enable us

to assign it with certainty to the earlier date. There is little about the painting which calls for remark. The seven deadly sins are represented by figures of men, who stand in inverted goat-skulls, growing as fruit upon a tree that is rooted in hell: at the foot are two fiends, coloured red, apparently inviting to the commission of deadly sin.

But the six of diamonds, which occurs in the lower subject, proves that this part of the paintings is of a much later date than 1399. For it is a playing card of the picquet pack, which was invented by Etienne Vignoles, called La Hire, not earlier than 1420, and probably between 1420 and 1440.* And it was not until 1454 that a method of manufacturing these playing cards at a comparatively cheap rate was discovered, and that their use could become general: a date which is a few years subsequent to that which I have given to the erection of the aisles.

Since Mr. Hart received certain notes upon this lower part (for I gather from his letter that he has not seen it,) a new feature has been brought to light, which makes his explanation inadmissible. The artist who copied the drawing, † by careful cleaning brought to light, amongst other details, in the nimbus a portion of the cross ‡ which ordinarily distinguishes our Blessed Lord. The position of the right hand of the Figure beneath an open wound in the right side is also peculiar to Him.

A similar Painting, the only other known, existed in the parish church of Lanivet, in the county of Cornwall, but is now destroyed. Through the kindness of the Secretary I am able to reproduce the lithograph published in the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. It is thus described by Mr. T. A. Couch :

“ It was a figure of Christ, of life size, painted in black, yellow, and claret ; the back-ground filled in with a motley assemblage of various designs, many difficult, if not impossible of recognition. Among them

* Paul Lacroix. *The Arts of the Middle Ages*, p. 237.

† I regret that the lithographer has reproduced it so badly.

‡ Christi corona per crucis figuram a

sanctorum coronis distinguitur : quia per Crucis vexillum sibi carnis glorificationem : et nobis meruit a captivitate liberationem, et vitæ fruitionem. Durandus. *Rationale Div: Off: Lib. i. c. iii.*, 20.



A Mural Painting
in Lanivet Church, Cornwall.

HEIGHT OF FIGURE 9 FEET.

might be distinguished various instruments of torture ; as, an axe, a wheel, a knife, and shears. Besides these, there were : a hand holding an open book, a spindle, a horse-shoe, a fish, a candlestick, dice, &c., &c., all apparently without arrangement, and serving simply to fill up the groundwork of the great central Figure."

This description applies with singular fitness to the painting at Hessett : and it is worthy of remark that the playing card in the Hessett design occupies the position of the die at Lanivet. Mr. Couch continues :

" Mr. Norris thinks this a representation of the Passion filled in at the back by emblems of saints and martyrs. Amongst these emblems he is able to point out a scourge, of the form seen in Abbot Ramrigg's chantry in S. Alban's Abbey ; dice ; chalice and cover (a common device) ; hand on a book, a general emblem of martyrdom, specially given to S. Barnabas ; the sponge ; the light of the world ; S. Matthew's and S. Jude's joiner's square ; S. Dunstan's pincers."*

In the lithograph there is no appearance of the scourge described by Mr. Norris ; but there is a remarkable object, not noticed by him, a rod on which are suspended six candles by their wicks.

It is impossible to accept Mr. Norris's explanation, *mutatis mutandis*, for the Hessett Allegory ; because, in the first place, a six of diamonds is not an emblem either of a Saint or of the Passion ; and in the second, the same emblem occurs more than once ; and the same Saint would be thus represented with an unmeaning frequency.

But easy though it is to question and gainsay the interpretations which others have given of the Allegory ; I own myself unable to offer any other that is satisfactory. I would, however, venture to suggest thus much : that the emblems which surround our Blessed Lord may be emblems of trade and handicraft and amusement ; and possibly some of the poems and stories of the Middle Ages, such as those which are now being reprinted by the English Text Society, or some of the illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages, may hereafter be found to guide to the meaning of such emblems, when they are placed, as in these two paintings, around the Figure of the Risen Christ.

That trades and tradesmen are represented by emblems

* *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.* No. IV., October, 1865, p. 79.

is well known. Mr. Hudson Turner,* in a Dissertation upon "Personal Seals in the Middle Ages," states:

"Those who were not entitled to armorial distinctions.....fashioned their seals according to their own taste. For a time they were content with the small variety of devices already described: the fleur-de-lis, birds, Agnus Dei, &c. ; then rebuses on the Christian or surname were adopted; these were quickly followed by *symbols of occupation or handicraft*; thus the miller would bear an ear of corn fleur-de-lisé; the musician his viol or croute; the farrier or smith proclaimed his calling by a horse-shoe, and the schoolmaster figured on his seal with that valuable instrument and symbol of discipline, the birch."

To the same effect is the statement of the learned authors of the Introductory Essay to Durandus on Symbolism: †

"The earliest kind of monumental symbolism is that which represents the trade or profession of the person commemorated. The distaff represents the mother of a family: a pair of gloves a Glover; so we have a pair of shears, and the like."

And Mr. Edward Charlton ‡ has shown, as I think, conclusively, that certain symbols on the sepulchral slabs existing in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, namely, the shears and the key, are appropriate emblems of a female. Now if such an use of emblems or symbols had been customary for seals and for sepulchral slabs, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that they might be continued in allegorical designs such as these two under consideration.

The symbols which occur at Hissett and Lanivet, and the trades symbolized, are placed side by side: commencing on the left side of the picture, above the right hand of the Figure:

HESSETT.				LANIVET.			
1	A patten	... ..	A patten maker.	1	A bason	... ..	A potter.
2	A jug	... ..	A vintner.	2	A hand holding a	} A scrivener.	
3	A playing card—	} A card maker.			book	
	the six of				3	A covered cup or	} A priest.
	diamonds			chalice	
4	A scourge	... ..	{ A schoolmaster or constable.	4	A die	... ..	A dicemaker.
5	A musical pipe	... ..	A musician.	5	A covered salt	... ..	A salter.
6	An awl	... ..	A shoemaker.	6	A pair of scissors	... ..	A tailor.
7	A shuttle	... ..	A weaver.	7	A candlestick and	} A candle	
8				
9	A flaying knife	... ..	A skinner.	8			
10	A wheel	... ..	A wright.	9	A pair of gloves	... ..	A Glover
				10			

* *Archæological Journal*, Vol. V., p. 4.

† P. 106.

‡ *Archæological Journal*, Vol. V., p. 253.

HESSETT.

- 11 A gridiron A cook.
- 12 A balance with }
meat } A butcher.
- 13 A spoke-shave and }
hatchet } A cooper.
- 14 A ball... .. A ball maker.
- 15 A candle (?) ... A candle maker.
- 16
- 17 A three-pronged }
three-barred fork }
18 A hammer and axe A carpenter.
- 19 A spade A gardener.
- 20 A flail (?) A thresher.
- 21 An anchor A mariner.
- 22 A pair of pineers
- 23 A saw... .. A sawyer.
- 24 A pair of seissors A tailor.
- 25 A bason A potter.
- 26 A two-pronged }
fork } A husbandman.
- 27 A hammer }
- 28 A pair of bellows } A smith.
- 29 A pair of tongs }
- 30 A seythe A reaper.
- 31 A pair of shears... A wool-stapler.
- 32 A trumpet A trumpeter.
- 33 A cord A cordwainer.
- 34 Aharquebuss rest A soldier.
- 35 A mason's chisel A mason.
- 36 A sword A knight.
- 37 A sieve
- 38 A braec bit... .. An armourer.

LANIVET.

- 11 Six candles on a }
pole... .. } A candle maker.
- 12 A large knife ... A cook.
- 13 A purse or a }
wallett } A merchant or a
pilgrim.
- 14 A jug A vintner.
- 15 A mallet and pegs A tent maker.
- 16 A saw A sawyer.
- 17 A distaff A matron.
- 18 A webb { A webster or
weaver.
- 19 A pair of tongs ... A smith.
- 20 A bow An archer.
- 21 A horse-shoe ... A farrier.
- 22 A elub... .. A fuller.
- 23 An axe A carpenter.
- 24
- 25 A pair of shears... A woolstapler.
- 26 A shovel
- 27 A eap A hatter.
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31 A cross-bow ... A bowman

I do not pretend to accuracy either in the names, or in the interpretation, of the emblems: to some I have added a query: others I have left unnamed: and of others I cannot determine the name or the meaning. The scourge of the Hessett painting is of the form seen in Abbot Ramrigg's chantry,* and the mason's chisel resembles one figured in the Archæological Journal.† The appearance of instruments used in games, such as the card, the die, the ball, amongst the emblems, seems to give a slight support to the later date which I have assigned to the painting. After the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471 which put an end to the Wars of the Roses, the populace, betook themselves with zest and avidity to sports and amusements. The Government of Edward IV., alarmed at the prevalence of these sports,

* See *Calendar of the Anglican Church*, 1st Ed., p. 162.

† Vol. I., p. 301.

amongst which the ball was very general, (as for example, bandy-ball, trap-ball, club-ball, and bowling-ball), and at the neglect of the bow, the favourite weapon of war; condemned the sports by an Act passed in 1478; and ordered the instruments used in them to be destroyed, dice amongst the rest; and shooting-butts to be erected in every township.* The popularity in this county of foot-ball, called to this day in Norfolk and Suffolk *camping*, may be gathered from the mention, in several instances, in the authorities of the XVth. century, of land appropriated to this game, and called *camping-land*; or, as is mentioned in Cullum's *Hawstead*, under the date 1466, *the camping-pightle*.† Ball-makers and dice-makers may have been, in proportion, as numerous then, as the makers of croquet, and badminton, and lawn-tennis are now. The card-makers may have been more scarce: Lacroix ‡ states that in 1454 cards were converted into an object of trade, and mercers were accustomed to sell them: but that in France the civil and ecclesiastical authorities prohibited and condemned them by ordinances; which princes and lords, as a matter of right felt themselves above, and the lower orders and the dissolute did not fail to infringe. The appearance of a card at Hessett is probably due to the family of Bouchier, and other great families in the neighbourhood, who were connected with France, or had taken part in the wars there; and "master card makers," though not regulated by statute in France until 1581, did nevertheless exist there; and in all probability plied their trade in England also.

I have sought in vain for confirmation of an idea which I have entertained, that the allegory was connected with a Gild, and was painted at the order of a Hessett Gild, near to where the Gild altar stood. In that most interesting and instructive volume, published by the Early English Text Society, *English Gilds*, there is a Return of the Gild of S. George, Norwich; § which was not composed of men of the same craft, but numbered amongst its members an Arch-

* Charles Knight. *Old England*, Vol. I., p. 384.

† Mr. A. Way in a note on "*Campar*,

or player at football," *Prompt: Parv*: p. 60.

‡ *The Arts of the Middle Ages*, p. 237.

§ P. 453.

bishop, four Bishops, an Earl, many Chivaliers, and the wives of some of them; Priests; a Patyn-maker; a Wright; Fischmen; Tailours; Cordemakers; Peyntours; Bocheres; Turnours; Merchaunts; Couperes; Carpenteres; Gloveres; Freseres; Candeleres; and a Freemason. The emblems of many of these trades are seen in the paintings at Hessett and at Lanivet. And as English Gilds are all distinguished by "two very striking characteristics, the second one universally expressed; the first, respect for law and its established forms; the second, the constant sense of moral worth, and the endeavour to attain it";* I conceived the idea that possibly the whole painting was designed, to warn "the bretheren and sisteren" against the seven deadly sins, and to encourage them to conquer them; as well as to carry on their social intercourse, and trade, and amusements, as men and women ransomed by Christ's Passion from necessary bondage to Satan, and empowered by His Resurrection to rise above sin to holiness of life. But I cannot bring forward any thing to support this interpretation. Though there are amongst the Tower Records Returns of Gilds and their Ordinances from many parishes in Suffolk, none can be discovered from Hessett. I am obliged to leave the allegory very much in the obscurity in which I found it.

The
Interior of
the Tower.

The tower is entered through an arch of good Perpendicular work. In the tracery of the window were exquisite figures of angels playing on musical instruments: these have been recently removed; but will be replaced. The figure had been lost from the first opening: in the 2nd was an angel, in white glass, playing the cithern, the ground blue: in the 3rd, an angel, playing the bag-pipe, the ground ruby: in the 4th, an angel, with trumpet, the ground blue: in the 5th, the figure of a man praying, and wearing a blue surcoat: above him a coat of arms: in the 6th, an angel, with cithern. The heads of three canopies remain in the lights.

The newel staircase and the bells have already been described: and I have already mentioned that the bells

* *English Gilds. Introduction, p. xxxix.*

have been twice re-cast. A very curious and unusual enquiry is made in the Visitation Articles* of "The right worshipfull Mr. Doctor Bostock, Arch-Deacon of *Suffolk*, Anno Domini 1640:" from which it may be inferred that a vicious habit of melting Church bells prevailed in this county:

"5. *Item*, Have your bels or any or them been made lesse upon the last yoating of them? If yea, by whose default, and what is become of the mettall that was so saved out of them?"

This is a late use of the word "yoat," which is not to be found in Johnson or Halliwell. It is the old Anglo-Saxon "Geotan, fundere, effundere; to found, pour, cast. Guton. Fuderunt, 'they have made them a molten image': Deut. 9, 12."† In a note on the word YETYN METALL in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*, Mr. Albert Way gives many examples of the use of *yett*; and adds: "BELLEYTARE, *al* belleyeter, a bell-founder, a term of which the tradition is preserved in Billiter-lane, London, the locality where founderies were anciently established."

The Font. Immediately in front of the tower arch is the font, standing upon an octagonal base four feet six inches in diameter: around the plinth of which runs a band of depressed quatrefoils, two to each of seven sides of the octagon; the eighth, to the west, being made to project thirteen inches to serve as the kneeling stone. Upon the three sides of the kneeling stone is an inscription in two lines:

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

ON THE WEST SIDE.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

**Orate pro animabus rti hoo et augnetis
Aris eius q istum fontem fieri fecerunt.**

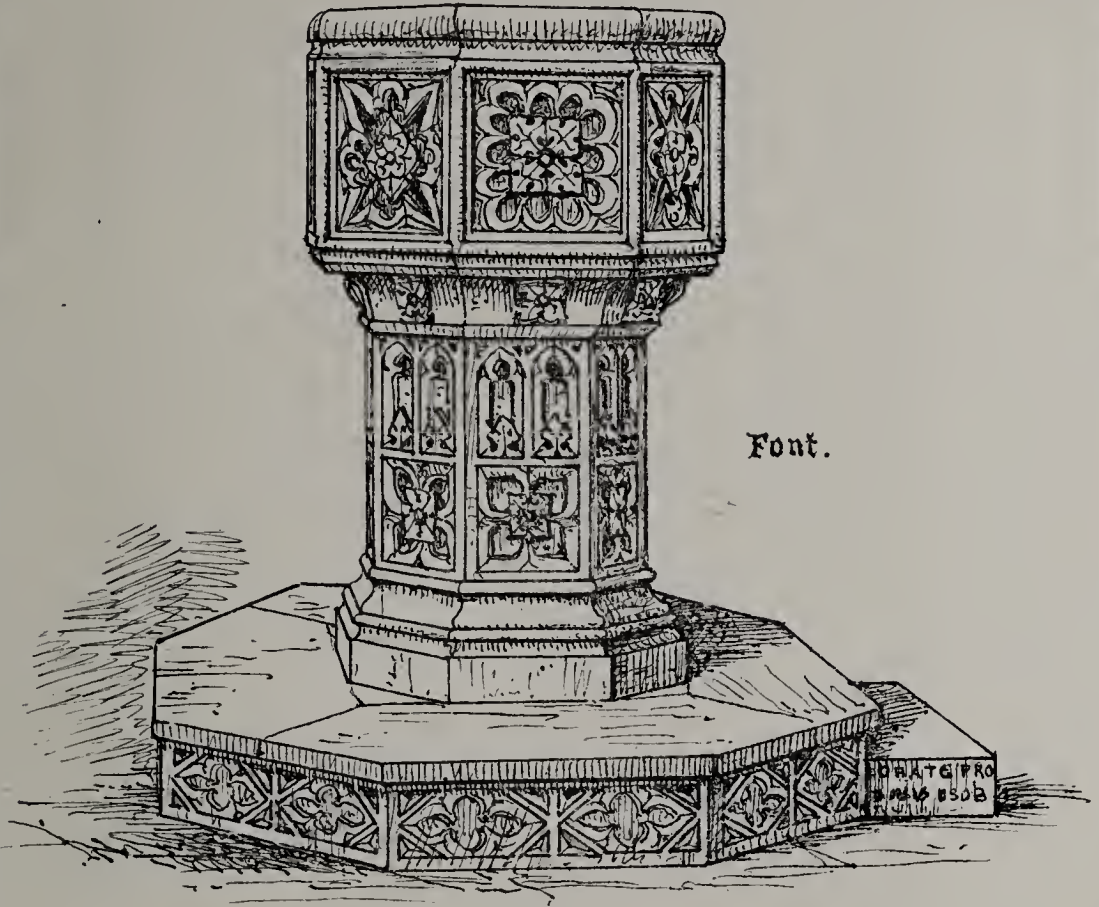
The will of Robert Hoo, dated 1500 and proved in 1510, mentions "myn wyf Augnes": and this Robert and Augnes were no doubt the donors of the font. Notwithstanding its late date, it is of good design and execution. Each face of the octagonal bason is carved with a different flower, which

* *Appendix to Second Report of the Royal Commission on Ritual*, 1868, p. 596.

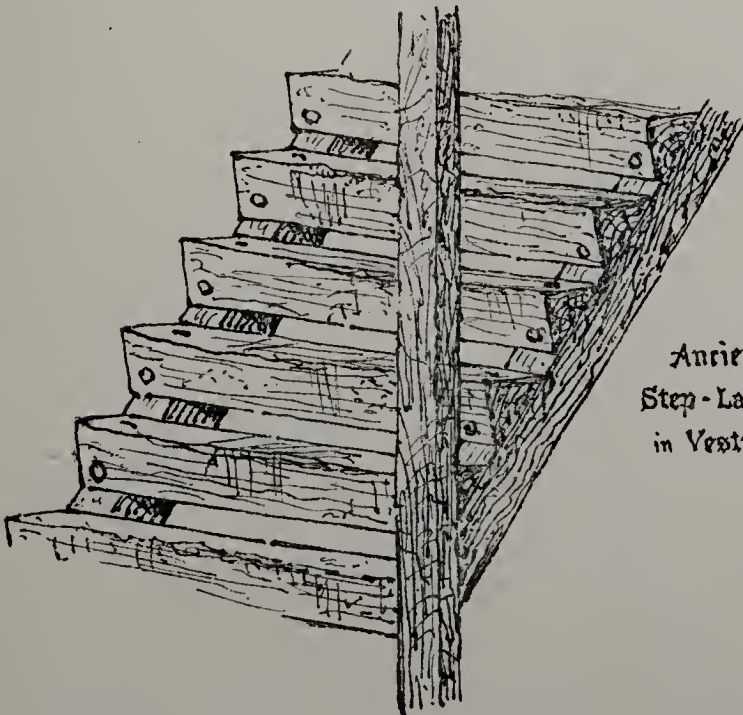
† Lye. *Dictionarium Saxonico et*

Gothico-Latinum. See also the word in *A Dictionary of the Old English Language*, by Dr. F. H. Stratmann.

+ S. Ethelbert, K. & M., Hessest.



Font.



Ancient
Step-Ladder
in Vestry.

is set either in a square, or in a quatrefoil, or in the common geometric figure of a square described on a circle: and the lead, which is ancient, is plumbed round the bold upper moulding. The bason is supported by an octagonal shaft of Purbeck: each side of the octagon having at the base a quatrefoil holding in the cusps a flower; and above the quatrefoil two sunken panels with a Tudor flower erect at the base, as in the panels of the tower parapet. Around the font the pavement is composed of six inverted coffin lids.

In 1845 Mr. T. W. King, Rouge Dragon,* wrote: "No topographical work can be considered complete without a collection of monumental inscriptions accompanying it." I have therefore copied all that now exist in the interior of the Church; and have given two others which Martin reports to have existed at the time of his visit; but which have disappeared:

"Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Aldrich Esqre who departed this life the 9th of June Anno Domini 1709. Ætatis suæ sixty five.

"This upon a loose Brass formerly fixed against the North Chauncel wall":

"HIRE LYETH MARYE HERINGE THE WIFE OF THOMAS HER: ESQRE, & ELDEST DAUGHTER OF RICHARD CORNWALLIS ESQRE, BURIED y^e 28 OF JANUARIE 1607."

Monuments. In the vestry, is a flat stone, which was formerly in the chancel below the altar step and close to the vestry door:

"In hope | of a blessed Resurrection. | Here resteth all that was mortal | of RICHARD NESLING, A.M., | the late worthy Rector of this Parish and Bayton. | Having faithfully discharged all | Pastoral offices during the space of | forty and three years, | and after the example of St. Paul | having endeavoured to keep a conscience | void of offence towards God and towards man, | he died April ixth MDCCXXIV, | aged LXXVI."

Above are the Arms:

NESLING: a child in a cradle an Eagle standing thereon; impaling Or a bend, 3 fusils.

Below the Shield is the motto:

In Christo spes ultima justii.

* *Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., page 140.

To the north of this stone was formerly in the chancel a stone inscribed

MARGARET NESLIN.

This, together with three that have been robbed of their brasses, and two others which appear to have had no inscriptions upon them, has been also placed in the vestry.

Upon the south wall of the chapel is a rectangular tablet of black marble in a white flowered border of Jacobean character, bearing an inscription in capital letters :

“ Here lye interred the Bodies of EDMUND | BACON Esq. and ELIZABETH his wife daugh- | ter of RICHARD CORNWALEYS Esq. which | EDMUND and ELIZABETH lived happily | together in wedlocke by the space of | LIII yeares and had issue viii sonnes and viii | daughters. ELIZABETH dyed uppon the | xxvth of December 1624, and EDMUND upp- | on the ixth of February next following.”

Above are the Arms :

BACON: argent on a fess engrailed between 3 escutcheons gules 3 mullets of the field ; impaling

CORNWALEYS: Sable guttèe d'or on a fess argent 3 Cornish choughs. The crest is broken ; but sufficient remains to show it to be, On a torse a talbot passant holding in his mouth a deer's leg.

On the east wall of the chapel, a large monument of different coloured marbles :

“ THOMAS ALDRICH Armiger | Antiqua et equestri Aldrichorum | Familiade Aldrich in Com: Stafford natus. | Hunc | Bonis literis instruxit primo | Schola Regia Buriensis. | Postea in Æde Christi | Oxonium | Optimarum Artium studiis | Excoluit, PERPOLIVIT. | Uxorem habuit Elizabetham | Gulielmi Cromptley Armigeri Filiam. VIR | Fide in Principem, in Patriam, in Ecclesiam, | Stabili et inconcussa ; | Assidua in Pauperes Liberalitate : In Omnes Munificentia | Perquam laudabili. | Obiit x^o Mart. A.D. MDCCXXIX, Ætat LIII.”

At the base is a Shield on which, at the time of Dr. Davy's visit, were emblazoned the Arms of

ALDRICH : on a fess vert a bull passant argent ; impaling

CROPLEY : argent ermined on a chief gules 3 owls of the first.

But these are now entirely obliterated.

On the north wall of the chapel, to the east of the window, is an oval tablet of white marble :

“ MICHAEL WILLIAM | LEHEUP Esq. | died | June 22nd. 1809, | aged 53.”

“ His Relict | MARY WYCHE LEHEUP | died January the 8th 1828 | aged 69.”

“ An Infant daughter | MARY SPRING LEHEUP | died Oct' 28th. 1785.”

Immediately below this is another tablet of white marble :

“Sacred | to the Memory | of | MICHAEL PETER LEHEUP Esq. | who
died | 10th December 1837 | Aged 55.”

“Also of ANN LEHEUP his wife | Who died | 24th July 1833, |
Aged 42.”

“And of MERIELINA AGNES | their only child | and wife of | MICHAEL
PETER CARPENTER | who died | 20th April 1837 | aged 26.”

On the same wall to the west of the window, is a small tablet of white marble :

“Near this place | Lyeth the body of | BENJAMIN PICKERING, Gent. |
Who was buried the 10th | day of December 1739 | Aged 69 years.”

And immediately above this is another small tablet of white marble :

“In Memory | of | Mrs. ELIZABETH LEHEUP | daughter of | MICHAEL
LEHEUP Esqre. | and ELIZABETH his wife, | who died April 10th. 1810 |
aged 77 years.”

On the floor of the chapel is a stone now covered by the organ :

“Hic | *Loeta spe resurrectionis* | *Conduntur reliquiæ* ELIZABETHÆ
ALDRICH | *Quæ filia fuit secunda* | GULIELMI CROPLEY Armigeri |
Obiit xviii Feb. A.D. MDCCXLI | *Ætat* 62. | *Hoc marmor pietatis ergo* |
Suis sumptibus deponi dedit | *Cognatus ejus obsequentissimus* | THOMAS
MORDEN, A.M.”

At the head of the Stone are the arms of

CROPLEY : on a pile 3 owls 2 and 1. Crest, on a helmet and torse a lion couchant between 2 branches of a tree.

In the nave, beneath the pulpit, on a very large stone upon the floor :

“Here lyeth y^e Body of | THOMAS ALDRICH Esqre. | who was buried y^e
19th of | March 1691.”

Further westward, on a stone upon the floor:

“Here lyeth the body of Ann Wyrley | Widdow of Roger Wyrley
Esqre | of Hamsted Hall in | Staffordshire | and Sister to Thomas
Aldrich Esq. of Hesselst ; | who dyed y^e 9th of February 17th | in the
79th year of her age. | *Prov^s Chap^r y^e last ver^s y^e last.* | Her own
Works Praise her in y^e gate.”

Above the inscription, in a lozenge, are the Arms of

WYRLEY: a chevron between 3 lions rampant : impaling
ALDRICH: on a fess a bull passant.

On the wall of the north aisle towards the east is a plain mural monument of veined marble :

“Hic jacent Thomas Le Heup Arm^r et Jana | Uxor ejus filia Petri Hamon de Cadomo Arm^{ri} | Illa moritur 24^o die Decembris An^o Dñi 1725, Ætatis | Vero suæ 59^{no}. Ille secutus 26^{to} die Decembris | An^o Dñi 1736^{to}, Ætatis suæ 69^{no}. Quatuor habuere | Filios, quorum Tres sibi Superstites Ambo | Reliquerunt.”

“Hic jacet ELIZABETHA uxor dilecta Michaelis | Filii natu Secundi ipsorum Thomæ et Janæ Primo genita | Cohæredum THOMÆ GERY Militis, grato marito | quatuor peperit liberos. Quorum Michael & | Elizabetha Infantes jam Supersunt Nata annos 26^{os} | Obiit 12^{mo} die Martii An^o Dñi 1739^{no}.”

“Parentibus et Uxori bene meritis | posuit Michael Le Heup. | Hic etiam Situs est, idem MICHAEL LE HEUP Armiger | Obiit 23 die Julii Ann Dom 1749 ; | ætatis quinquagesimo secundo. | Ex ANNA MAGDALENA HENRICI PIERCY de Cambes | Armigeri Londinensis, Filia unica, | quam iteratis nuptiis uxorem duxerat ; | Filium unum HENRICUM, filias duas, Janam Sibyllam & Mariam, | Superstites reliquit. | ANNA MAGDALENA, adhuc infans, mortua est.”

Above on two shields are the Arms :

1. LE HEUP: Gules 3 Beehives between 8 bees volants : on an escutcheon
GERY : Gules, 2 bars or, on each 3 muscles of the field, on a canton of the 2nd a leopard's face azure.
2. LE HEUP : impaling azure, 3 quivers full of arrows or, 2 and 1.

On the same wall, to the westward, is an oval tablet of white marble :

“MICHAEL LEHEUP Esqre | died | April 9th, 1792, | aged 60. | MERIELINA LEHEUP his wife | died | April 3rd 1792, | aged 58. | They were lovely and pleasant | in their lives | and | in their death | They were not | divided.”

Against the south wall of the south aisle is an oval tablet of white marble :

“Sacred | to the memory of | MERIELINA AGNES ROGERS | wife of | the Rev. THO^s ELLIS ROGERS | Rector of this Parish. | She was the daughter of | MICHAEL WILLIAM LEHEUP Esqre | of Bury St Edmund's, | and departed this Life | May 12 1816 | Aged 25.”

And on the same wall further eastward is a marble tablet :

“Hic reconditur LIONELLI BACON de Hessett in agro Suffolciensi
Humanum depositū
Ex antiquissima Baconum Familia Oriundi

Qui in his SEDIBUS, a Patre ad Filium, a tempore HENRICI 2di
Usque ad ANNUM 1651 Continuata serie Comorati sunt.

AT SISTE PEDEM LECTOR ET SCIAS

Hanc esse Radicem ex qua feliciter * arborescebat Familia illa Bacō
Nobilissima, Tot Clarissimis togæ muneribus Insignita. Quæ Artiū
Liberaliorū semitas, prius Invias, caleavit sola, Sola NOBILITAVIT.

Hoc gratitudinis ergo, posuerē LIONELLO,
Post duas nuptias illiberi, e Sororibus NEPOTES.

ANNA

Uxorū ejus altera, non moribus minus quam quod ex Perillustri
Croftor Familia celebris, una hic jacet. Quæ obiit An° Salut
MDCLIII.

Nihil ultra sit suspirii.

RESURGEMUS.

Above are the Arms :

BACON : on a fess between 3 escutcheons 3 mullets, without tinctures :
Crest, on a torse a talbot passant holding in his mouth a deer's leg.

Below the inscription, the Arms :

1. Honing (?) On a bend 3 Lozenges
2. CROFTS, 3 Bulls' heads coupé 2 and 1.

THE FAMILY OF BACON.

The inscription on Lionel Bacon's monument claims a very early origin for the Bacon family ; and genealogists with one consent admit the claim. All the Baronetages record, at greater or less length, that the Bacons sprang from Grimbald the Norman, who is said to have been related to William de Warren, Earl of Surrey : that Reynold, or Ranulf, the second son of Grimbald, assumed the name of Bacon, and was lord of Thorpe in Norfolk, which was afterwards called Bacons : that the name Bacon arose either from the Saxon word *Buchen*, † in English, beech trees ; or from another Saxon word *Boc*, as applied to " land ‡ the possession of which was secured by book, *i.e.*, charter" in contradistinction to *Fole*, land which "belonged §

* The word *feliciter* is spelt *feeliciter* ; and the spelling has been followed in the text.

Bachone, and by Matthew of Westminster, Baucan or Baccoun.

† Stubbs, *Documents illustrative of English History*, p. 515.

§ Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*.

† Camden says that Buckinghamshire and Buckenham in Norfolk, were so called from Buchen or beech trees ; as also Buchonia in Germany. The family name is spelt by Trithemius, de Bacchone or

to the community, and could be possessed in severalty, but could not be alienated in perpetuity :” and that no family has produced a greater number of distinguished men. In the opinion of Playfair, “the Bacon name is one of the greatest wonders of the biographical dictionaries.” From the East Suffolk, or Baconsthorpe branch,* during the latter half of the twelfth, the thirteenth, and the fourteenth centuries, sprang three Judges distinguished by their learning, and three Generals illustrious by their bravery. John Bacon,† of the same branch, was Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Secretary to the King, Master of the Rolls, and Dean of S. Martin’s-le-Grand from the first to the seventh year of Richard II. But more renowned than all others of this branch are Robert,‡ who died in 1248, the friend of Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, the compiler of Glosses on the whole of the Scriptures, and the biographer of S. Edmund of Canterbury, his tutor : Roger, § the Franciscan, who died in 1284, known commonly as Friar Bacon, but to theologians as the Wonderful Doctor : and John, the Carmelite, who died in 1350, surnamed Bacondorpius, and styled the Resolute Doctor, author of *Quaestiones in quatuor libros Sententiarum et Quodlibetales.*¶

If the nephews of Lionel Bacon had had in memory these worthies only of the Baconthorpe branch, they would have been justified in celebrating highly the praises of their family. But it is more probable that they referred to the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, who alone of the family could claim to have been himself ennobled and distinguished by high legal honours, and at the same time to have advanced and ennobled learning. But in claiming him as a scion of

* Sir W. Betham, *Baronetage*, p. 4.

† *Ib.* An abstract of his will is given in *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 120.

‡ Hofmanni *Lexicon Universale*.

§ *Ib.*

¶ *Ib.*

¶ QUODLIBETUM, Scholasticis, pluribus abhinc saeculis, de quo in utramque disseritur partem, ex eo dictum, quia, quod libet, defenditur. Hinc Quodlibetarie quaestiones eadem notione. Ducange. He adds that these were banished “e saniori Theologia, quod curiositati fere servirent, non utilitati.”

the Hessett family, they have asserted what it is not easy to prove. For the Lord Chancellor was the great-grandson of John Bacon of Drinkstone, who can only be called of Hessett because he removed his residence into that parish sometime before he made his will in 1500. And if the pedigree is to be trusted, which is attached to the grant of arms made to the Lord Keeper in 1568, and signed by Dethick and others of the College of Arms; the Drinkstone branch of the Bacons had not been allied to the Hessett branch in the direct line, for many centuries. So that the boast, that the noble tree had grown out of the Hessett root, can, in this case, only be justified by the fact that the Drinkstone branch, at a date earlier than the reign of Edward II. to which Dethick carries it back, came of the Hessett stock.

Sir William Betham gives a second pedigree, drawn up by Mr. Whiting, of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of Charles the Second, which cannot be reconciled with that set out by Dethick. Dethick makes John Bacon of Hessett, late of Drinkstone, to have been the son of John Bacon, who was the son of Walter Bacon of Drinkstone: Whiting makes this same John to have been the son of Edmund, the son of John Bacon of Drinkstone, who was the eldest son of John Bacon of Hessett. Dethick represents Sir Edmund Bacon to have married in the latter part of the fourteenth century Margery the daughter of Robert Quaplode; and traces the descent of the Lord Chancellor directly from this marriage: Whiting asserts Margery Quaplode to have been married to William Thorpe, whose grand-daughter Margery, the heiress of John Thorpe, was married to the above-mentioned John Bacon of Drinkstone, the eldest son of John Bacon of Hessett, whose second brother William continued to reside in Hessett, and, according to Mr. Scipio Squire's book, received a grant of the arms borne by the Hessett branch. If therefore the pedigree set out by Dethick is to be trusted, we are reduced to the painful necessity of viewing the epitaph as an instance of that anxious vanity with which men seek to appropriate to themselves a ray of the halo of

glory that has crowned one of their own name, by asserting kinship with him.

But we are relieved from this necessity by the absence of authority for the pedigree set forth by Dethick. The wording of the grant betokens an apparent anxiety to free the College of Arms from any responsibility as to the accuracy of the statements; and to throw it upon the Lord Keeper and one of his gentleman ushers: which in itself creates suspicion. Most diligent search has been made, by more than one, in the College of Arms, in the collections of the British Museum, and in the old writings of the Abbey of Bury, to which the grant refers; and no proof has been found. There is no will of a Bacon of Drinkstone in existence of an earlier date than 1500. Playfair gives it as his opinion that this pedigree cannot be authenticated by as many proofs as another printed by himself, which is substantially that set out by Whiting. But this too lacks proofs of a most important fact; for there is no trustworthy evidence of the marriage of Margery Quaplode, whether she was the wife of Sir Edmund Bacon, or of William Thorpe. A statement in a "Manuscript of the Baronets," in the possession of T. Wotton in 1741, seems to have inclined Collins* to the belief that she was the wife of William Thorpe. But the evidence is of the weakest character: it is merely the release of lands by John de Quaplode to William Thorpe, in the 23rd year of Edward III.; which, being of the date of her marriage, may be conjectured to be a part of her portion. The evidence receives a modicum of support by the appearance of the name of John Thorpe, as an executor of Stephen Bacon in 1444; whose elder brother John is stated by Mr. Whiting to have married the daughter of John Thorpe, the grand-daughter of Margery Quaplode.

But though there is difficulty in proving the descent from Margery Quaplode, there is none in proving the

* *Baronetage*, p. 2. Johannes filius Edmundi de Quaplode remisit dno Willo de Thorp militi terras in villis Quaplode et Holbeck dat apud Quaplode ultimo die

Maii anno 23 Ed. III. Ex autograph penes P. Le Neve. MSS. of the Baronets in the custody of T. Wotton.

statement in the epitaph that a branch of the Bacon family settled in the neighbourhood of Hessem in the reign of Henry II.: at the same time it is confessed that it is not easy to give the continuous line of descents, down to the reign of Charles II. In a Register of Bury Abbey, called *Registrum Album*,* a deed is mentioned of a tenement in Monks Bradfield held by William Bacon, which had formerly been held by Eddicus Schutte (as I understand it) in the time of Abbot Baldwin. This William is represented by Sir William Betham to be the brother of Robert Bacon, whose descent from Grimbald was transcribed out of a Register of Binham Priory, by the Rev. Francis Blomefield, then (1735) in the custody of Sir Thomas Witherington, and now in the British Museum.† According to Wotton,‡ “in a little book of the Abbot of S. Edmundsbury, fol. 229, there is a deed between Abbot Sampson, who was elected in 1180, and William Bacon of arable land in Bradfield.” Wotton states§ that this is the William Bacon taken notice of among the knights bearing banners in the reign of King Philip of France; who bore for his arms a beech tree proper in a field argent: but he gives no reference to the authority whence he derived the information. He is equally reticent of the grounds on which he concludes that William Bacon, who married a daughter of Thomas Lord Bardolf,|| is William Bacon of Monks Bradfield; nor has Sir William Betham troubled himself to supply them. Proof is wanting of this; and also of the descents of Wydo and Robert Bacon from this marriage. Mr.

* Brit: Mus: Add: MSS.: 14,847, fol. 27.

† See Dugdale, *Monasticon*, under Binham Priory.

‡ *Baronetage*, p. 2. Sir William Betham adopts this statement. I have been unable to verify it.

§ *Baronetage*, p. 2. The reckless way in which statements have been made without reference to authorities, and have been

copied by writer after writer on the Bacon Family, is most surprising, and most perplexing.

|| Dugdale, *The Baronage of England*, Vol. i., p. 681. “Thomas Lord Bardolf, gave three parts of the Lordship of Brade-well in marriage to his three daughters; the first married to Robert de Seto Remigio, the second to William Bacon, the third to Baldwin de Thoni.” *Testa de Neville, Essex*.

Whiting's pedigree, which Wotton adopts, sets them out thus:

William Bacon = dr. of Thomas Lord Bardolf

William Bacon

Adam Bacon, temp. Ed. I.

Wydo Bacon of Monk's Bradfield

Robert Bacon of Hessett

It is refreshing to come once more upon documentary proof. In the *Register Lakynheth* Wydo Bacon* is said to hold a messuage and lands in Monks Bradfield; and Robert Bacon † in Hessett, on the inquisition of the itinerant Justice Salamon in 1286. And it has been concluded by Wotton and others, though the grounds of the conclusion are not stated, that Wydo and Robert were brothers, and that Wydo died childless. Robert, the first of the family who settled in Hessett, is said to have married Alice Burgate or Borgate, and by her to have had a son John, who was settled in Bradfield and Hessett. Wotton adopts the descents set out by Mr. Whiting; and there does not appear to be evidence of other:

Robert Bacon = Alice Burgate

John Bacon =
of Hessett and Monks
Bradfield

John Bacon = Helen Gedings
of the same places

1st, Helena, dr. of
Sir George Tillott
of Rougham

John Bacon

2nd Julian, dr. of
— Berdwell

Nicholas Bacon
Chaplain of Hessett

John Bacon of
Drinkstone = Margery Thorpe

William Bacon
of Hessett = Isabel dr. and
heiress of —
Shelton.

* Bradfeld Monachorum. Item Wydo Bacon tenet de eodem conventu i. messagium xx. acrarum terre i. aere prati ii. acrarum pasture i. aere bosei de supradieto feodo Sancti Edmundi et reddit per annum viiis. Fol. 184. Harlei: MSS., 743.

† Heggese. Robertus Bacon tenet i. messagium de dicto Johanne de Herst de dicto feodo S. Edmundi et reddit per annum viid. Idem tenet i.

acram terræ de dicto Herveio de Heggese et reddit per annum iid. Item tenet i. acram terræ de Willelmo de Buchman per servitium id. et idem Willelmus de dicto Abbate et Abbas de Rege. Idem tenet i. acram terræ de Alexandro de Brandestone per servitium iid. et idem Alexander de Abbate per idem servitium et Abbas de Rege de Baronia S. Edmundi. Fol. 205. Harlei: MSS; 743

Erratum. Vol. v., p 53, line 15.

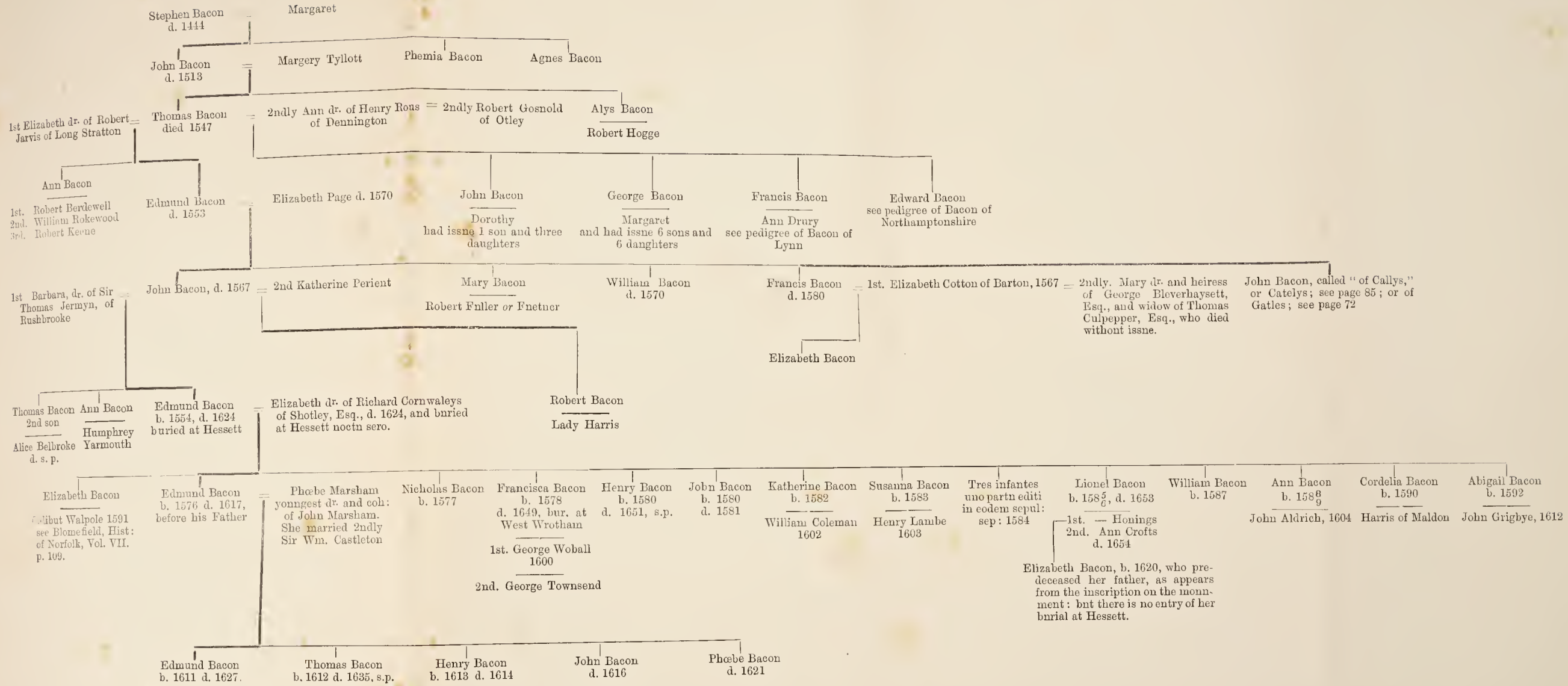
Instead of His widow Elizabeth
read

His mother, Elizabeth the widow of Edmund who died in 1553,

[The Suffolk Institute is indebted to the Rev. Canon Cooke, F.S.A., for this amended Pedigree.]

PEDIGREE OF BACON OF HESSETT,

SET OUT AND PROVED FROM THE WILLS OF THE BACONS AND FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF HESSETT.



According to Page, John Bacon, the son by the first marriage, removed to Drinkstone and was the founder of that branch: and Whiting's pedigree sets out the descents to Robert the father of the Lord Keeper, as follows:

John Bacon of Drinkstone	=	Margery Thorpe	|
Edmund Bacon of Drinkstone	=	Elizabeth Crofts	|
John Bacon ob. 1500; see his will	=	Agnes, dr. of Thomas Cokefield	|
Robert Bacon	=	Isabel Gage.	

And here we part company with the Bacons of Drinkstone: their pedigree, regularly examined and proved from this date, is found in every Baronetage under Bacon of Redgrave, who sprang from Sir Nicholas the second son of this Robert.

But the pedigree of the Bacons of Hessett has not up to this time been correctly printed. And, though it may seem at first a very bold assertion, it will nevertheless be proved true by undoubted evidence, that the pedigree of Bacon of Hessett, given in the *Visitation of Suffolk*, 1561, by William Harvey, Clarencieux, and copied by other heraldic writers, is in one respect incorrect. That set out herewith has been proved from wills and other documents, which are printed, either at full length, or such parts of them as bear upon the descents.

Stephen Bacon, who is said to have been the son of William by his wife Isabel Shelton, deceased in 1444; leaving a widow Margery, a daughter Phemia of full age, a second daughter Agnes, and a son John who was under the age of 21 years. He left lands in Hessett, Rougham, and Monks Bradfield; and his executors were Edmund Bacon (as I suppose) of Drinkstone, and John Thorpe, probably the brother of Margery, whom Whiting represents to be the wife of his brother John of Drinkstone.

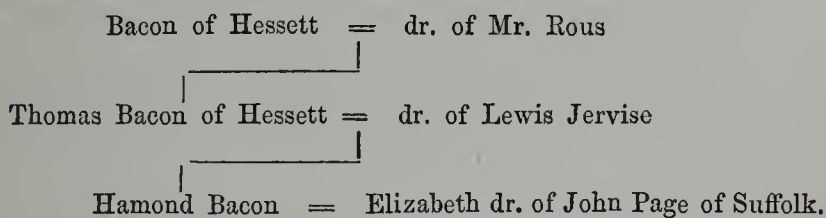
John Bacon succeeded to the estates at the age of 22 years; and either through the accumulations made during a long minority by his guardians, or from money and lands

brought him by his wife, the property was largely increased during his tenure. From his will, dated 1508, it appears that his wife's name was Margery; and as he provides a sangrede for the souls of Roger and Katheryn Tyllott immediately before a bequest for a sangrede for his own and his wife's soul, it may be inferred that Margery was their daughter. He names two children, Thomas, and a daughter Alys, married to Robert Hogge: and he disposes of his property to his grandson Edmund, and his son Thomas, and his daughter Alys; leaving reversions of certain lands to Thomas the brother of Edmund, with remainder to John the brother of Edmund and Thomas. He mentions Elizabeth late the wife of his son Thomas; and Ann his wife at the date of the will; and it appears that at this date Edmund, the eldest of his grandchildren, and therefore all the others, were under the age of 22 years.

Thomas Bacon succeeded on the death of his father in 1513. He married twice, as was seen from John Bacon's will, first Elisabeth Jarvise, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving him a son Edmund and a daughter, who was then the wife of Robert Kene. This daughter was named Anne, and was married three times; first to Robert Berdewell of West Herling; then, in 1513, to William Rookwood; and, after his death, to Robert Keene, of Thrandeston, whose widow she was in 1558.* Thomas Bacon married secondly, during his father's lifetime, Anne the daughter of Henry Rowse of Dennington. In his will, dated 1546, he names his wife Anne, and his sons Edmund, John, George, and Francis; and bequeaths to Anne his wife, in addition to other property, "a pencion and yerely rent of ffoure pounds sterling." To Edmund his son he wills all his lands and hereditaments, with a few named exceptions, "to descende and remayne according to the lawes of this realm." It is certain, therefore, that the Thomas Bacon who had a wife named Anne was the father of Edmund the rightful heir to the estate.

To John his son he leaves lands in Tostock, directing him, "his heires and assignes to perform and do all such things as by the last will of my father I was appointed to do." The will of John Bacon contains a bequest of lands and tenements in Norton and Tostock to "Thomas my son and Anne his wife and their heirs" with remainder to Alys and her heirs; and special directions that "for defawte of such issue they be sold and the money thereof be disposed for the soules aforesaide to the most pleasure of God." This clearly distinguishes Thomas, who had a wife named Anne, to be the son of John Bacon who died in 1513. One other point to be noticed is that he does not name a son Thomas; therefore Thomas, the brother of Edmund, named in John Bacon's will, must have died before his father; and before the year 1539, at which date the Parish Register begins, since there is no entry in it of his death.

But Harvey, in the *Visitation of Suffolk* in 1561, gives a different account, setting out the pedigree thus:



Hamond is clearly a clerical error for Edmund, who married Elizabeth Page; and he is here represented to be the son of a Thomas Bacon by a daughter of Jervise, and the *grandson* of Thomas and a daughter of Mr. Rous. It is true that he was the son of Thomas by his wife Elizabeth Jervis: but in his will dated 1553 Edmund describes himself to be the *stepson* of the daughter of Rous: for, referring to the clause quoted above from his father's will, he charges a tenement in Thurston "with the annuitie which I am bounde to paye to the said Anne," "my mother-in-law," who had married "Robert Gosnolde of Otley gentilman." Harvey's ignorance that Thomas Bacon married twice is unaccountable, as the *Visitation* is dated only fourteen years after his death. And as great credit is commonly given to the pedigrees set

out by him, any charge of error must be substantiated by the most certain evidence. To make this evidence complete, reference must be made to the inscription on the monument of Sir Francis Bacon in S. Gregory's Church, Norwich. Sir Francis Bacon is there said to have derived his origin from Thomas Bacon of Hesselton, his great grandfather, (proavo suo,) who died in the first year of Edward VI., by Ann Rowse his second wife, the daughter of Henry Rowse, of Dennington.* Thomas Bacon of Hesselton, who died, and was buried in Hesselton Church, in 1547, the first year of Edward VI., names in his will his wife Ann, and a son Francis; this Francis was the father of another Francis, who had a son John settled at Lynn, who was the father of Sir Francis Bacon. If Harvey's pedigree were correct, Thomas Bacon, who married Ann Rowse, would have been great-great-grandfather, *abavus*, not great-grandfather, *proavus*, of Sir Francis.

It has been stated above on the authority of a certain Mr. Scipio Squire, who wrote a book that is referred to in a pedigree of the Bacons set out by the Rev. F. Blomefield and copied by Dr. Davy in *Suffolk Families*, that the arms known to have been borne by Thomas Bacon were borne by William and Stephen Bacon in the reign of Henry V. But in Vincent's *Visitation of Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire* in 1618,† these arms are stated to have been "given to Thomas Baken of Hesselton in Suffolk per Tho: Wriothesley Garter and Thomas Benolt 9 May a° 6., H. 8, 1504," a clerical error for 1514. This grant does not exist in the College of Arms; but the arms with a crest are entered in the *Visitations* of 1561, and 1577; and the meagre and incorrect pedigree is added, which has been given above.

* "Qui ex THOMA BACON (PROAVO SUO) de Hesselton in comitatu Suffolciæ Generoso (anno primo Edwardi Regis Angliæ Sexti defuncto) per ANNAM ROWSE uxorem suam secundam et FILIAM HENRICI ROWSE de Dennington in Comitatu predicto Armigeri, originem suam deduxit." Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, Vol. iv., p. 275. This inscription outdoes that on the monument

of Lionel Bacon in bombastic eulogy; commencing with the questions: "Quis hic tandem? Quem lugens rigida Niobe? Cuinam Lacrymas marmore exudas? Quem nemo non luget; cui nullus non illachrymatur, nisi marmore durior. Ne sileant homines saxa loquantur."

† *Harlei: MSS.*, 1094, f. 210 b.

Through the great kindness and personal help of Sir Albert Woods, Garter, to whom I offer my warmest thanks, I have discovered a way of reconciling this discrepancy. There is a manuscript in the College, marked "E. D. N. 56. C Barker's Grants;" the heading of it is, "Patents of Armes Sir Christopher Barker, Knt., was Garter Principall King of Armes, Being dilligently collected and sett downe after the true manner of their General Grauntis and Confirmations of the said Garter Kinge of Armes from the time of Henry 8 unto the 3rd of Edward 6." On folio 63b the arms are tricked without a crest, and in the margin a note "In time of Henry V." The arms without crest are also tricked in pencil in Benolt's Book, "2 G. 4, fol. 9b.;" which is undoubtedly of the time of Henry 8, and in which the larger number of the arms are given with the tinctures in water-colour. It is headed "Crestes of Armes granted;" and the title leads to the supposition that the grants of crests only are contained in it. The drawing of the Bacon arms was never finished; nor was the crest added. But the gift, which Vincent records to have been made by Wriothesley and Benolt, was most probably the crest borne after 1513 by the Hessett branch of the Bacons, a talbot's head erased per fess *sab.* and *arg.*, holding in his mouth a sheep's or deer's foot *or.*

After the dissolution of the Monastery of S. Edmund Thomas Bacon acquired by purchase* in 1541 the Manor of Hessett with the Advowson of the Church, Chevins Wood, and Monks Wood, and other lands and hereditaments in Hessett, Beyton, Bury, Thurston, Drinkstone, and Monks Bradfield, to hold them of the King in capite by the service of the twentieth part of a Knight's fee and on the payment of an annual rent of £2 7s. †

Edmund Bacon married Elizabeth the daughter of John Page of Weeley, Suffolk: and died in 1553, leaving to his

* "All my londes in Hessett, which I purchased of the King's highness." Thomas Bacon's Will.

† *Harlei. MSS.*, 1232, p. 171. See

also *Index of Inrollments in Exchequer*, lib. 10, Durham, fol. 23. "Lre paten de Maner de Heggesset in com Suff concess Tho Bacon et hered impm. Dat xii° die Maii a° xxxii°. H. 8.

widow Elizabeth, during her life natural, his Manor called Hedgesett Hall in Hedgeset with all the lands both free and bond, medowes, pastures, rents and services, and also his capitall howse in which he was dwelling, with all manner of landes, medows, pastures, rents and services to the same belonging and appertaining; as well as the lands which he had purchased lately of Sir Thomas Jermyn. Other of his possessions he left to his sons John, William, and Francis then under 21 years of age, his daughter Mary Fuetner, and his brother-in-law Robert Kene, and there is a gift and bequest of three score pounds sterling "to John Bacon my son of Callys;" of whom I shall say something a little later on. By an inquisition made at Bury on the 2nd of June, 1554; he was found to hold of the King in capite, by service of the twentieth part of a Knight's fee and a rent of 9s. 1*d.*, the Manor of Hessett, with the Advowson of the Church, two woods, Chevins and Monks, six messuages with 760 acres of land in Hessett and Monks Bradfield: to hold of the King in socage three messuages with 519 acres of land in Thurston, Drinkstone, Bayton and Tostock: to hold, by fealty only, of the Manor of Lytton in Norton one messuage called Barton Mere, with 248 acres of land; and to hold of the King in socage as of his hundred of Thedwastre one messuage and 228 acres in Thurston at a rent of ten shillings.*

John Bacon never came into possession of the estate; for he died in 156⁶₇, three years before the death of his mother. He resided at Troston, and had married twice; first, Barbara the daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook, by whom he had two sons, Edmund and Thomas, and a daughter Ann, married to Humphrey Yarmouth; and secondly Katherine Perient, by whom he had a son Robert, who married Lady Harris, as appears from the will of Edmund the brother of the said Robert.† The second son

* *Cole's Escheats*, Vol. iii., p. 28.
Brit: Mus: 758.

† "And for a like remembrance of my love and hartie affeccōn I doe give unto

my loveinge Brother Robert Bacon Esquire, and to the Lady Harris his wife and to the wife of my sonne Lionell Bacon to every of them a peece of plate of the like value," *i.e.*, five pounds.

Thomas married Alice Belbrooke, and died without issue. John Bacon left no will; and on the first of February 1567⁶ administration * was granted to George Peryent, brother of Katherine Bacon relict of John Bacon, with the consent of the said Katherine, of all the goods and other possessions. And by an inquisition † taken on the 26th day of May 1567, he was found to have had the reversion of all the manors, messuages, lands and tenements which formed the jointure of his mother; and to have held of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, as of his hundred of Blakeburne, lands and tenements in Troston, Great and Little Livermere, Ixworth Thorpe, Sapiston, and Honington. His son and heir was declared to be Edmund, who on the day of his father's death was of the age of thirteen years and thirteen weeks. His widow Elizabeth died in 1570, and in her will ‡ she mentions by name her daughter Mary Fuller, spelt *Fuetner* in her husband's will: Anne and Thomas, the children of "John Bacon *my eldest son*": "Frauncis my son," and "Elizabeth daughter of my sonne Frauncis" "Thomas sonne of my sonne Edmund": and "*my son* John Bacon *the younger*." This is the same as is styled in Edmund her husband's will, "John Bacon my son of Callys": but I cannot discover what led them to give to two sons the same Christian name. As she makes no mention of William, or of any children of William, it may be presumed that he was dead, and had left no issue.

Edmund, the son of John Bacon, married Elizabeth a daughter of Richard Cornwallis of Shotley. On his monument it is stated that they "lived happily together in wedlock by the space of fifty-two years." And as Elizabeth died in 1624, they were married in 1572, when Edmund was only nineteen years of age. They had a large family of eight sons and eight daughters; in which are to be reckoned "tres infantes uno partu editi in eodem sepulchro sepulti," as is written in the Register under the date of the 11th of August, 1584. Seldom has there existed greater

* Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

† *Harlei: MSS: 639. fol. 145-6-7.*

‡ Bury Registry. Liber Aldrich, fol. 40b-42a.

probability of the continuance of a family; and yet within thirty years after the death of Edmund, the male line of the Bacons of Hessett had ceased to exist. For some reason which does not appear, Edmund Bacon obtained, in 1606, licence* from the King to alienate the manor of Hessett; and in his will he states that he has already made conveyance of his manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, according to his mind and good liking. From the entry of the burial in the Register, "Elizabeth Bacon uxor Edmundi Bacon Armigeri, sepulta 25 Dec^r 1624 noctu sero," I suppose that his wife died of the typhus fever, which seems to have prevailed in this part of Suffolk for many years.

Their son Edmund married Phœba Marsham, the youngest daughter and co-heiress of John Marsham of Badwell Ash: and died in 1617, seven years before the death of his parents. He had four sons Edmund, Thomas, John, and Henry, of whom John and Henry died before their father, and one daughter Phœbe, who died in 1621. Edmund, who was thirteen years old on the day of his father's death, died in 1627: Thomas, the second son, who was born on the 29th of October 1622, died on the 18th of Dec^r 1635, having held the estate but a short time, if at all; for in the will of some of the Bacons twenty-three years is styled the legal age.

Henry Bacon, the uncle of Thomas, and the third son of Edmund and Elizabeth, succeeded, and died without issue in 1651. I infer, therefore, that Nicholas, the second son of Edmund and Elizabeth, died before Thomas Bacon. And on the death of Henry, Lionel, the fifth son of Edmund and Elizabeth succeeded: and, although he married twice, died without issue surviving him. And the estate was then parcelled out amongst his sisters, and their respective

* *Index Original*: Vol. 19, fol. 39. Brit: Museum. "Rex licenciam dedit Edmundo Bacon alienare manerium de Hedgesett *alias* Hessett in Comitatu Suffoleiæ Johanni Cornwalys Armigero et aliis." Cowell says: "If Tenant

in capite alien (*i.e.*, alter from one man to another,) his estate without the King's Licence, then by the Statute of 1 E. 3, cap. 12, a reasonable fine shall be taken, whereas at the Common Law, before that Statute, they were held forfeit."

husbands, Calybut Walpole, George Townsend, William Colman, Henry Lambe, John Aldrich, — Harris of Maldon, and John Grigbye; in accordance, I suppose, with the directions given in the conveyance made by their father. It is difficult to understand why the date of Henry's death, 1651, is said on the monument of Lionell to have terminated the residence of the Bacon family in Hessett; unless we are to suppose that Lionell never resided in the parish, and that Henry was the last who occupied the Hall.

With the death of Lionell the name of Bacon became almost extinct in Hessett. Three entries alone are made in the Register after that date: Mrs. Anne Bacon relict to Mr. Lionel Bacon Esquire in 1654, Henricus Bacon viduus in 1661, and Anna Bacon vidua in 1677. The name of Edward Bacon appears as a witness at a marriage in 1654: but whither he went, or what became of him, does not appear.

From Calybut Walpole and Elizabeth Bacon sprang the Earls of Orford; as may be seen from the pedigree set out by Mr. Blomefield in the *History of Norfolk*, Vol. vii., p. 109.

The inscription on the monument of Thomas Aldrich tells us that the family of Aldrich is an ancient family, and was settled in the county of Stafford.

THE FAMILY OF HOO.

A branch of the large and widely-scattered family of Hoo was settled at Hessett in 1286; for the itinerant Justice Salamon reports that William Le Hewe held of the Abbot one messuage with two acres of land at an annual rent of eightpence.* They seem also to have had land at an early date in Monk's Bradfield, and to have had large possessions in Rougham: for in the twenty-first year of Edward I.,

* Willelmus le hewe tenet i. messu-
agium ii. acrarum terre de dicto Abbate

de dicto feodo et reddit per annum viiid.
Registrum Lakynheth. Har: MSS. 743.

A.D. 1293, Sir Robert Hoo puts his seal to a deed, witnessed by John de Herst of Hessel, by which John de Gedding, son and heir of James de Gedding, gave a messuage, lands, liberties, &c., in Rougham to Robert, son of Thomas de Bradefielde called Tillotte and Cicely his wife. And this same Sir Robert in the third year of Edward II., A.D. 1309, granted his tenements in Rougham to Robert the son of Thomas de Bradefield and Cicely his wife; which Robert, in 1319, granted his lands to Peter Osborne, Rector of Thorpe Abbots in Norfolk, with license to give the reversion, after the death of Robert and Margaret his wife, to the Abbey, to the use of the Sacristan.* The manor of Hoo, from which I suppose the Rougham family was named, had been given to the Abbey by Earl Ulfketel; † and was styled Old haugh, Le Hoo, and Fald Hoo; a form which survives in the name of a residence in Rougham, Eldo House. In the third year of Edward II., A.D. 1310, this manor belonged to the office of Sacristan: ‡ and in 1312 William de Hoo was Sacristan of the Monastery and Archdeacon of Bury.§

From the title of the tenant in possession, "John off hoo," used in his will dated 1485, and used again of another in the Parish Register in 1558, "Johes at Hoo," it may be inferred that the seat of the family was the Hoo, a part of the parish of Hessel lying close up to Rougham. John Hoo, who died in 1485, had two sons, whom he names in his will, John and Robert, and more than one daughter, whose names do not appear; for he directs that his dowers may have refusal of certain lands, if they come to be sold, provided they will give the same price as any strange man will give. His wife Kateryn appears to have been the daughter of Reynold Tylley, for in his will he mentions lands "y^e wiche," he says, "I holde in y^e seyde towne of

* Dr. Davy. *Add: MSS. British Museum*, 19,109.

† *Registrum Kempe*, fol. 47a.

‡ *Registrum Thomæ Abbatis*.

§ *Har: MSS. 230*. This contains "Formulæ plurimorum instrumentorum sive Registrum Willielmi de Hoo Sacristæ Monasterii S. Edmundi de Burgo et ejusdem loci Archidiaconi."

Hessett of the dymyssyon and ffeffement of Reynold Tylley late of Hessett forseyd."

Robert, his son, had a wife Agnes, who joined with him in the gift of the font to the church: he died in 1500, childless, as his will leads me to suppose; and his wife survived him. Of John I can find no further trace: and I presume that either he or his eldest son was buried in 1558, and styled in the Register John at hoo.

The family appears to have resided in the parish down to 1700: the name is spelt Hoo, Yue, and Howe; and in 1594 the description *yeoman* is given after the name of John Howe.

It is worthy of record that at the meeting of the parishioners in 1654 to appoint "the Minister" "to be allso the parish and publike Register" of Births, Marriages, and Burials, neither the name of Hoo nor of Bacon appears among the signatures.

HESSETT WILLS.

The Hessett Wills, of an earlier date than 1552, are twenty in number. Of these three are in the Norwich Registry, one in the parish chest of Hessett, one at Somerset House, London, and the remainder in the Bury Registry. The earliest is the will of Stephen Bacon, dated 1444. It is of material service in solving the difficulty which genealogists have found in distinguishing between the Hessett branch and the Drinkstone branch of the Bacon family; for this reason, it is printed in full, together with the will of John Bacon who died in 1500, and the other John who died in 1513. The wills of Richard Willyam, of John Hoo, and of John Creme have also been printed at length; because they throw light upon several matters connected with the church and parish. But it has been thought unnecessary to do more than catalogue the remainder; excepting where they contain the name of Bacon amongst the executors or supervisors.

In order to unravel the history of the Bacon family I

have printed other wills of a later date than 1552; some at full length; others, only in part.

The following passage from the description of "The Liberties of the See of Norwich," given by Mr. Blomefield,* will explain how it comes to pass that some of the wills are in the Bury Registry, and others in the Norwich, and others in the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. "As to the PROBATIONS OF WILLS, another emolument of the spiritualities; it appears by the registers, and depositions taken A. 1510, (Depos. N. 191), that the rural DEANS had the probate of all wills, where the deceased had no moveables but in their DEANERY only; and where the deceased had moveables in two deaneries, and in one Archdeaconry, then probates belonged to the ARCH-DEACON, and if they had goods in two archdeaconries, those probates belonged to the Bishop, who had the probate also of the wills of all noblemen, gentlemen of arms, rectors, vicars, and the whole clergy; though by virtue of the ordinary prerogative, all persons not having bona notabilia, or personals to the value † of £5 in different dioceses, might prove their wills in the Bishop's Court, if they would; but if they had bona notabilia they were always obliged to prove such wills in the prerogative or archbishop's court, as they now are."

This statement will account for the place of probate, and of custody, of most of the Hessett Wills. And I hazard a conjecture that John Creme's will, preserved in the Parish Chest, which has the seal appended, and the memorandum of probate indorsed, was proved before the Rural Dean.

Stephen Bacon.—1444.

In dei noīe Ego Stephanus Bacon de hegesset sana mente et bona memoř existens xxiii^o die menŕ maii Anno dni m^occcc^{mo} xliiii^o condo teŕtm̄ meū in hunc mod̄ In primis lego aīam meam Deo omīpotenti

* *History of Norfolk*, Vol. iv., p. 554. I have given Mr. Blomefield's italics and capitals.

† "Habens in bonis minus C solidis sterlingorum non dicitur habere bona

notabilia." Lyndwood, *de Test. c. stat. v. laicis*. This sum was confirmed by 25 Henry VIII., e.v.: and by the 93rd of "The Constitutions of the Church of England;" intituled "*The Rate of Bona Notabilia liable to the Prerogative Court.*"

beate marie virgini et omibz s̄tis corpz q̄ meū eccliaſtice ſepulture
 Item lego ſūmo altari in ecclia de heggesete p̄dict̄ p̄ decimis et
 oblaçōibz meis oblit̄ ſeu minime p̄ſolut̄ iīs Item lego margerie
 uxori mee et Johi filio meo om̄ia hoſtiliamenta mea quouismodo domui
 mee ſpectant̄ except̄ inde inferius legat̄ It̄ lego Agneti filie mee unā
 ollam añ p̄ assignacōem p̄fate margerie ūxis mee It̄m lego Johi filie
 mee j̄ patet̄ eñ p̄ assignacōem eiꝯ margerie Residuū v̄o om̄ium
 bonoꝝ meoꝝ ſup̄ius non legat̄ do et lego executoribz meis ſubſcript̄
 ad vendend̄ recipiend̄ et diſponend̄ p̄ añā mea et añabz quibz teneor
 in miſſaꝝ celb̄cōne et elemoſ largicōe put̄ ipi meli⁹ viderit̄ deo placere
 et añe mee expedire hui⁹ autē teſtamēn̄ mei ordino et facio executores
 meos videlicet p̄fatā margeriā uxorē meā Edmundū Bacon et J̄hem
 Thorpe ad p̄ſens teſtamētū meū fideiſr̄ exequend̄ et Adam Bereve de
 Thurston facō et ordino eoꝝ ſup̄uiſorē In cui⁹ rei teſtiōm̄ huic p̄ſenti
 teſtimēto meo ſigillū meū appoſui.

Dañ loco die et anno ſup̄dictis

Volut⁹ eiꝯ teſtr̄

Oĩbz ad quoꝝ notitiam p̄ſentes lit̄e p̄ueñint Stephanus Bacon de
 heggesete ſalutē in d̄ño ſempit̄no Sciatis q̄ hec eſt ult̄ia voluntas mea
 ſup̄ diſponē om̄i terraꝝ et tētoꝝ meoꝝ cū ſuis p̄t̄n̄ que Edmūd⁹ Bacon
 Ad Bereve Johes Thorp et Walterus Nunne hēnt de dono et
 feoffamento meo in vill et campis de heggesete Roughm̄ et Bradefelde
 monachoꝝ videlicet in primis volo quod margeria uxor mea heat̄ oĩa
 p̄dicta t̄ras et tēnta mea cū ſuis p̄t̄n̄ exceptis inde quattuor acris t̄re
 quas nup̄ p̄quiſivi de margareta Nobeſe ſine aliquo p̄ waſto ſeu
 d̄trucōne quouſq̄ Johes fili⁹ me⁹ peruen⁹it ad legitimā etatem et tunc
 volo qd̄ ipſe Johes heat̄ medietatē oĩm terraꝝ et tētoꝝ meoꝝ p̄dctoꝝ
 ut ipſe ſoluat ſeu ſolm̄ faciat agneti ſorori ſue quadragenta ſolidos
 legat̄ monete et alterā medietatē eoꝝdē t̄raꝝ et tētoꝝ meoꝝ volo qd̄
 p̄fata margeria heat̄ ad t̄m̄ vite ſue ut ip̄a margeria ſoluat ſeu ſolm̄
 faciat Johi filie mee quadragenta ſolid legat̄ monete Ita qd̄ queſt̄
 dictaꝝ filiaꝝ meaꝝ erit heres alteri⁹ de pecunia p̄dicta ſi aliqua eaꝝ
 obierit infra legitimā etatē Itē volo qd̄ quilibet quatuor p̄xoꝝ meoꝝ
 erit heres alterius de t̄ris et tēntis meis p̄dictis modo quo ſup̄ior̄ alt̄
 eoꝝ obierit infra legitimā etatē Et ſi om̄es moriant̄ infra legitimā etatē
 tunc volo poſt mortē p̄fate margerie qd̄ om̄ia p̄dicta t̄re et tēnta cū ſuis
 p̄t̄n̄ vendant̄ p̄ exēc̄ meos in teſtō meo nōiat̄ et qd̄ denarii inde recept̄
 diſponant̄ p̄ ſalute añe mee et añe dictē margerie et añāꝝ om̄i amicoꝝ
 meoꝝ defunc̄t̄ in miſſis celebrand̄ et in aliis opibz caritatis It̄m volo
 qd̄ quatuor acre t̄re quas nup̄ p̄quiſiui de Margarete Nobeſe vendant̄ p̄
 exec̄ meos ad inveniendum unū idoneū Capellm̄ celebrantē p̄ añā mea
 et añabz quibz teneor p̄ unū annū integrū in ecclia de heggesete
 q̄moci⁹ comode fieri poſſit poſt obitū meū It̄m volo qd̄ p̄fat̄ margeria
 heat̄ oĩa blada mea geſt̄ ſup̄ t̄ras meas p̄dictas et oĩa alia catella mea
 tam viua qm̄ mortua que remanserint poſt debitoꝝ meoꝝ p̄ſolucōem et
 expens̄ fun̄al̄m̄ meaꝝ complementa It̄m assigno p̄fat̄ J̄hi filio meo ſex
 cum̄ ordii It̄m assigno alano filiō meo unā acr̄ ordii in le wellefeld

It volo quod q exēc mei hēant aliquid p labore suo p discrecōem p̄fat
 margerie ux̄is mee In cui⁹ rei testiōm p̄sentibz sigillū meū apposui
 Dat vicesimo quarto die mensis maii anno dñi millesimo cccc^{mo}xliiij^o
 Regni v^o Regis henrici sexti post conq̄ue Anglie vicesimo secundo::
 [Liber Baldwyne, f. 44. Bury Registry.]

sine aliquo pro wasto seu destructione. These words do not occur in any of the Bury Wills printed by Mr. Tymms. Ducange explains: "VASTUM, Destructionem significat. Magna Charta: Custos terræ hujus modi hæredis qui infra ætatem fuerit, not capiat de terra hæredis, non nisi rationabiles exitus, hæc sine destructione et Vasto hominum, vel rerum." In John Creme's will the clause is "withouten ony voluntary wast." Cowel defines: "It is spoyl made either on houses, woods, lands, &c., by the tenant for life or years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Whereupon the Writ of Wast is brought, for the recovery of the thing wasted and liable damages."

Richard Nunne.—1447.

He leaves a sum of money to the high altar of S. Ethelbert King and Martyr.

[Liber Baldwyne, f. 80. Bury Registry.]

Richard Willyam, Rector of Hesselset—1459.

In dei noīe Amen vicesimo sexto die mensis Āplis Anno Dñi Millesimo cccc^{mo} quinquagesimo nono Ego Ric̄us Willyam R̄cōr Ecc̄ie poch̄ de Heghsete compos mentē videns michi mortē picl̄m iminerē condo testm̄ meū in hūc modū In p̄mis lego aīam meā deo om̄ipotentī, b̄te marie e om̄ibz sc̄is corp⁹ q̄ meū sepeliend in Cancellō eiusd̄ eccl̄ie in aliquo loco p̄t executores mei infra scripti duxerint ordinand It̄ lego ad repacionē siue ad fabricā eiusd̄ eccl̄ie vjs viijd It̄ lego matrice eccl̄ie de Nor^{ce} xxd It̄ lego xl̄s ad emendacionē cuiusdm̄ vie in Heghset p̄dict e Bekton si alij villani infra duos annos post decessū meū man⁹ adiutores apponere voluerit ita q^d substancialit̄ e durate fiat ats p non legato heat It volo q^d tabernac̄m Sc̄i Ethelberti de nouo pingat̄ ex sumptibz meis It lego fr̄ibz de Babwell x̄s ad celebrand vnū trentale Sc̄i Gregorij p aīa mea pentū amicoz e oīm fideiū defunctoz It̄ lego Ric̄o Boyton iiijb̄z mixtiliōn It̄ lego Joñe By ij̄bz mixtit It̄ Thome Swyft iiijb̄z ordij vjs viijd It̄ Agneti Talbott j̄bz mixtiliōn It̄ lego Willo Potter vjs viijd vnū cooptoriū virid coloris l lodicē e l linthiamē It̄ Nicho Potter l cooptoriū lodicē e linthiamē It̄ lego Joñi Potter vnū cooptoriū lodicem e linthiamē It̄ lego Wilmo Nuñe filiolo meo iiijd It̄ Ric̄o Brastrete fit iiijd It̄ lego Ric̄o Heyward fit iiijd It̄ lego Walfo Nuñe vjs viijd It̄ do e lego om̄es puent⁹ fruct⁹ oblaciones e om̄ia alia com̄oda que pueñint e pueniēt ante Sinodū p̄ post f̄m Sc̄i Michis p̄ futuř post dat p̄sen de d̄ca eccl̄ia mea pochiali de Heghsett Roberto Wolman R̄cōri eccl̄ie de Toftis e Joñi Bakon de Heghsett p̄dict̄ executoribz meis vt ip̄i ordinēt e disponāt de eis ad satisfaciē creditoribz meis e p alijs oīabz que substinebūt racōe p̄sent e sepulture mee Residuū v^o oīm bonoz meoz nō legatoz com̄itto disposicōni executoroz meoz supius nōiatoz vt conuertāt illud in p̄ios usus p aīa mea e aibz quibz teneor

put melius viderint expedire e lego executoribz meis p̄dicē p̄ laboribz suis vz Roberto Wolman xijjs̄ iij̄d̄ e om̄ia mea puluinaria sedilia e Joħni Bakon xs̄ Hiis testibz Waltero Nunne Petr° Tylly e Walro Tylly e aliis Dať die menē e Anno supradictē It̄ Joħni Skott ij̄bz̄ mixtionē Itm̄ Wattero Tylly ij̄bz̄ mixtilionis.

iiii busselos mixtilionis. Fleta, quoted by Ducange, explains that eight pounds of corn make a bushel; and eight bushels make a quarter. MESTLYONE OR MONGE CORNE, MIXTILIO *Prompt: Parvul:* Mr. Albert Way in a note describes "Meslin-bread," to be a bread "made of equal parts of wheat and rye"; and quotes Forby as the authority for the statement that "it was formerly considered as a delicacy in the Eastern Counties, the household loaf being composed of rye alone." The mixed grain termed maslin is commended by Tusser." He adds: "Cotgrave gives *Meteil*, messling, or missliu, wheat and rye mingled, sowed and used together." Another kind of mixed corn commonly grown in the Easteru Counties was dragge, or dredge. See "Dragge," and Mr. Albert Way's note in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

lodicem. The more usual word is blanketum.
filiolo meo: i.e., either, god-child; see *Capitulare Aithonis Episcopi Basil c 21. Filiolus aut filiola spiritalis de fonte, aut de confirmatione:* or nephew; see Blount in *Nomolex.* Anglic. *Ego Johannes Lovet..... dedi..... Waltero le Blount fratri meo, et Johanni filio suo, filio meo, quindecim solidos annui redditus.* Ducange.

sinodum proximam post festum Sci Michis p̄ futur post dat present. A constitution of Edmund Rich, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1234, orders: "Rector Ecclesie decimas nondum perceptas ante annuntiationem Divę Virginis non vendet." By Canon Law the custom was confirmed that every beneficed priest, who was alive at the close of the Feast of the Annuntiation, was entitled to the fruits of his benefice up to Michaelmas, if he *died* between that day and Michaelmas; but was not entitled to them if he vacated the living otherwise than by death: "a quo die fructus de consuetudine cedere debent ad ipsorum Rectorum, si ante fructum hujus modi perceptionem decesserint, legata vel debita persolveuda." Lyndwood, *Provinciale*, p. 23-25. "In 1255 Walter de Suffield, in the Synod held at Norwich, confirmed by public decree this ancient custom of his diocese, that all Rectors and Vicars, who were alive on Easter-day, might make a will of all the profits of their livings to the Michaelmas following, except the *offerings, mortuaries, and fees*, that immediately belongs to him that serves the cure; saving to the Bishop the profits of all livings void by the Incumbents dying between Michaelmas and Easter, and all such profits as shall not be disposed of by the persons dying between Easter and Michaelmas, by an express clause in their wills: and accordingly beneficed persons in this diocese generally had a clause in their wills to dispose of such effects." Blomefield, *Hist: of Norfolk*, Vol. iv., p. 347. But it appears from the will of Sir Robert Cooke, Vicar of Haughley (*Bury Wills*, p. 123), that in 1523 the Bishop had no right to these profits: but that a priest dying between Michaelmas and the Annuntiation was entitled to the profits of his benefice up to the latter date, if he disposed of them by will: "Item I wyll that myne executors have all the profytts of my beuyfyce to our Ladys daye the Auuoncyacyon." The half-yearly Courts of the Bishop for Ecclesiastical causes were termed Synodus; and were held at Lady-Day and Michaelmas. Barbosa states that the payment termed "Syuodaticum" was made to the Bishops "ut ad synodum celebrandam alliciantur."

Edward Boldero.—1462.

He makes John Bacon *Senior*, of Hessett, one of his executors
 [Liber Baldwyn, f. 343. Bury Registry.]

John Heyward de Hessett.—1473.

He leaves to the Fabric of the Church, xx̄s̄.
 [Liber Baldwyn, f. 564. Bury Registry.]

William Wade.—1480.

He appoints John Bacon *Senior*, an Executor.
 [Liber Hervey, f. 214. Bury Registry.]

Walter Nunne.—1484.

He makes John Bacon *the elder*, of Higgesett, Supervisor unto his Executors.

[Liber Boner, f. 26. Bury Registry.]

John off hoo

In the name of God. Amen. I John of hoo of Hessett heyl of mynd in good memory beyng the xx^{ti} day of the monyeth of Octobē in the yeer of our lord god m^lc^{ccc} lxxxv make my testament on thys wyse ffyrst I bequethe my soule to god Almygthy & to our lady seynt mary & to alle the seynts of hevyn & my Body to be buryed in crysteyn beryene of the cherche of seynt Fithelred of hessett aforseyd also I asyngne to y^e hygh aut^r of y^e same cherche for my tythes & oblaciōns for gotyn or payd to lytyll & for the helthe of myn soule xx^d Also I bequethe on to y^e fryers of Babwell to have a trentall of seynt gregore for my soule & for y^e soule of myn wyffe Katteryne & for y^e soules y^t we be bounde to p̄ry for xv^s & to y^e ffryers of sudbury und^r the same forme xv^s Also I asygne on to one discrete p̄ste to syng for y^e soules above seyde be y^e terme of a yeer viii merke Also I wyll & I asygne to eche chylde of y^e chyldryn of myn sonys & my daughters ij sheep Also I bequethe & I asygne to my sone John and to y^e cyers male of his Body lawfully be gotyn w^t ought ende alle y^e lands & tents medewes & pastures w^t her ptyncens y^e wiche laste I holde in y^e seyde town of hessett of the dymyssyon & ffeffement of Reynold Tylly late of hessett forseyd And also I a sygne on to y^e seyde John my sone and to heyers male of his Body lawfully begetyn w^t oute ende iiij peces of londe and a pes of medew w^t her ptyncens lying in the seyde town of hessett of y^e wyche on pes of londe ys cownted for j Acr of londe & it lythe in the ffelde called y^e cherchefeld by syde y^e londe late of Rog Bradstrete on y^e northe pty & it abuttyth ageyns y^e weste uppon y^e londe late of Edmund Bacon and a no^r pece of lond as counted for ii acres of londe and it lythe in the same ffelde betwyne y^e londe of Wat^r Nvne on y^e southe pty & y^e lande of y^e Cōvent of Seynt Edmund of Bury on y^e northe pty The iii^{de} pece of londe lythe in y^e feld called Westefeld by syd y^e lande of y^e seyde cōvent on the southe pty and y^e hele to the west abuttyth upon y^e londe of John Bacon and y^e iiijth pece of londe lythe in the townes of Hessett aforseyd & Beketon in the ffeld called heyfeld upon y^e wente called Brakelond be twyn y^e londe of y^e seyde cōvent on y^e southe pty and y^e londe of Melford College and y^e londe of y^e seyde cōvent on y^e pty of y^e northe and y^e seyde pece of medew ys countyd for iii Rode of medew called pekesale medew be side y^e pastur of y^e manre of Drenkeston halle on y^e est pty and ye hele on to y^e northe abutt uppon y^e medewe of y^e pry^r of y^e monstery of Seynt Edmund aforseyd and yff it happe y^e seyde John my sone w^t outer eyer male of his Body lawfully begotyn to desces Than I wyll

alle y^e forseid londs and tents medew fedyngs and pasturs in y^e wyche late I hadde of y^e dymyssyon & ffeffment of y^e forseid Reynold Tylly & y^e forseid iiii pecs of londe & j pece of medwe w^t her ptynencs integratly remayn onto myn sone Robrte & to y^e eyers male of his Body lawfully begotyn w^t owten ende and yff y^e seyde Robre dysses w^t outen eyer male of his Body lawfully begotyn 'That thene I wyll all y^e forseid londs & tents medew ffedyngs & pasturs late of y^e forseid Reynold Tylly & y^e forseid iiii pecs of londe & pece of medewe w^t all her ptynencs be solde be y^e beste p^{ce} y^t it may be solde & y^e mony theroff be fynally disposyd in good dedys of charyte for myn soule & for y^e soule of myn wyffe Kateryn & for y^e soules of all our godduers y^t we be bounde to pray for Also I wyll y^t y^e seyde Robrte my sone have to holden to hym and to his eyers male of his Body lawfully begetyn w^t owten ende a mesuage & j pece of londe & pece of woode w^t her ptynencs in y^e towne of hessett aforseid of y^e wiche y^s seyde mesuage is byled & lythe in y^e strete called y^e cherche strete be twyn y^e mesuage & pytyll late of John Trenchemer on y^e pt of y^e northe & y^e pytyll called lawneys on y^e southe pty and y^e forseid pece of londe and pece of woode ys counted for iiii acres of londe & wood conuētly lying be twen y^e psonage of y^e cherche of hessett a forseid on y^e south pty & y^e londe of y^e seyde man^{er} called lawneys & ye londe late of John Trenchemer and y^e londe of oither men on the northe pty and yff it happe y^e seyde Robrte w^t outen eyer male of his body lawfully begotyn to desesen 'Than I wyll y^e seyde mesuage pece of londe & pece of woode w^t her ptynencs remayn holly and integratly on to y^e forseid John my sone & to y^e eyers male of his Body lawfully begotyn w^t owten ende & yff it happe y^e forseid John my sone w^t owten eyer male of his Body lawfully be getyn to decessen Thanne I wyll y^e seyde mesuage pece of londe and pece of woode w^t her ptynencs be solde be myn executors or be y^e executors of myn executors at y^e beste p^{ce} y^t they may be solde and y^e money therof receyved for y^e souls above seyde of good dedes of charyte fynally be spente and yff any of myn dowters wyll buy any of y^e seyde tents londs medews ffedyngs pastures & woods w^t her p^{tn} aforseid or ellys any pcell of them than I wolde y^t they be pferred be for any other men yff they wyll gyf & pay as myche as another straunge man wyll pay The Residwe of my goods boy^e of y^e moveablys and on y^e onmoveablys above not assigned ne bequethyn I geff & bequethe & assigne on to the disposyon of myn executors under wretyn and named y^t they be ther dyscresson reson & conseient dyspose them for myn soule & for y^e soule of myn wyffe Kateryn & for y^e soules y^t we be bounde to pray for & for all crysten sowles in messys singing and in pore men releveyng in noyous wayes amending and in other good deds of charyte doyng as they thynke most plesing to God & pfyte above seyde Also I will pray & reqwyre all my syngler feffours y^e wyche be feffed unto myn behoue of & in alle y^e londes tents medew ffedyngs pasturs & woods w^t her ptynencs or of or in any pcell of them that they delyver her stocke y^t they have after y^e tenor & strenkthe forme & effect of thes my p^{sent} testament & last wyll whan they be desyred be myn executors And of this

myn pesent testament I ordeyn and make myn executors Syrr Wat hoo herry Colge of pakenhā and John Nvne of Drinkeston and I assigne to eche of myn executors for her labor vi^s viii^d be the records & wyttences Rog Bradstrete George Skotte John Creme & other Dat place & day & year above seyd

Proved 5th April, 1492

[Liber Boner, f. 98, Bury Register.]

in the year of our Lord god m^lccc^o lxxxv. This is a strange clerical error. The will was proved on the 5th of April 1492; and therefore must have been made in 1485. To the carelessness of the writer must also be attributed the erroneous statement concerning the dedication: "the cherche of S. Ethelred of hessett aforseyd:" for the mention of the hygh anter at the same cherche is fatal to the supposition, which might otherwise have been entertained, that "ye chapel qweche he mad euery deyl" was dedicated to S. Etheldreda.

one discrete p'ste. Most commonly the direction is that an *honest* priest be found, that is, a respectable man, entitled to reverence, "of good name and fame and honest conversation": sometimes "*unning*" is added to honest, in the sense of learned: capellus *ydoneus*, a good priste, a virtuously disposed priste as is conveyent to the ordyr of priesthood, a preest of good gyding and disposycion, a chaplain of good condition, a good and loyal man, a convenable and virtuous priste; such are the expressions generally used in the Bury Wills, and in the Wills contained in the Volume edited by Sir Harris Nicholas, under the title *Testamenta Vetusta*. According to Lyndwood (*Provinciale* p. 119), the honesty of the clergy consisted in abstinence from gluttony, drunkenness, immodest conversation, a hurried gait, ostentations dress, questionable society, familiarity with women, worldly business, plays and players, taverns, dice and knuckle-boues, and all superfluity of ornament in person and house. The term *discrete* does not occur in the *Bury Wills*: it is found twice in *Testamenta Vetusta*: "one prest, whom I will be houest, *discrete*, able, cunning in reading and singing" (p. 428): "a godly and *discreet* man be chosen to edify the yonth of the parish." Dr. Irons, commenting on the words "let him come to me or to some other discreet and learned minister of God's word," remarks: "It is a term well known in the Canon Law. It does not mean any common virtue which a man may attribute to himself; but *definite* virtues ascertained by the Bishop or ordinary. 'Discrete' canonically means 'approved by the Bishop as discreet'; it is a technical term. Thus a priest may be discreet for one thing, and not for another; discreet for hearing confessions, and not discreet for matrimonial causes. . . . Hence the virtue itself came to be called *discretion*, i.e., including all the fitness required for the particular work." Lyndwood (*Provinciale* p. 80) notes: "Discretio idem est quod Divisio, Scientia, Discussio, vel quarumlibet rerum consideratio ad quod tendat, secundum *Januam* et dicitur *Discretio* omnium Virtutum esse Mater."

ye wente called Brakelonde. WENT or WEND is derived from the Saxon *Wendan* to wend, or go. Cowell defines wend to be "a somewhat large circuit of land containing a number of acres;" and quotes *Rentale Regalis Manerii de Wye*, page 31, "Tres sunt Wendi, viz., Doun Wend, Chilton's Wend, et Bronsford Wend, et in quolibet wendo sunt decem juga." This guides us to the origin of the expression: *Jugum* is a juger of land, so called because it can be ploughed in one day by one yoke of oxen. The Latin equivalent, given by Cowell, for Wend, viz., *perambulatio*, suggests that it contained as much land as could be gone through by a yoke of oxen in a day. Halliwell defines it to be a furlong of ground.

fedyns, or fode. *Pastum, alimentum, alimonia, victus. Promptorium Parvulorum.*

all our goddvers. The words are curiously written; and it is hard to read them; but I think that they are correctly given. They occur just where the expression "our benefactors" commonly is found, of which they are the equivalent. Joane Lady Bergavenny (*Testamenta Vestuta* p. 225) bequeaths "ccc marks to find two priests, perpetually to sing for. . . . *all my good doers*, and all christian souls." The expression seems to be taken from the form of Bidding the Beads: in the Sarum Use, this is, "For alle the soules that bath done eny good to this cherche, and for alle crysten soules" (Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, Vol. III., p. 346.) In the York Use; "Also ye shall pray specially for. . . . all christiau souls of *whom we had any good of.*" (Dr. Rock, *The Church of our Fathers*, Vol. ii., p. 371.) Mr. Tymms cannot be right in the explanation which he gives of "for all the sowlys that I have any god of," viz., "any goods of." *Bury Wills*, p. 86.

tyled, huilt: from the Anglo-Saxon *bulden*. In the *Ludus Coventriae*, the form *bulde* occurs: in Religious songs, about 1225, thi b̄ur is s̄one ibuld. See *A Dictionary of the Old English Language* by Dr. Stratmann. The first letter of the word is clearly h: otherwise I should have preferred to read "tyled"; as in John Baret's will (*Bury Wills*, p. 32), "of the long tylid hous and gardeyn."

William Cowy, of Monks Bradfield.—1486.

He makes John Bacon the elder of Hessett supervysor of his will.

[Liber Boner, f. 94. Bury Registry.]

Robert Brown, of Hessem.—1488.

[Liber Boner, f. 89. Bury Registry.]

John Bacon.—1500.

In the name of god Amen the xviith day of y^e moneth of August in the yer of o^r lord M^ccccc I John Bacon of Heggysset late of Drenkeston heyle in mende And good memory ordeyne And make this my p^rsent testament on this wyse ffyrst I bequeth my soule to god Almyghty to oure lady seint mary And to all the seint^e of hevyn And my body to be buryed in cristen berya^{ft} of the chirch of Heggessett aforesaid It^m I assignez to the hey Auter of y^e same chirch for my tythes foryeten or paid to lytyll And for the helthe of my soule iii s̄ iiiii d̄ It^m I assynez to the hey Auter of the chirch of Drenkeston iii s̄ iiiii d̄ And to the emendacon of the same chirch iiiij m^rc̄ And to the curate of the said chirch to have deryge And masse viii d̄ And for Ryngyng xii d̄ And iii s̄ iiiii d̄ to be delte to the pour folke of the same towne It^m I assignez to the hey^z Auter of ye the chirch of Tostoke xii d̄ It^m to the curate for deryge And masse viij d̄ And for ryngyng iiiii d̄ And vi s̄ viii d̄ to be delte to the pour folke It^m I assignez to the ffrere of Babwell to have xxx masses for my soule x s̄ And j cūbe whete And j cūbe barley It^m I wyll have a dyscrete prest to synge for my soule by the term of on yere It^m I assigne to iche of my godchylde xij d̄ It^m I wyll y^t if my wyfe Agnes decesse in the sekene that she is in At this tyme as it is moste lyke y^t she sha^{ft} that my estylmet^e of my housold be equally deptyd be twyx my chylde Roberd John Margery And Jone And if it happe the said Agnes my wyfe to recure of her said sekene than I wy^{ft} that all my said estylmet^e be at her disposicon And that she have a competent levyng p^rvided be the disc^on of myn executor^e It^m I wyll that myn teñt in heggyssett a fore said remayne in to the hand^e of myn executor^e ty^{ft} my sone Jo^hn be of the Age of xxiiij yer^e And than I wy^{ft} that the said teñt w^t the p^rtynenc^e remayne on to the said Jo^hn my sone And to the heyr^e male of his body lawfully begotyn And for defaute of lawfull Issewe of the said Jo^hn to remayne onto my kynesman Thom^as Bacon gentylman vnder the condic^on that he pay xx m^are onto myne executor^e It^m I wy^{ft} y^t my tenēt in Drenkeston the which late I purchasyd of Thom^as Musket be sold be myne executor^e paying on to the said Thom^as or to his assignez the money that I owe for the purchasyng of y^e same teñt and y^e Resydue of y^e money to helpe to the fullylling of m^y testament It^m I wyll that all my other land^e And tent^e meddowys And pastur^e w^t all her p^rtiñc^e lying in Drenkeston a foresaid And Tostoke remayne in to the hand^e of myn executor^e tyll the said Jo^hn my sone come on to the age of xxiiij yer^e And ty^{ft} myhelmesse next after that paying on to Ser George Tysoo prest such dute as is owyng on to hym at the date

of y^{is} p̄sent wrytyng for a close called Caldewell-yard And I wyff that at Myheltasse next afr that my sone John be of Age of xxiiij yer^e that all the said lond^e And tent^e medowys And pastur^e w^t her p̄tīn remayne on to the said John my sone And to the eyr^e of hys body laufully begotyn And if it happe the said John to deceesse w^t ought laufull Issewe of hys body laufully bogotyn thanne I wyff that all the said lond^e And tent^e medowys And pastur^e w^t all her app^ttenne^e remayne onto my sone Roberd And to the heyr^e of hys body laufully begotyn And for defaute of laufull Issewe of y^e saide Roberd to Remayne onto the eyr^e male of my doughter Margery Neue Itm I wyff that my maner lying in Barton be syde Myldenale w^t all the lond^e e tent^e medows pastur^e rent^e And p̄ncys lying in the townes of Barton and Myldenale a fore said remayne in to the hand^e of myn executor^e tyll the said my sone Roberd be come to the full age of xxij yer^e And than I wyff y^t all the said mān^e w^t all the p̄tin as it is a bouesaid remayne on to the said my sone Roberd And to the heyr^e of his body laufully begotyn paying on to myn executor^e iiij m^{ar}c^e yerly be terme of x yer^e next folowyng After hys entryng into the said man^e w^t the p̄tin vnto the p̄formyng of y^e charg^e of y^{is} my testamēt And iff it happe the said Roberd to deceesse w^tout^e laufull Issewe of hys body begotyn than I wyff that the said man^e w^t a^{ll} the p̄tīn remayne into the hand^e of myn excutor^e tyll the said my sone John be of the said age of xxiiij yer^e And than the said man^e w^t a^{ll} the p̄tīn remayne vnto the said my sone John And to the eyr^e of his body laufully begotyn paying on to myn executor^e As it is assigned Aboue to be payyd be my sone Roberd And if it happe bothe the said Roberd and John to deceesse w^tout^e Laufull Issewe of her bodys begottyn than I wyff that the said man^e w^t all the lond^e And tent^e w^t a^{ll} her p̄tīn lying in Berton forsaid And Myldenale be sold be myn excuto^r or by the executor^e of myn executor^e And in massys syngyng And other good deed^e of charyte fynally be spent And if my kyneman Thom^{as} Bacon gentylman wyff bye the said man^e w^t all the said p̄tīn lying in Berton and Mildenhale that he have it An C m^{ar}c^e w^tInne the pryce before any other man And I wiff that none of the said Land^e ne tent^e ne man^e w^t ther p̄tīn a boue assigned on to my said sones Robert and John be no farther intayled but only on to the said Robt And John And fesympyff on to the Issewe of them And I assyne on to my dought^r Jone xxli whanne she comyth to the age of xx yer^e And I assigne on to Jone the doughter of my sone Wyffm xxli whanne she cometh to the age of xx yer^e And if it happe the said Jone and Jone or on of them to deceesse w^t inne the said age of xx yer^e thanne I will that the said money on to her or them assyned be at the disposicon of myne executor^e The Resydue of a^{ll} my good^e And catall^e a boue not bequethen j geue and bequeth vnto the disposicon of myne executor^e y^t they pay my dett^e And receyue the dutes and dett^e to me owyng e fulfyff y^{is} my p̄sent testamēt And last will w^t affecte And I ordeyne and make executor^e of y^{is} my p̄sent testamēt and last wiff my sone Robt Bacon and Tho^{ms} Bereve of Bury

seint Edmūd And I assynez to jche of myn executor^l for her labour xx^s made the day and the yer a boue said by thes wytnesse Ser Robt Craske pson of Heggyssett afore said Ser George Tysoo priest John Bakon the elder Thom^as Bacon gentylman Thom^as Creme the elder & Aliis

Proved 15th September, 1500.

[Liber Cage. f. 26, Norwich Registry.]

John Creme, 1500.

In y^e name of God Amen the xxx day of y^e monyth of September in y^e yere of our lord m^ccccc John Creme of Heggessete heyl in meende & in good memory ordeyne & make y^s m^o p^rsent testament on y^s wyss fferst I be quey^e my sowle to god almyghty & to our lady seynt marye & to all y^e seynts heavene & my body to be beryde in y^e esterne beryens of y^e cherche of Heggesset a for seyde It I be quey^e unto y^e hyg awt^r of y^e seyde cherche for my tythes for geten or payd to litill & for hely^e of my sowle vj^s & viij^d It^m I assyne unto y^e ffriers of Sutbury, v^s It to y^e ffriers of Babwelle, v^s It I assyne unto my wyff Margarete all my stuff of howsold It I assyne unto y^e seyde Margarete my teñt w^t y^e ptin in wheche we dwelle in at y^e dat of y^s p^rsent wrytyng to holde to her w^t outen ony voluntary wast time of her lyff And af^r her decesse I wole y^e seyde teñt w^t y^e ptin be sold by my executors, and in good dedes of charite fynally be spent It I assyne unto y^e seyde Margarete yerly duryng her lyff xij^s & iiij^d It I wole y^t my clos called Clotes be in y^e ffeffment of xij lauffull men of y^e seyde towne of heggessete And I wole y^t y^e ferme of y^e seyde clos be dysposed yerly & ppetually in forme und^ewreten y^t ys to seyne I wole y^t y^e curat of y^e seyde cherche of heggessete have yerly at my yerday for dyrige & messe iiiij^d & a messe peny It I assyne to y^e Sexteyn for rynging vij^d It for lygt brennyng at dirige & messe ij^d It I wole y^t there be delt at ye seyde my yerday to xij pore men of ye same tow xij^d It I assyne yerly unto y^e cherchereves of y^e same town to provyde feythfully y^t y^e seyde dirige messe lygt ryngyng & almesse be yerly do as it ys aforeseyd viij^d It I wole y^t xx^d of y^e ferme of y^e seyde clos called Clotes remayne yerly and perpetually unto ye esement of y^e taxes of our sovreyn lord y^e Kyng and I wole y^t y^e pore folke of y^e same town of heggsete y^t be under y^e valour of x. mares be released by y^e seyde mony, and none other pleple It I wole y^t my son herry creme have y^e seyde clos in ferme by fore any other men, peying yerly to y^e cherchereves of y^e same town of heggssete iiij^s & vj^d and discharge y^e seyde clos yerly of y^e rent of iiiij^d And yf y^t happe y^e seyde herry to be lachas, and pay not yerly y^e seyde ferme of iiij^s & vj^d unto ye seyde cherchereves at my yerday, thanne I wole y^t y^e seyde cherchereves leten y^e seyde clos to ferme unto hym y^t wole geve most yerly for y^e ferme of y^e seyde clos It I assyne unto my doughte margarete halyday yerly time of her lyff vj^s & viij^d It I wole y^t my clos called Osmundes be sold by my

executors unto y^e performing of my legate in y^s my present testament assigned And I wole y^t Richard Sharp have y^e seyde clos called Osmunds by y^e pryce of xx mares to be payd in v yeer next folwyng after my decese by eleven porsyones of good & lawfull mony of yngland Alle my other londs a bove not be quethen ne assigned I wole they be sold by my executors and in good deeds of charytie ffynally be spent The resydue of all my goods a bove not be quethen I geve & be quethe unto y^e dysposysyon of my executors y^t they pay my detts & reseve y^e dewties to me owyng & perform this my present testement into effect Executors of this my present testement I ordeyne & make Gaffrey Talbott of Tymworthe Richard Sharp of heggesete a for seyde & Adam Barnard of Thurston And I assigne to eche of my executors for her labour vj ð & viij ð made y^e day of y^e yer a bove seyde, by these witnesses Ser Robt Craske parson of Heggessete a for seyde, Roger heyward Thom^s Halstre & other

I^t I wole y^t my sone herry creme, after y^e decese of my wyff Margarete, have my tenement with y^e pertin a bov assigned unto y^e seyde my wyff margarete, paying to my executors xvj mares of good & lawfull mony of yngland, to be payd in vj yers by eleven porsones next folwyng after y^e decese of y^e seyde my wyff margarete

[The Parish Chest, Hessett.]

esterne beryens. Beryen is the Anglo-Saxon word for tomb or grave: in the Old English Homilies of the 12th and 13th centuries, edited by Dr. Morris, it is spelt *berien* and *burien*: and in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, *beryngge*, and *biryinge*. Whether *esterne* be eastern, spelt in the *Promptorium* "*eesterne*," and in The Story of Genesis and Exodus, written about 1250, *esterne*: or *extern*, outside, as used by Shakespeare, in *Othello*, I. i., "in compliment *extern*:" I am unable to decide.

ony voluntary wast. One of the Articles demanded by the Barons, and accepted by the King, in *Magna Charta* was "si custos terrae fecerit destructionem et *vastum*, amittat custodiam."

unto y^e esement of y^e taxes. This was a most merciful bequest. Sir W. Parker, in his exhaustive history of Long Melford (would that he had added an Index!), remarks: "Notwithstanding the miserable condition of the lower orders, they were forced to bear part of the national taxation; and one of the clauses of *Magna Charta*, for their relief, prohibited that villeins should be amerced beyond safety to their wainage; the meaning of this protection being that the villein should not by excessive fine or taxation be deprived of his rude cart or wain, wherewith he rendered service to his lord, in carrying out manure to his lord's land, harvesting and the like; for otherwise the wretched creature had to carry it all on his back." P. 244.

lachas. "LACHESSE, or tarryngge lahches, or teryngge." *Prompt: Parvul*: Mr. Albert Way notes, that "in the Vision of Piers Ploughman this word signifies negligence, Fr., *lachesse*"; that "Chaucer says in the *Persone's Tale* 'then cometh lachesse, that is, he that when he beginneth any good werk, anon he wol forlete and stint it'; and that "Gower observes that 'lachesse' has this property, to leave all things in arrear." In an entry made in *The Hall Book* of the Corporation of Leicester (*A Chronicle of the Church of S. Martin's, Leicester*, p. 197), on the 18th of March, 1477, the word occurs: "And yf the maire bo *lacheous* in execucion," and also in an enactment of the Guild of S. George, in the same *Chronicle* (p. 238), of the date 1523: "yf yo seyde Meyr & Chambleyns be negligent or lachius." Edmund Paston writes to Margaret Paston, 1481, "I deme her mynde hath been other ways ocaped than as to huswyfery, which semyth welle by the *latchesnes* of the tylthe of her landdes." Vol. iii., p. 27.

The family of Creme was resident in the parish until

the death of William Creeme in 1582: the name then disappears from the Registers until the year 1671, when Thomas Creame married Margaret Abbot.

Robert Hoo, of Hegesset, 1510.

[Liber Johnson. f. 2, Bury Registry.]

John Bacon, the elder, 1513.

In the Name of god Amen This present writing indentyd made att hedgessett the xxⁱⁱ day of Marche in the yer of our lorde m'ccccviiij. witnessyth that I John Bakon of hedgessett forseyd the elder w^t an holle & a gode mynde being att hedgessett aforseyd the day and yere of our lorde abovesayde make and ordeyn my tesamet and last wyll in mañ & fourme folowyng fyrste I bequeth my soule to almyghty god my creator & redemer to his most blessed mother our lady sent mary and to all his seynts & my body to be buried in the churchyard of sent albryght in hedgessett aforseyde be my frends Itm I bequeth to the hie awter in the sayde church of hedgessett for my tythes and oferings forgotten or to lityll payde and for the helthe of my soule xx̄ Itm I wyll that margarett fuller my sister shall have a tenntry sett in hedgessett aforseyde in the churchgate strete by the ij tenntriez the alis wilton and Isabell Soper dwellin to hold to the saide margaret for time of her lyf and xl dayes after her descease and after that terme I wyl the same tenntry and the ij tenntriez that the saide Alys wylton and Isabell soper dwelle in shal remayn for almesse houses for ever and I wyll that myn executours shall have the rule and ov²sight of the saide ij. almesse housys and to repaire and kepe them up wele and sufficiently duryng ther lyves and after the discease I wyll thei that shall be owners of my londs and tenemets in Hedgessett forseide callyd Baçons that Thom^s my son now occupieth shall alwey repair bylde and kepe up the saide ij almes housis wele and sufficiently att all tymes nedefull of ther coste & charge for ev² and I wyll that thei shalbe pte takers of the praier of the sayde pour folks that shall be dwellers therein for ther labour Also I wyll that the owners of saide londs for the tyme being shall alwey have the rule & gyfte of the saide ij. almes housis as often as nede shall require for ever Also I wyll the saide margarett fuller my syster shalhave my teñt called rers w^t thappertenñes sett bi the churchyard of hedgessett forseide ij pykkyls of londe longing therto & a close callyd Crowchis w^t the frute garden longing to the same close being in Hedgessett forseide to have & to hold the saide tenemet of Reris ij pykkyls close and garden with thappertenñes to the saide margaret & her assignez duryng her lyfe & xl days after her discease and after that I wyll the said tenemet of

rerys ij pyghtells close e garden shall remayn to Edmūde Baçõn my
 granson e to theirs of hys body lawfully begotyn and for defawte of
 such yssue to remayn to thom^{as} my son and to theirs of his body law-
 fully begotyn Itm I bequeth to Robt yve my svant vj ð & viij ð Itm I
 wyll the saide Roßt Ive shall have a cotage and a close called Berwards
 in hedgessett for sayde to hold to the same Roßt duryng his lyfe and
 after that to remayn to the saide Thom^{as} my son Also I wyll that the
 saide Thom^s my son shall have all my londs e teñts medowes fedings
 pasturs woodys Rents e sruycs w^t the libertez comoditez and apper-
 tenances therto belonging in the townys of hedgessett and monks
 Bradfeld excepte those teñts pyghtells close gardyn and cotage and
 almesse housis that ar afor bequested to hold to the said Thom^{as} me
 son during his lyfe for the wyche I wyll and charge the saide thom^{as} my
 son that he shall fynde a preste gode and honeste to sing and pray for
 my soule and all my gode frends souls that I am in dette or bounde to
 in the church of hedgessett forseide by the space and terme of iij
 hõlle yers ñmediately folowyng after my disease paying to the said
 preste for his stypend xvj ð for the same iij yearys and after the
 disease of the saide thom^{as} my son I will that all the sayde e tents w^t
 all the prmsses in hedgessett e monks Bradfeld excepte the saide iij
 almesse houses w^t all such implemets cattalls e hostylments that the
 saide Thom^{as} my son have of myn w^t the tenemet that he dwellith nowe
 in as be expressyth in certen billes indentyd thereof made betwyxt
 hym e me shall remayn to the saide edmūde Bacon e to theirs of his
 body lawfully begotten w^t the charge of the saide iij almesse houses
 in mañ e fourme aforseide and for defawte of such issue of the saide
 londs e teñts to the sayde Thom^{as} e edmūde a for bequestyd to remayn
 to theirs of the saide Thom^{as} my son lawfully begottyn w^t the charge of
 the saide iij almesse houses and for defawte of suche issue to remayn
 to Robt Bacon of drenkston e to theirs male of body lawfully begottyn
 w^t the charge of the saide almesse housys and for defaute of suche
 issue to remayn to John Baçõn Brother to the said Roßt Bacon e to
 theirs male of the body of the same John lawfully begotten w^t the
 charge of the saide iij almesse houses e for defawte of suche issue to
 remayn to alis my doughter e to theirs of her body lawfully begottyn
 w^t charge of the saide iij almesse housys e for defawte of suche issue
 all the saide londs and teñts w^t all the pmisses I wyll thei shalbe sold
 be myn executours or be ther executours or ells be suche faithfull
 p̄sons as the last holders of the same londs e teñts shall assigne w^t the
 charge of the saide iij almesse houses to the entent that the mony
 therof may be disposed for my soule and all my gode frends soulys that
 I am indette or bounde to in gode deds of charyte to the moste plesuř
 of god Itm I wyll that the saide edmūde Baçõn whan he comyth to
 the full age of xx^{ij} yers shall have all my londs e pasturs called
 fayrchilds in thurston and my place called Broke place in bekton w^t
 all the londs medowes pasturs e fold fre wiche that Thom^{as} ladyman
 hath now in ferme to hold to the saide edmūde e his assignes during

the life naturall of Thom^{as} Baçõn his father and after the discease of the saide Thom^{as} Baçõn I wyll thatt all the saide londs and pasturs called fairchildes & my place called Broke place wth all the londs and other the þmisses that the said Thom^{as} ladyman hath to ferme shall remayn to Thom^{as} Bacon brother to the saide edmūde and to theirs male of the body of the saide thom^{as} lawfully begotten and for defawte of suche issue to remayn to John Baçõn brother to the saide edmūde & Thom^{as} and to theirs male of his body lawfully begottyn and for defawte of suche issue to remayn to theirs of the body of the said Thom^{as} my son lawfully begottyn. Itē I wyll the saide edmūde whan he cometh to the full age of xx^{iiij} yers shall have all my londs & teñtys medowes & pasturs in Rough^{am} that Roger Simond hath to ferme to hold to the seyde edmūde and to theirs of his body lawfully begotyn and for defaute of suche issue to remayn to theirs of the body of the saide Thom^{as} my son lawfully begotyn and I wyll thatt myn executours shall have the rule & take the issues and pfitts of all my sayde londs and teñts wth the þmisses in Thurston Bekton and Rough^{am} to the saide edmūde bequestyd tyll the same edmūde come to his full age of xx^{iiij} yers to thientent to fynd hym honestly & sufficiently therwth and that comyth on besyde the chargs of the saide edmūde to be disposyd for my soule in gode dedys of charyte to the most plesur of god Itē I wyll that the saide edmūde Bacon after the discease of Thom^{as} his father shall have a close in Redgrave called haw close a teñt in thurston called kents & a tenemet called Rosys in the same town wth all the londs & pasturs to the saide ij teñts belonging and xxxij acres lond be it mo^{re} or less lieng in fornh^{am} sent genovefe & other townys thereto adionyng as they ape^{re} be my eydence to hold to the saide edmūde and to theirs of his body lawfully begotyn and for defaute of suche issue to remayn to theirs of the body of the saide thom^{as} my son lawfully begotyn, and for defaute of suche issue to be sold after the rate abovesaid & the mony thereof to be disposyd for all the saide soulis in gode deds of charyte to the most plesur of god also I wyll that the saide thom^{as} my son & anne his wyfe shall have all my londs and teñts wyth thappartenn^{ances} in norton and Tostok exepte those londs called Bryghtevys whiche I purchqsyd of John Bloys to hold to the saide Thomas and anne duryng the lyves and either of them lengest lyvyng and after ther discease of them to remayn to theirs of ther bodyes lawfully begottyn betwen them and for defawte of suche issue to remayn to theirs of the bodies of the saide Thom^{as} my son lawfully begottyn and for defaute of suche issue to remayn to alys my doughter and to theirs of her body lawfully begottyn and for defawte of suche issue to be sold after the rate above saide and the mony thereof to be disposed for the soules aforsaide to the most plesur of god also I will that the saide Thom^{as} my son shall have all my londs and teñts in Ereswell wth the fold fre & all other thapp^{ten}ances to hold to hym during his life and att hys discease or afor I wyll he shall gyve the same londs and teñts in Ereswell to oon of his soues than being a lyve beside the saide edmūde to remayn to that

son and to theirs of his body lawfully begottyn and if the saide Thom^{as} my son have no sone a lyve att his discease but the saide edmūde I wyll the saide londs and teñts in Ereswell shall remayn to the saide edmūde & to theirs of his body lawfully begottyn and for defawte of such issue to remayn to theirs of the body of the said Thom^{as} my son lawfully begottyn and for defawte of suche issue to be sold and the mony thereof to be disposyd for the saide soules in fourme aforsaide also I wyll if the saide Thom^{as} my son die w^out issue y^t was begottyn betwen hym & elizabeth late his wyfe that all the londs and teñts medowes fedings and pasturs w^{it} the li^bte of a fold in thurston Berton the more pakenh^{am} and Rough^{am} called Berton mere that I p^rchased of Roger drury of cowlng the son of wy^lm drury shall remayn to theirs of the body of the saide Thom^{as} my son lawfully begottyn and for defawte of suche issue to remayn to the said alys my doughter and to theirs of her body lawfully begottyn and for defawte of suche issue to be sold after the rate a forseyde and disposed for the sayde soulys in gode dedys of charite to the moste plesur of god also I wyll that my londs and teñts w^{it} the comodities thereto belonging called Gatles in Berton forseyde shall alwey remayn according to the effecte of a dede indentyd thereof made also if it fortune the saide Thom^{as} my son to dye afor his children com to ther full age of xx^{iiij} yers I wyll all the londs & teñts w^{it} all the p^rmisses that to any of them shall be remanyng shalbe in the rule and gydyng of myn executours to take the p^ritts therof tyl thei come to ther full age af xx^{iiij} yers to fynde them therw^{it} honestly and that mony that comy^t ou^r that chargs to be disposed for my soule and all my goode frends soules in gode deds of charite to the moste plesur of god also if it fortune at any tyme hereafter all my saide londs & teñts w^{it} all other the p^rmisses abovesaide or ony of them to stond voyde of issue intailyd & be nott assigned to be sold I wyll the same londs and teñts w^{it} the p^rmisses shall be sold by myn executours or by ther executours or ells by such feithfull p^rsones as the laste holders therof shall assigne to the entent that the mony therof shalbe disposed for my soule and all my gode frends soules that I am indette or bounde to and for all cristen soulys in gode deds of charite to the most plesur of god Also I wyll that all my londs and pasturs called Bryghtevys in the townys of thurston and Tostoke and a tent w^{it} a pece of land lyeng tog^yd in the town of Rough^{am} in the strete called high Rough^{am} that is now in the tenu^r of Austyn sampson shall remayn to the sayd Thom^{as} my son and theirs of his body lawfully begottyn and out of the same londs and pasturs called Bryghtevis I wyll and charge the saide Thom^{as} my son & his heirs to pay eu^ry yere w^out ende to the p^rson of hedgessett for the tyme being iiij s̄ iiij d for to kepe or do to be kepyd a sangrede or certein in the church of hedgeset forseide for my soule & all my frends & beñfactours soules that I am in dette or bonnde to also I wyll that the holders of the saide londs called Bryghtevis shall eu^ry yere for eu^r pay to the p^rson of hedgessett forseide for the tyme being att a convenient tyme in lente iiij d for to sey diryge & messe of

requiē for the saide sowles e ij d̄ for fynde lyghts of waxe to brenne at the said diryge and messe Also to the sexten of hedgessett chyrche for the tyme being yerly for eu^y viij d̄ for to ryng at the saide diryge e messe e to fynde the ryngers brede e ale Also I wyll that the holders of the saide londs of Bryghtevys or ther deputie shall eu^y yer w'outtyn ende pay e dyspose ij s̄ to the moste pore an nedy folks being dwellers w'n the sayde towne of hedgessett alway in the ij^{de} or the iij^{de} weke of lent also I wyll whan ony pore man being a dweller w'in the saide town of hedgessett is chargyd as colyour after the olde custume to gadre the rent longyng to the lorde abbot of Bury sent edmūde shal have eu^y yere w'out ende towards his labour xx d̄ paide out of the saide londs of Bryghtevys be the holders therof also I wyll the pson of Tostoke for the tyme being shall have eu^y yere for ever to say paide oute of the saide londs of Bryghtevys be the holders thereof iij s̄ iij d̄ for to kepe a sangrede in tostoke chu^{che} for the saide soules also I will the pson of Tostoke for the tyme being shall have eu^y yere for eu^y iij d̄ for to say dirgs and messe for the seyde soulys in lent at a cōvenient tyme and iij d̄ for to fynde lyghts of waxe to brenne at the saide diryge and messe Also I wyll the pson of Tostoke shall alwey warne xii of the moste pore e nedy folks dwelling in the saide town of tostoke to be at the saide dirygs e messe to pray for the saide soulys e thei to have eche of them for ther labour j d̄ paide oute of the saide londs of Bryghtevys be the holders therof Also I wyll the pson of Rough^m for the tyme being eu^y yere for eu^y shall have paide out of the saide londs of Bryghtevys iij s̄ iij d̄ be the holders therof for to kepe or do to be kepid a sangrede or a certeyn in the churche of Rough^m forseide for the sowles of Roger Tylliott e kateryn his wyfe e John tyllott the son of them the soules of me the saide John Baçon and mergery my wyfe Roberd hogge e Alis his wyfe And I wyll that if itt fortune the psones of hedgessett and of tostoke and Rough^m afor seide for the tyme being or ony of them to make defawte and kepe nott the sangreds dirige e messys w' lyghtys of waxe eu^y yere for eu^y according to the fourme abovesaide wele and effectualy as ther dutie is to doo than I wyll the mony that the saide psonys of hedgessett tostoke or Rough^m or ony of them shuld have whan thei or ony of them make defawte shalbe disposed e gyven in almesse to the moste pore e nedy folks being dwellers w'in the saide townys of hedgessett Tostoke e Rough^m after the discrestion of them that shalbe holders of the saide londs and pasturs to this assigned Also I wyll that eu^y yere whan it shall fortune the mony shall nott be paide to the colyoursheppe in hedgessett as is afor specified that then the same mony shalbe disposed to pore folks in the saide town of hedgessett be the holders of the saide londs thereto assigned Also I pray e require all my cofeoffez and feoffez that be infeoffyd of and in all my seid londs and tents w' all ther pmisses in this my testament e last wyll namyd e exp̄ssed that thei shall deliuv^r such astate and possession as thei have therein according to this my wyll whan so eu^y thei shalbe therto requyred

Itm I bequethe to the saide edmūde Baçõn a sylu⁹ peace vi. silu⁹ sponys my countor my best Braspott a brasen mortar and my best cawdron of bras and the residue of all my stuffe of household not bequest I wyll it shall remayn holly to the seide edmūde and I wyll that Margaret my syster e Roõt craske clerke shall have the keping of the stuffe of the saide edmūde till he be full xvij yers of age Itm I bequeth to anne Berdwell xx ã Itm I bequeth to the saide edmūde Bacon xij c of my shepe that I have going at Wrothm iij c shepe that I have going at troston and ij c shepe going at thurston and I wyll myn executours shall have the rule and ov sightt of the saide shepe to the p fite of the saide edmūde tyl he come to lawfull age and if the saide edmūde die afor that age I wyll the saide shepe to the saide edmūde bequested shalbe sold by myn executours and the mony therof to be disposed for the wele of my soule also I wyll the saide thom^s my son shall have ij m^l of my shepe if he pay pfourme and fulfyll such payments as he hath pmysed to pay to anne his doughter Itm I bequeth to eche of my godchildern xvj ð The residue of all my gods e catalls moveable e vnmovable not bequested nor assigned e all my detts I assigne them vnto my executours vndernamyd to take selle receyve and dispose them in paying of my detts bringing my body honestly to therthe fulfilling this my testamet e last will and other gode dedys to be don for my soule and all my gode frends souls that I am indett or bounde to as myn executours shall think beste to the most plesur of god and p fite to the said soules and all cristen soulis and of this my p̄sent testamet and laste wyll I make myn executours the saide thom^s my son Roõt Craske clerke Roõt Bacon of drenkeston and edmūde tyllott of kyngeshaugh in Rough^m and I bequethe to eche of myn executours for the labour x ã also I wyll that all my londs and tents w^t all the p fites and comodites therto belonging in the town of Troston or ony town therto adionyng that I lately p̄chased of edmūde felton of sudbury gent shall alwey remayn according to thentent e effecte of certeyn indenturs therof made betwen me e sr Roõt craske clarke w^t other as itt apperith in the saide indenturs bering date the xxth day of february in the xxij yere of the reygne of kyng herry the VIIth Itm I wyll that a pece of medow longyng to Rough^m halle lieng in the medowe called parkeshale in hedgesse shall remayn to the saide margarett fuller my syster and hyr assignes during hir lyfe and after her discease I wyll the same pece of medow shall remayn to the saide edmūde Bacon e to his heirs.

Proved on the 26th day of April, 1513.

[Liber Johnson, f. 119. Norwich Registry.]

forty days after her decease. This is a curious provision, of which I find no other example. In *Magna Charta* it was provided that "a widow might remain in her house for forty days after the death of her husband." If the husband of Margaret Fuller were alive in 1513, it may be that John Bacon wished to extend the privilege, appertaining to a widow, to a widower.

Pykkyls. This is an earlier use of the word than is given by Halliwell; who quotes Dean Colet's Will, made 1519: "escheats, *pyghtys*, meadows, &c." *Testamenta Velusta*, p. 572. It is a word confined to the Eastern and adjoining Counties. Forby derives the word from the Italian

piccolo; but this is not very likely; and he interprets it to be a *small* piece of enclosed ground. Mr. Isaac Taylor (*Words and Places*, p. 249) says that "round the Anglo-Saxon homestead were enclosed fields." Mr. Ford has sent me an entry in the Poor's-rate for St. James's Parish, Bury St. Edmund's, for 1771:—

"Mrs. Ann Dashwood, for house, coach-house, stable, and barn	£26
The same for a Pightle at the end of the Garden	£4."

There is a field at the Grange Farm, in the East Gate street, still called the Pycles. The idea of a *enclosed ground* suggests a possible derivation. Dr. Stratmann quotes from *Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*, written about 1300, "stakes of irn he pihte in Temese gronde." A piece of ground, *pighte* with stakes or a fence, would easily pass into *pighte*; just as a place, *stoke* or stuck with piles, became a *stoke*; and a place made of *felled* trees was a *fold*. How *pighte* became *pightle* it is hard to say. Pitchley in Northamptonshire is called Picts-lei and Pichtes-lea in *Domesday*: and though Mr. Isaac Taylor thinks this to be a *laga* or settlement of the Picts; it is not impossible that it may be a *pichte laga*, an enclosed lea. The pronunciation of this name Peitchley is not much dissimilar from Pightle. If this be so, *pightle* may have been *pighte-lea*, or *pighte-læs*, whence *pykkyls*. Gazeley and Westley were in the reign of Edward I. Gesele and Wesle. But this is the mere conjecture of one who possesses that dangerous thing, a very little knowledge.

fold fre is identical with "liberte of a fold" which occurs a little lower down in the Will. It is the privilege of *Foldage*, or *Freefold*, called in some old charters *Faldsoca*, "which anciently several Lords reserved themselves of setting up Folds for Sheep in any fields within their Manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep." Cowell. *The Interpreter*.

a sangrede or *certein*. Mr. Tymms says (*Bury Wills*, p. 252), that "the particular service known by the name of *sangrede* is not ascertainable." But the expression "a *sangrede* or *certein*" seems to imply that *sangrede* is another name for *certein*. According to Dr. Rock (*Church of our Fathers*, Vol. 3, p. 127), "A *certain* consisted of saying, for certain persons, every day, at or after Mass, those same prayers which, by the use of Sarum, each parish priest was enjoined to put up to God, on Sundays, for all souls departed." He states in another place (Vol. ii., p. 372), "that, in the bidding of the beads, the prayers for the dead form a distinct part by themselves, and have their own psalm, versicles, respuses, and collect. Unto such a portion of the 'beads,' it looks as if there had been given by the people an exclusive designation; and it would seem that in the provincial speech of our Eastern Counties, it was known under the name of *sangrede*." The following extracts from Bury Wills throw light upon the service. John Baret directs (p. 30), that "iij. s. ijd. be payed yeerly for a sangrede, that my soule, my fadrys and my modrys sowlys and my frendys may be prayd fore in the pulpit on the Sunday, and the parysh priest to do as moche as a sangrede requerith." "According to the Sarum Rubric the bedes were to be given out in cathedral and collegiate Churches by the celebrant standing in front of the rood-loft. in parish Churches, after the Gospel, and either from before an altar, or from the pulpit," *ante aliquod altare in ecclesia vel in pulpito ad hoc constituto*. (*Church of our Fathers*, Vol. ii., p. 361.) Margarete Odeham (p. 80) directs: "I wyll that aftyr myn decesse be song and kept yerely" (*i.e.*, all through the year) "wythoute ende in the chyrche of Seynt Jamys of the same burgh a *sangrede* for the sowlys of the seyd John Odeham, Margarete hys wyff, Anne and Margarete their daughters, the soule of John Forster, and for the sowlys of the bretheryn and susteryn of the seyd gyldre." Compare with this the bequest of Simon Lyster of Hingham (*Blomefield's Norfolk*, Vol. ii., p. 426) of lands "to the entent to fynd and kepe a *certain* in the said church for ever, for the sowles of John Lister my father, Margery, my mother, Will. Lister, and Katherine his wife, &c., and the soules of me and my wife." John Hedge (*Bury Wills*, p. 100), "beqweths to the curate of the sesd Church iiiij. s. iiiiij. for a sangrede to be prayed for in the bedroule for my soule; and all my good frends soull by the space of a year complete." A rubric quoted by Dr. Rock (*Church of our Fathers*, Vol. 2, p. 355), from an Anglo-Saxon manuscript suggests the derivation, and also that it is the equivalent of *bede-bidding*. "This gebed man sceal singan aet offrunga for hine sylfne, & for his brother, & for geswysterna & for ealle tham; the he on gebedraedenne biþ and for eal Cristen folc: *i.e.* This bedeman shall sing at offering-time for himself, and for his brother and for sister, and for all them that he beeth

bound to pray for, and for all Christian folk." Now *bede* is prayers: see Dr. Stratmann and *Promptu: Parvul*: and *sang* is in this Anglo-Saxon Rubric the equivalent of prayer: as in "even-song," *evening-prayer*: and *rede* is *ræd*; *i.e.*, *counsel, advice, exhortation, notice*: see Dr. Stratmann, and Mr. Lye; the equivalent of *bidding*." So that *sangrede* may mean the exhortation or notice to pray or sing; the bidding of the *bedes*; for *certain* private individuals in particular who were dead: hence, "A certain."

colyur, coliyoursheppe. Kelham, in "A Dictionary of the Norman or Old French Language collected from Acts of Parliameut, &c.," gives COILLOURS, collectors, from COILLER, to collect, gather in. "The olde custume," of which I can find no other mention, was most probably confued to the parish of Hessett; and as John Bacon left so large a sum as *xxd.* to "the pore man," the work must have been arduous; he may have been charged to collect the rents of villein cotters of the Abbots' Manor, which in the Melford Manor were very small sums; and in Hessett may have been too small for a paid collector to gather. See Sir Wm. Parker's *The History of Long Melford*, p. 302.

my best Braspot, a brazen mortar & my best caudron of brass. Stephen Bacon in 1444 left to his daughter Agnes unam ollam aeneam, and to his son John unam patellam aeneam. Even to so late a date as 1520 like bequests were made: Margaret Cage of Monk's Bradfield, whose Will is in the Bury Registry, *Lib.* Brydone, fol. 312, gives John the son of Robert Bacon "a gret brasse pot," and Barbara Bacon, "a grete pewter platter." Margaret Pastou in 1504 gave to William Lummer her son "two brass pots," with all her brewing vessels; and to her son John Lummer, "a brass pott," and four platters, and four dishes, and four "sawcers of pewter." These were all, it may be presumed, cooking utensils: for among the goods given by William Paston to William Joye are enumerated "iiij. stondes pro servitio: j. stonde in coquina; ij. patelle cum ligaminibus ferreis; j. parva patella cum ligamine ferreo; j. magna olla ennea; alia olla eunea minor; j. parva olla ennea." *Letters*, London, 1875. Vol. iii, p. 419. In "A Pictorial Vocabulary" of the 15th century, edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., are two rude pen-and-ink drawings of an olla or *flaget*; *i.e.*, a flask or leathern bottle; which appears to have been made in the same shape of brass. It is a cruet, or modern coffee-pot, of very large dimensions: a globular vessel standing on a conical base with a long and some what narrow neck; having on the one side, a handle fastened at its extremities to the globe and the neck; on the other, a curved spout, like the spout of a garden watering-pot: and across one drawing, and above the other, is written, *a olla*. It is worth noting that in the *Promptorium* the vessel is named thus, "BRAS-POTT. *Emola*:" and Ducange explains *Emola* to be *vas coquinarium*, sicut *caldaria vel coculum: vaisseau de cuisine*. Alexander Neckam in *The Treatise De Utensilibus*, written in the 12th century, mentions that there ought to be in the kitchen, OLLE, which he explains to be *poz*, TRIPODES or *treves*, UNCUS a *croc*, CREAGRA a *caudron*, AENUM a *paele*, and PATELLA a *paele*, and SARTAGO a *graunt paele*.

j cūbe whete and j cūbe barley. According to Dr. Stratmann "cumbe," which is now spelt *comb*, is an Anglo-Saxon word; he gives only one instance of its use, namely, in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, of which the date is about 1440. Lye does not mention "cumbe" in the sense of a measure; but gives it in the sense of a valley, surrounded by hills on every side. Ducange also interprets *cumba*, as used by the Anglo-Saxons, in this sense; in which it is still used in Devonshire and Cornwall. Can the measure have obtained its name from its resemblance to a valley? In the Will of Stephen Bacon, given above at p. 59, the word occurs in a Latin form, "*sex cumbas ordii*:" and the Latin word is found also in the *Promptorium*, page 97: "Cowme of corñe. *Cumba*." Alexander Neckam in the 12th century mentions a *cumb*, *corus*, and a *buscel*, *batus*, among the necessary utensils of a graiary.

estylmets of my housold. Estylmet is an unusual way of writing the word: the more common ways are ostilment, hostilmeut, hostiliameut, and hustilmentys; in Stephen Bacou's Will, given above, page 59, the Latin form *hostiliamenta* occurs. In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* the word is thus explained: "HUSTYLMENT (or *harneys*, or *hurdycc*, *supra*.) *utensile, supellex*." Referring, as directed *supra*, we find: "HARNEYS, or *hustylment* (*instruments longyge to howsolde*), *utensile*:" and "HURDYCE, or *hustylment* (*hurdyse*, *H. P.* *hustysmeut*, *K.* and *vstylment S.*) *utensile* (*suppellex, P.*)" As the *Promptorium* is not easily accessible, I may be pardoned for quoting Mr. Way's notes in full: "*Suppellectilia, hustelmeut*." MEDULLA

GRAMMATICES. (This is of the date of the middle of the 15th century.) This term is used in the original MS. by the first-hand, in Bodl. Libr. of the earlier Wicliffite version: "Thou shalt anynt of it the tabernacle, &c., and the candelstik, and the hustilmeutis of it (*utensilia*, Vulg.)" Exod. xxx. 28. It occurs in several documents connected with the Eastern Counties, *e.g.*, Joanna, relict of Sir T. Hemgrave, made, about 1421, a will under constraint of her second husband, devising to him personal effects and a sum of money, "1150 marcs, with other jewel and hostelment that were mine other husband's goods and mine, as stated in her protest." *Hist. of Hengrave*, p. 93. John Hakone of Wynetone makes the following devise in 1437: "I wyll that alle necessaries and hustylments longyng to myn howsehold, that is to sey, to halle, chaunbyr, and kechene be disposed to the use of my wife." Norwich Wills, *Harl. MS.* 10, f. 267. In the *Paston Letters*, ij. 26, are mentioned "gownes, crossebows, and quarells, and all other hostelments to the maneur (of Caistor) belonginge." In 1492, Robert Parker bequeaths to his wife all his "hostiliaments, utenselys, and jewellys, to his house pertaining." *Cullum's Hawstead*, 17. (Compare with this Stephen Bacon's bequest: "omnia hostiliamenta mea quovismodo domui meae spectantia." Wm. C.) The word seems to be taken from the old French *oustillement*, ROQUEF, '*outillemens*, stuff, household furniture, or implements.' COTGRAVE." *Prompt: Parv:* p. 255. On HURDYCE Mr. Way notes: "In Coer de Lion 'hurdis' are mentioned repeatedly, lines 6127, 3969; 'hurricanes,' K. Alis. 2785, but evidently signify barricades, pallissades, or large shields named pavices. See Ducange, v. *Hurdicium*. It may in the sense above given have been used metaphorically." P. 253. Ducange remarks that Fortescue, in the English version of his book *De Laudibus Legum Angliae* has the word *Hustelments*.

be equally deptyd. In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* the word occurs: "DEPARTYN'. *Divido, partior.*" Mr. Way quotes in illustration a bequest of Lady Fitzhugh, A.D. 1427; "I wyl yat myn household s'uantz have departed emāg theym a C marc;" and Palsgrave: "To departe, deuyde thynges asunder that were myxed or medled together; departe this skayne of threde, *desmesler*. Departe or distribute the partes of a thyng to dyuers persons *mespartir*, and he adds, French, *departir*, to separate or distribute; in low Latin, *dispartire*." But he has entirely overlooked the use of the word in the Old Sarum Ordo ad faciendum sponsalia: "tyl dethe us departe;" which, though retained in all the early revisions of the *Book of Common Prayer*, and placed in the Scotch edition of 1637 thus, "till death do us depart," was corrupted in the last revision of 1662 into "till death us do part."

this my p'sent testament and last will. This was not mere verbiage in 1500: for, according to Lyndwood, page 173, there is a difference between a Testament and a Last Will: "Potest dici, quodd Testamentum dicitur, quando fit cum solennitate requisita; item quando est perfectum et consummatum, aliàs non. Sed licet non fuerit perfectum et consummatum, est tamen ultima Voluntas. Sic etiam et *Donatio causa mortis* potest dici ultima Voluntas, sed non Testamentum. Et ubicunque deficit solennitas a Lege requisita, constat tamen de dispositione bonorum factâ per defectum [*MS. Aton. defunctum*] quae postea non mutatur; haec potest dici *ultima Voluntas. Codicillus* quoque pro ultima Voluntate habetur." Dr. Cowell in *The Interpreter* has: "Of Testaments there are two sorts, viz., a *Testament in writing* and a *Testament in words*, which is called a *Nuncupative Testament*, which is, when a Man being sick, and for fear lest death, want of Memory or Speech should come so suddenly upon him, that he should be prevented if he stayed the writing of his *Testament*, desires his Neighbours and Friends to bear witness of his last Will, and then declares the same before them by words which after his decease is proved by Witnesses, and put in writing by the Ordinary, and then stands in as good force as if it had at the first in the life of the Testator been put in writing, except onely for Lands, which are devisable but by *Testament* put in writing in the life of the Testator. See *Coke on Littleton*, lib. ii., c 10, sec. 167. *Plowden*, fol. 541." In connection with this it is worth noticing the clause with which the Will of Thomas Bacon, 1546, opens: "I Revoke all myn olde wills and testaments by me made in writing or by mowthe speking afore the Date hereof and will that no persone nor persones take any aduantage by reason of them but the same to be utterly voide and of noone effect." At page 116 of the 2nd Volume of the *Paston Letters* a statement is made by John Paston to the Lord Chancellor concerning a last Will of Sir John Fastolff: "And also the seid comenauntes and apoyntements eftsonis callid to remembraunce be the seid Sir John Fastolff, the same Sir John, for certeyn consideracions movyng hym, be his word, without wrytyng,

discharged your seid besecher of the seid somme of iij^m mark, &c." Nuncupative Wills have ceased since 29 Charles II., which requires all wills to be in writing.

Thomas Wylton.—1521.

[Liber Newton, f. 80. Bury Registry.]

William Royse.—1530.

[Liber Fuller, f. 109. Bury Registry.]

Richard Scharpe.—1534.

[Liber Poope, f. 8. Bury Registry.]

John Bacon, of Hessett, 1536.

He was the eldest son of John Bacon of Heggese, late of Drinkstone, whose will was proved in 1500, and brother of Robert the father of the Lord Keeper. He married first Agnes; and secondly Margery; and Margery outlived him; and, as appears from the Parish Register, was married in 1539 to William Page, of Bury St. Edmund's. He gives the best of three gownes to his son-in-law, John ffreer, the next to his son-in-law George Taylour, and the third to his son-in-law Thomas ffryer: certain lands in Hessett and Bekton, "bothe ffree and coppye," and a medow in Drinkstone in full recompense for her dowerye, with money and goods, "all his neete and bullocks," "and all the apparell belonging both to hir bodye and his bodye," to his wife Margery: other lands and sheep to John Bacon his son, at that time under twenty-one years of age: and money to Elizabeth his daughter, then under twenty-one years of age. He gives also to Margery his wife "all my corne or malte lyinge in annye of my solers:" (his will is dated in November;) "and also my corne groynge of myne oune wheresoeuer it growe." "Item I wyll that all the Resydewe of my tenements and grounde shall remayne

after the last will and fourme of John Bacon my ffather bothe in Dreynton and Tostocke." . . . "Item I give to John my sonne all my intreste ryght and tytle and my parte of the Indenture and fferme of the hoole Manno^r of Brandon fferye to the whiche Roberte Bokon my brother and I have junctely to gyther of the Busshoppe of Elye, when the saide John my sonne come to the age of twentye years w^t one stocke of six hundred shepe the w^{ch} goo upon the saide ffarme . . . "the whiche sheepe shalbe two hundred ewys and two hundred wethers and two hundred hogges" * . . . "Item I give unto the saide John my sone my best brasse potte my best ffetherbedd my best couerlytt my best paier of blanketts my best paier of sheetes my best bolster and ij of my best pillowes w^t ij of my best pillowberis to them belonginge w^t bothe the hangings of the howses of bothe the newe chambers w^t all the bedstedys and stoles and one counter there being." . . . "Item I will have bought for me and for bothe my wyffes one grave stone of marbyll the price thereof twente shillings And I will have graven theruppone Wee praye yowe for to praye for the soules of John Bakon and Agnes and Margerye his wyffes, one whoes soules Jesu have mercye Amen." Pillowberis does not occur in *Testamenta Vetusta*: but in *Bury Wills*, p. 116, Agas Herte leaves "ij pelowberes," "ij pelowberis," and "ij pelows w^t the berys." The earliest use of the word that I can find is in the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer, c. 1390, to which Dr. Stratmann refers: "pilwebere, *pillow-bear*: Cant: Tales, a. 694." In the third volume of the Paston Letters, p. 402, it occurs in the will of Dame Elizabeth Browne, who in 1487 bequeathed to her daughter Mary "ij fyne pelow beres:" and on page 409 of the same

* "Hog. A term for a sheep from six months old till being first shorn. Some say from a lamb; others a sheep of a year old. The last meaning is the one intended by early writers." "HOGATTES. '*Bidens*, a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in

some place hogrelles or *hogattes*.' Elyot, 1559." "HOGGET. A sheep or colt after it has passed its first year." "HOG-MUTTON. A sheep one year old. *Lanc*." Halliwell, *A Dictionary*, &c. "HOGGET, HOG, a sheep a year old, after its first shearing. N. Fr. *hogetz*." Forby.

volume is an inventory, in which is named "a pelow bere." Halliwell quotes "vij pylobberys," from an inventory MS. *Cant. Ef. i, 6, f. 58*; and renders it "a pillow case, also called a *pillow slip*, a *pillowtie*. Pillow is the Anglo-Saxon *pule*; spelt in the *Promptorium* *pilwe*: and the earliest use Dr. Stratmann gives of *pule* is in the form *phuluwi* from a Fragment of Ælfric's Grammar of the 12th century. I give Dr. Stratmann's definition of *bere*, *beris*, and *berys*: "bere, *L. Germ.* büre? bear (bier), *toral, Chauc. b. duch.* 254; *comp.* *pilwebere*:" and according to him *bere* is a coverlet. In this sense Chaucer uses it in the passage quoted by Mr. Tymms and also by Mr. Wright; who gives pillow-cover as the equivalent:

"And many a pilowe, and every bere,
Of clothe of Raines to slepe on softe."

The "*fyne pelowberes*" bequeathed by Dame Elizabeth Browne must have been of linen: but as Chaucer witnesses, they were sometimes made of very rich material. The word was used by Bishop Hall, who died in 1656, in the first of the Sixth Book of his Satires; in which he is ridiculing the dandies who feign sickness to show, as Davies writes, "their night-cap fine, and their wrought pillow, overspread with lawne."

"When Zoilus was sick, he knew not where,
Save his wrought night-cap, and lawn pillow-bear;
Kind fools! they made him sick, that made him fine;
Take those away, and there's his medicine."

I conjecture that the odd expression "bothe the hangings of the howses of bothe the newe chambers" means wall-hangings of tapestry, saye, and arras; as distinguished from bed and window hangings.

[Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Lib. Crumwell, fol. 10.]

Thomas Bacon, 1546.

This will opens with the usual bequeathing of soul and body, and with this clause: "And I Revoke all myn olde wills and testaments by me made in writing or by mowth speking

afore the date hereof." It is valuable for two reasons : first, it shows that there were priests resident in Hessett in addition to the Rector ; and secondly, it helps to clear up an error in the pedigree set out by Harvey in 1561. Canon Raines has shown* of how great value the services of the chantry priests were in large parishes and country districts ; and how deplorably destitute of the preaching of the Word, and of the sacraments, very many districts necessarily became, when the faithful remonstrances and discreet pleadings of Cranmer and Tonstall were set aside, and the chantry endowments were seized by the rapacious greed of men desiring to be rich. Hessett must have been robbed of some of its clergy, for the will contains this clause : "I bequethe to every manne womanne and childe inhabiting in the said toune of heggesset at the day of my buriall twoo pence To the parsonne xij^d, and to euery priest inhabiting in the same toune viij^d. And to euery straunge priest iiij^d." From another bequest it may be inferred that Thomas Bacon had in his house a "capella indotata," or free chapell. Considering that Hessett Hall was at some distance from the Parish Church, and close to outlying houses in Bradfield and Rougham, this chapel must have been a great boon to the poor and infirm, at a time when "noyous wayes" were not uncommon and locomotion was difficult.

"Also I geve to the said Anne my wife all such chapell stuffe as she caused to be made syns she was my wife And to Edmonde my sonne my chales a vestement and alle the other chapelle stuffe the whiche was myne before I married Anne my wife."

"Also I geve and bequethe to Edmonde my sonne all my londes tenementis and hereditaments both free and cople lying in Wolpet Elmeswell Whetherdene and Nortone the profits whereof were wonte to be employed aboute the fynding of a priest to thentent that my said sonne Edmunde

* *A History of the Chantries within the County Palatine of Lancaster. Introduction,* pp. xxi.-xxx. The Chetham Society.

and his heires shall fynde a priest to pray for my father's soule and my soule and all my frendes soules foreuer."

The clause which determines Edmund and John to be the sons, and not the grandsons, of Thomas Bacon, who married Anne Rous, has already been quoted at page 49 above.

"Also I will and bequethe to my said wife Anne oon yerely rent and pencion of ffoure pounds sterling goyng out of all my londes in Hessel aforesaid, which I purchased of the King's highnes."

He leaves a large amount of valuable plate: to Anne his wife, a bason and one Ewer of silver, his best goblet with a cover of silver, his best goblet without cover, a Salte of silver with a cover parcel gilte, his best flatte pece of silver, and a dosen of the best silver spones: to his son Edmund, his best gilte standing cuppe withe a cover, and foure silver spones: to his son George, a gilte Salte withe a cover, a goblet without a cover, a standing gilte cuppe with a cover, and foure silver spoones: to his son Francis a flatte pece gilt with a cover and foure silver spones: and to his son Edward a gilte Salte, a flatte pece of silver, and foure silver spones.

He names his wife Anne; and leaves the manor and lands to his eldest son Edmond; and other lands and bequests to his sons John, George, Edward, and Fraunces; makes Edmonde John and George his executors; and Nicholas Bacone Attourney, supervisor of his will.

[Liber. Alen., f. 41. Prerogative Court of Canterbury.]

William Hoo.—1542.

He appoints Alys his wife, executrix.

Liber Colman, f. 27. Bury Registry.]

Robert Bacone, 1548.

He was the second son of John Bacon, of Heggesete,

late of Drinkestone, whose will was proved in 1500; and he was the father of the Lord Keeper.

The will is dated "the xth daie of the monethe of August in the yere of the Reigne of Kinge Edwarde the sixte the secounde yere:" and the date gives interest to the following bequest:

"Item I bequeathe to the high aulter of the same churche for my tythes to lytle paide iiis. iiiid. Item I bequeath to the high aulter of the churche of Drynkstone *xxd.*"

He leaves lands to Isabell his wife for life, with remainder at her decease to James Bacon his son, and a "tenement lying in hesset to give and to sell."

"Item I give to Isabell my wyfe all my horse neate swyne corne malte woode bedding sixe silver spones of the best and a silver pece All the brasse and pewter and all other stuf of housholde with all myne Apparell (except a salte of silver and gilte with a cover of silver and gilte and xij silver spones) the whiche Salte with the cover and xij silver spones I give to James my sonne to be delyuered to hym immediately after my decease."

"Item I give and bequeathe to Thomas Bacon twentie marks a yere yerely to be taken out of the manor of Yngham in the Countie of Suffolk according to the covenants of syrteine Indenturs made betwext Robert Bacone and Nicholas Bacone his sonne as therein more playnly apperith."

And then he proceeds to make certain bequests to Nicholas his son; and he makes James Bacon his son executor. He does not name any daughters in his will: but in the pedigree set out by Sir William Betham there appear two daughters, Barbara married to Robert Sharp, and Ann married to Robert Blackman. And in the will of Margaret Cage of Monks Bradfield, dated 1520, there are bequests to Barbara and Anna Bakon, the daughter in Robert: "I wyll y^t Robt. Bakon have my medew lying of Walsham and I wyll y^t he dyspose y^e value thereof for y^e helthe of my soul & my husbands soul in dedes of

charytie." "And I wyll that John Bakon y^e sone of Robert Bakon," who evidently died before his father, "have a gret brasse pott Anna Bakon a panne & Barbara Bakon a grete pewtar platter." I suppose that he had made ample provision for his daughters, either on their marriage or "in the covenants of syrteine indentures" to which he refers in his will. The will ends thus: "I have wryten this wille w^t myne oune hande and subscribed my name the yere and day abovesaide." His eldest son Thomas married Jane Brown and was settled at Northaw in Hertfordshire, and died without issue: Nicholas became the Lord Keeper: James was an Alderman of London, and died in 1573. The name of the wife of Robert Bacon is wrongly given in the majority of the printed pedigrees: it was Cage, not Gage. Robert Bacon was buried in the church of Hesselsett.

[Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Lib. Populwell, f. 19.]

John Sheperd.—1552.

[Liber Buxton. Bury Registry.]

Edmunde Bacon, 1553.

He was the son of Thomas Bacon who died in 1546. The following clause shows that the keeping of the year-day with doles survived after other parts of the obit were abolished:

"I will have dealte the day of my burialle to the poore and nedye people of the same toune twentie shillings. Item I will have dealte and given to the poore people of that same toune that daye xii monthes twentie shillings And so fourthe by the space of fyve yeres euery yere twentie shillings."

He gives to Johne Bacon his eldest sonne his "best gown of chamblet furred with foynes," or foynes; *i.e.*, according to Mr. Albert Way in a note upon the word in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, polecat or fitchet, or according to

Ray, martin. Mr. Way adds: "In the Inventory of the wardrobe and jewels of Henry V. taken in 1423, at his decease, are mentioned '*gounes de noier damask furrez de sides de foynes et marterons,*' and the value of this kind of fur is ascertained by the following entry: *ij. panes de foynes, chascun cont' c. bestes, pris le pec' xd. xii li. xs.*; the *marteron* being more costly, *pris le beste xiid.* Rot. Parl. iv. 236."

He leaves the larger part of his lands with the manor and advowson of Hesselton to his wife Elizabeth for her life: other lands to his eldest son John; and bequests of land and money to his son William, to his son Fraunces at this date under twenty one years of age, to his daughter Marie Fuetner, who is called Mary Fuller in the will of his widow, and to his brother-in-law Robert Kene: and mentions "one Anne Gosnolde my mother-in-law" (once in the will by a clerical error called brother-in-law), "now the wief of Robert Gosnolde of Ottley gentilman;" and he names "one annuities of sixe poundes by yere, which I am bounde to pay to the said Anne during her lief naturelle;" *i.e.*, bound by his father's will. And it seems that he had called two sons by the name of John, as is made clear in his widow's will: for he makes this bequest: "Item I give and bequeathe to John Bacon my son of Callys threescore pound sterling." If Elizabeth his widow did not call him "*my sonne John Bacon the younger*" after naming "*my eldest sonne John,*" I should have supposed him to have been illegitimate. The name in the Will is distinctly "*John of Callys,*" but it ought to have been written, either Gatles, as in the Will of John Bacon, the elder, or Catelys, as in the Inquisition taken at the death of John Bacon, the eldest son of this Edmund, "*omnia illa terras tenementa . . . vocata seu cognita per nomen de Cateleis.*" He bequeaths plate, but no articles of brass: to John his eldest sonne "a Basyne and Lwer of silver and parcell-gilte, a standing Cuppe with a cover duple giltet Sixe silver spones wherof one dubbyl gilte and his bes, Salte with a cover duple gilte:" and to his wife Elizabeth,

“two bowlls of sylver and parcell gilte, a silver salte with a cover parcell gilte, two Dosonne silver spownes and one goblete of silver to give sell and do with them as she shall thinke best.”

[Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Liber Tasche, fol. 20.]

John Bacon, of Troston, 156⁶/₇.

He was the eldest son of Edmund who died in 1553; and he died intestate. But administration* was granted on the first of February, 156⁶/₇, to George Peryent, brother of Katherine Bacon, relict of John Bacon of Troston armiger with the consent of the before-named Katherine. An inquisition was held on the 26th day of May next following; which is given here at length to show the great size to which the property of the Hessett branch of the Bacon family had grown at this the date of its greatest worldly prosperity.

Suff. Inquis. capt apud Bury Sci Eddi xxvj^o die Maii a^o Regine Elizabethæ nono coram Edo Ashfyld, armigero escaetore post mortem Johannis Bacon de Troston armigeri per sacramentum Johannis Rokwood &c. Qui dicunt &c.: Quod dictus Johannes Bacon Tennit revercionem Manerii de Heggesset cum pertinentibus Monasterio de Bury dudum spectantis ac advocacionem Ecclesie de Heggesset predicti ac duos boscos unde unus vocatur Chevenes Wood alter vocatur Mounkswoode ac tota terre et sola eorundem boscorum in parochia de Heggesset Ac totam capitalem mansionem sive messuagium in quo Edmundus Bacon dum vixit habitabat ac sex messuagia cc acras terre xl acras prati cc acras pasture xx acras bosci xl solidorum redditus cum pertinentibus in Heggesset ac Bradfyld Monachorum Ac tota illa terras tenementa prata pastura redditus et servicia jacentia in Heggesset predicto Beyton Thurston et Tostocke nuper perquisita de Thoma Jermyn Milite Ac diversa alia terras tenementa redditus servicia et hereditamenta in villa et campis de Beyton Bury Thurston Derinckston et Rougham et alibi in comitatu Suffolcie parcella dicti manerii de Heggesset quod scitus manerii de Heggesset et cetera premissa in Heggesset et Bradfyld Monachorum dicto nuper monasterio spectantia sunt clari annui valoris viii ixs xid

Et: quod predicta terre et tenementa et cetera residuum ejusdem

* Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

manerii dicto nuper Monasterio pertinentis jacentia in Beyton Bury Rougham Dringeston et Thurston predictis sunt clari annui valoris xxxs

Et quod omnia alia predicta terre et tenementa in Heggesset et Bradfyld Monachorum predictis que non fuerunt parcella dicti nuper monasterii sunt clari annui valoris xl

Et quod predictum manerium de Heggesset cum suis pertinentibus Ac predictus boscus vocatus Chevyns et Monkswood ac omnia predicta terre et tenementa et cetera premissa in villis de Heggesset Beckton Bury Thurston Drinkston Rowgham et Bradfylde Monachorum dicto nuper monasterio spectantia tenentur de Domina Regina in capite per servicium militare videlicet per xx^{am} partem unius feodi militaris ac redditum xixs 1d annuatim solvendum

Et quod omnia predicta terre tenementa et cetera premissa que non fuerunt parcella dicti nuper monasterii in Heggessett et Bradfyld Monachorum tenentur de Ambrosio Jermyn milite ut de maneriis suis de Bradfylde Monachorum et Rushbrooke in socagio per fidelitatem tantum redditus separalis pro diversis parcellis inde diversorum separalis redditus attingit in toto ad xvs xid ob. in pecuniis et v modios ordii prout per rentale patet preterquam predicta terras et tenementa in Rowgham que tenentur de Roberto Drury in socagio ut de manerio suo de Rougham per fidelitatem et redditum pro omnibus serviciis

Et omnia illa terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas boscos redditus servicia cum libertate duarum faldarum cum aliis suis pertinentibus vocata seu cognita per nomen de Cateleis ac omnia illa terras et tenementa cum pertinente quadam Johannis Tillot in villis de Magna Barton Rougham et Thurston

Et quod predicta terre et tenementa vocata Cateleis et cetera premissa nuper Johannis Tillot in Magna Barton Rougham et Thurston tenentur de Awdley armigero ut de manerio de Barton Magna per fidelitatem tantum et valent per annum xiii^l vis viiid

Ac reversionem sive remanentiam unius messuagii sive tenementum cxi acrarum terre iiii acrarum prati lxxx acrarum pasture iiii acrarum bosci ac libertatem unius falde cum pertinente nuper in occupacione Rogerii Chenery in Thurston predicto Et quod predictum messuagium et cetera premissa in Thurston predicto nuper in occupacione Rogeri Chenery tenentur de domina Regina in socagio ut de hundredo suo de Thedwastre per redditum xxd per annum et valent clare per annum viii^l

Ac tria alia messuagia celxxx acras terre x acras prati cc acras pasture ix acras bosci cum pertinentibus in Thurston Drinkston et Tostocke ac unum messuagium tres acras terre in Hessett predicto nuper perquisitum de Heyghward vidua tenentur de domina Regina ut de hundredo suo predicto in libero socagio per fidelitatem tantum et non in capite et valent per annum viii^l

Ac omnia illa terre prata et pasture redditus et servicia in

Heggesset Rougham et Thurston nuper perquisita de Roberto Drury armigero consanguineo et proximo herede Johannis Drury Armigeri tenentur de domina Regina ut de Hundredo suo predicto in libero socagio per fidelitatem tantum et valent per annum xls

Ac omnia illa manerium messuagia tenementa curiam faldam et pasturam et alia hereditamenta que nuper fuerunt predicti Edmund Bacon sui in Troston Lyvermere parva Ixworth Thorpe Sapstone et Honyngton

Et quod xliiii acre terre arrabilis et xiiii acre de Bruera libere falde parcelle predicti manerii terrarum et tenementorum in Troston predicto tenentur de Roberto Ashfield armigero ut de manerio suo de Stowlangtoft per servicium militare videlicet per quartam partem unius feodi militaris per redditum iis et ad finem cuiuslibet xxi septimanarum ad wardam castri Norvicencis ix*d*

Et quod predictus Johannes Bacon obiit xiiii die Januarii anno Regine Elizabethe nono Et quod Edmundus Bacon est eius filius et heres propinquior Et quod idem Edmundus die obitus predicti Johannis fuit etatis xiiii annorum et xiiii septianarum

Et quod omnia alia terre et tenementa in Troston predicta Lyvermere magna Lyvermere parva Ixworth Thorpe Sapstone et Hunington tenentur de Nichola Bacon Milite Domino Custode magni sigilli Anglie ut de hundredo suo de Blackborne per diversos separales redditus attingentes in toto ad xv*s* id Ac per redditum iiii combarum et duorum modiorum avenarum

[D'Ewesii Collectanea. Harl. MSS. 639, f. 145.]

Two words occur in this Inquisition which in my experience are not common in Wills, although they occur not uncommonly in charters; namely, *CURIAM* and *BRUERA*. According to Ducange, the sixth of the fourteen renderings which are given to *CURIA* is, "Praedium rusticum, possessio, *Curtis*, *mansus*, German Hof." He quotes from a charter of Pope Leo IX., and from another charter of 1380; and from *Speculum Saxonicum* Lib. 2. art. 54 § 3: *Ubi pretium Pastori solvitur de mansis seu Curiis*. Art. 49. *Unusquisque tenetur partem Curiae suae sepire*. Art. 50. *Qui Curiam sepit virgis etc.*" But in the draft of a deed, in the third volume of the *Paston Letters*, p. 422, the word "curia" occurs followed by *lete*; "eo quod messuagia, terra, pastura, bruera, mariscus, curia lete, redditus, servicia predicta, officium et agistament' profic' valorem supra specificatum [non] excedant." Here the word evidently means *court*: and as it occurs in juxta-position to the same words in the Inquisition, it may mean court also there.

Ducange gives: "BRUARIUM, BRUERA, Armoric. *Brug*, Ericetum, ager sterilis, vepribus et dumetis horridus:" and quotes from Matt. Paris: *Erit torneamentum in bruera de Stane*: from the Lives of the Abbots of St. Albans: "*In montanis vel brueris*:" and refers to Bracton: *Jus falcandi herbam vel brueram*. One of the statutes of King Robert the Third of Scotland ordered that moor and heather should be burnt only in the month of March. "*Bruera*. Briars or other brushwood heath. In Bishop Langley's Register it is thus explained: "Bruera nostra vulgo dicta *lyng*.' Ling is the North-country name of *Calluna vulgaris*." *Glossary to Boldon Book*. Surtees Society. Archdeacon Hale, in *The Domesday of St. Paul's*, explains it to be "probably brushwood;" but in the *English Vocabulary*," already so often quoted, it is rendered "lingge;" which, as Mr. Wright notes, was largely used for making brooms and other domestic purposes.

Elizabeth Bacon, 1570.

Elizabeth Bacon, widow of Edmund Bacon who died in 1553, and mother of John who died in 1566, commences her will with a statement that she makes it "consyderinge the uncertenty of deathe." The bequests are entirely of money, plate, furniture, and clothes. She leaves to her daughter Mary, "nowe the wyfe of Robert Fuller," spelt Fuetner in Edmund Bacon's will, her "two best gownes the one with velvet sleves ioyned to the same and the other lyned with fustian and garded with velvet;" her "kirtle of damask," her "kyrtell of grograyne two best petycotes and two hoodes." To Margaret Grenegrasse she gyves and bequethes "a kyrtell of russett welted with velvet a sylke thrymmed* hatt one smocke and one rayle:" † To the widow Bucknam, an "owlde blacke goune edged with

* "A hat with very long nap of silk, resembling a hat of shaggy fur." *Bury Wills*, p. 256.

† A gathered linen cloth worn by

women round the neck in the day, and round the neck and partially over the head by night. Halliwell, *Dictionary*, p. 664. *Bury Wills*, p. 259.

coney one smocke and one rayle:" To "the wydowe Bucknam of Bradfelde sometyme so called Ursula Jarves my owlde black goune edgede with coney one smocke and one rayle:" To her servant Alice Browne, "a coffer standing one the right hande within my closet one paier sheets a smocke and a partlet:"* And "to the maker of my grave *xiii*." She mentions by name her daughter Mary Fuller: Anne and Thomas, the children of "John Bacon *my eldest son*;" "Francis my son;" and "Elizabeth daughter of my sonne Franncis;" "Thomas sonne of my sonne Edmunde;" and my son John Bacon *the younger*." This is the same as is styled in Edmund her husband's will, "John Bacon my son of Callys" or Catlys; but I can discover nothing that explains the giving to two sons the same Christian name. As she makes no mention of William, or of any children of William, it may be presumed that he was dead, and had left no issue.

[Bury Registry. Liber Aldrich, f. 40.]

Edmund Bacon, 1624.

His will opens with the statement that he has "already made conveyance of his mannors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments according to his minde and good likeinge:" and that he is now disposing of his "poore personall estate." His first bequest is as beautiful as it is simple: "ffirst and above all things I commend my soule into the most mercifull hands of allmightie God, assuredly trustinge, that by the death and meritts of my sweet Saviour Christ Jesus, I shall have free remission of all my sinnes and transgressions, and that I shalbe pertaker of the heavenly ioyes prepared for his elect; my bodie I comitt to the earth from whence it came."

He leaves to the poor of Hissett, Woolpit, and Drink-

* A ruff or band formerly much worn about the neck by both sexes, but more latterly exclusively by women. The term

was sometimes applied to the habit-shirt." Halliwell, *Dictionary*, p. 605. *Bury Wills*, p. 259.

stone twenty shillings, and to the poor of Beyton ten shillings; to one servant ten pounds; to each of fouer other servants, six pounds thirteen and fourpence; and to each of three other, three pounds. He makes provision for the poor of Hessesett: "Item I will that soe soon after my death as convenientlie maie bee my executors shall deliver into the hands of six men or moe of the honest inhabitants of the towne of Hedgessett aforesaid five pounds of laful English money to bee imployed to some profitt and to remayne in a stocke for the releife and benefitt of the poore of y^e said towne of Hedgessett for ever, and the same five pounds to bee so disposed of from tyme to tyme and at all tymes as that some six or moe of the honest inhabitants of the said towne of Hedgessett for the tyme beinge in all tymes to come maie allwaies have the government of the same five pounds and the disposition of the profitt which shall be rayسد thereof at all times to the benefitt of the most poore and needy people of the saide towne of Hedgessett. . . . Item I will that soe soone after my death as convenientlie may bee my executors shall deliver ten pounds into the hands of those honest inhabitants of the saide towne of Hedgessett which shall have the government of the aforesaid five pounds given for a stocke for the poore there as aforesaid and they to have the government of the saide tenn pounds for the releife and benefitt of Jane Janings my poore servant duringe all her life and out of the same ten pounds and of the profite which maie bee made thereof by some ymployment thereof to bee made to give what shalbe needful towards the mayntenance releife and comfort of the said Jane duringe her life And after her decease the saide ten pounds or what shalbe left thereof vnspent by the said Jane to goe and bee alwaies imployed to the increase of the aforesaid stocke given for the benefitt of the poore in Hedgessett as aforesaid and to bee allwaies imployed as I have appoynted the said five pounds to bee for the releife of the poore in the said toune of Hedgessett."

He mentions that his eldest son Edmund has deceased; and

names ten of his children who are alive. He calls "the wife of his loveinge brother Robert" the Lady Harris: to her, to Robert Bacon, and to the wife of his son Lionel, "for a remembrance of his love and hartie affeccyon," and to each of his ten children "in remembrance of his love," he gives "a peece of plate of the value of five pounds, to bee bought and delivered to eury of them" by his executors.

He leaves his plate and household stuffe, mentioned afterwards in his will, to his well-beloved grandchild Edmund Bacon, the sonne and heire of his eldest sonne Edmund Bacon deceased when he shall attayne to his full age of twentie and one yeres; and if the saide Edmund his grandchild shall die before the age of twenty-one to his grandchild Thomas, the brother of the said Edmund his grandchild, to be delivered to him at his full age of twenty and one yeres. The plate named by him is "my best bason and ewer of silver parcell gilt, my nest of bowles with the cover to the same silver and gilt, my standinge cuppe silver and gilt, my silver salt gilt, my trencher salt of silver aud gilt, my dozen of apostle spoones of silver parcell gilt."

He bequeaths to his "welbeloved Grand Child Edmund Bacon" his "Tables, Lyverie Cupbord, [*i.e.*, "A store cupboard, whence things were *livre'* or given out as wanted for use, or probably for the *liveries*, or meal served in the bed-chamber, *temp.* Eliz., after supper;" Tymms, *Bury Wills*, p. 267.] best Carpett, sidebord cloth and cupbord cloth of Turkey worke, and my Turkey worke stooles and chayres in my parlor:" and also "all the Tables, Chests, Bings, Cupbords, and Beerestalles in my Buttery and Seller." "Turkey and Persian carpets," writes Charles Knight in *Old England*, Vol. ii., p. 234, "were in use but not on the floor, except occasionally in regal apartments. Our forefathers still trod upon rushes or mats, and kept their valuable carpets upon the *tables* where their beauty would be more readily seen and preserved;" and also, it would seem from Edmund Bacon's bequest, upon "The stooles and chairs of the

parlour." Bing, derived by Stratmann from the Old Icelandic *binge*, and rendered in the *Promptorium cumera*, is a bin for corn, flour, wine, &c.:—"the proper word," Forby says: and Mr. A. Way notes in the *Promptorium*: "The word *binna* occurs in a deed of the year 1263, in Chron. W. Thorn, 1912, where it signifies a receptacle for grain. *Cumera* is explained by Uguitio to be *vas frumentarium de festucis*, and no doubt the bin was anciently formed of wicker-work, as in German *benne crates*, Belg. *benn corbis*. In the Indenture of the delivery of Berwick Castle in 1539, occurs "in the pantre, a large bynge of okyn tymbar with 3 partitions." *Archaeol*: xi., 440.

And after sundry gifts to his sons Nicholas, Henry, and Lionell, and his daughter Cordelia, he makes Henry Bacon and Cordelia his executors.

[Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Liber Clark, f. 48.]

Search has been diligently made, but in vain, for the wills of Henry Bacon, who died in 1651, and of Lionel Bacon, who died in 1653: they are not to be found at Bury, or Norwich, or in the Consistory Court of Canterbury. In one of the Indexes of the Bury Registers there is a statement, quoted by Mr. Tymms, *Bury Wills*, ix.: "Plebs miserrima cum maximo suo damno et detrimento apud (nescio quae tribunalia Londinensia) ad Cromwelli libitum, coacta est se sistere ad testamenta proband." Mr. Tymms seems to have abided in ignorance of the locality of this tribunal; and of the place of custody of the Wills; no wonder, therefore, that I have been unable to discover it.

PEDIGREE OF BACON OF LYNN, AS SET OUT BY DR. DAVY.

1st. dr of Jarvis=Thomas Bacon=Anne Rowse

Edmund Bacon

Ann Bacon

John Bacon

George Bacon

Francis Bacon=Ann dr of John Drury
Gent. of London of Rouham

Edward Bacon

John Bacon, of Lynn=Elizabeth, dr of Henry Paynell Esqre.,
of Belaugh, Norfolk

Alice Bacon=1st, Wm. Wheatley, of Holcombe, Norfolk.
2nd, John Frost, of the same

Barbara Bacon=Sir James Calthorpe,
bur: at Cock-
thorpe Norfolk

Francis Bacon Esqre.=Elizabeth, dr of Wm. Robinson,
of Norwich, Gent.: died
1651, aged 56: buried in S.
Gregory's Church, Norwich,
Oct'9.

Thomas Bacon

Frances Bacon

Elizabeth Bacon

George Bacon

John Bacon

Nathaniel Bacon

born 1587; Ser-
jeant-at-law 1640;
Justice of the King's
Bench 1642; died
22 Aug' 1657; aged
70; buried in S.
Gregory's Church,
Norwich.

Francis Bacon, =Dorothy, eldest dr of
born 1624, Philip Bedingfield
died 28 Sept. Esqre., of Ditch-
ingham, Norfolk;
1692, aged 68, bur: in S. Gregory's
Church, Norwich,
Gregory's Church, Nor-
wich. 12 Aug', 1663; and
Anne his wife,
the dr. of Edward
Bacon Esqre., of
Shrubland Hall;
bur: 1663.

Barbara Bacon=Roger Pepys, Esqre.,
buried in S. of Impington,
Cambridgeshire.

Elizabeth Bacon=Robert Longe, Esqre.,
d. 1659, aged of Reymerstone,
83; bur: in S. Norfolk.
Gregory's Church, Nor-
wich.

Thomas Bacon, Esqre., =Jane, dr of Sir Wm.
of Norwich, d. 18 de Grey, Knt., of
May, 1710, aged 83; Merton, Norfolk;
bur: in S. Gregory's d. 27 July 1698;
Church, Norwich. buried in S.
Gregory's Ch: Gregory's Ch:
Norwich.

Henry Bacon,
d. unmarried,
buried in S.
Gregory's Ch:
18 Oct. 1675.

Philip Bacon died an infant,
Nov. 1657; buried at
Sturston.

William Bacon, b: at Ditching-
ham, 8 Oct. 1659.

Elizabeth Bacon, died an infant;
bur: in Great Melton Church,
Norfolk, 21 July, 1661.

THE PEDIGREE OF BACON OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

DESCENDED FROM BACON OF HESSETT,

As set out in *The Visitation of Northamptonshire* made and taken by Augustine Vincent Rouge Croix, Marshall and Deputy to William Camden Esqre., Clarencieux King of Armes for the South East and West parts of the Realme of England from the River of Trent, Anno Domini 1618 and 1619. *Harleian MSS.* 1094. f. 210 b.

Edmond Bacon of Hessett=^dr. of Jarmin

John

Edm. Bacon of Hessett=^dr. of Osborne

Thomas

Edward Bacon of Burton Latimer in Com: North: =^dr. of George Pulton of Desborow in Com. North, Esqre.
d. 1626, aged 80.

Beatrix

Edmond 2

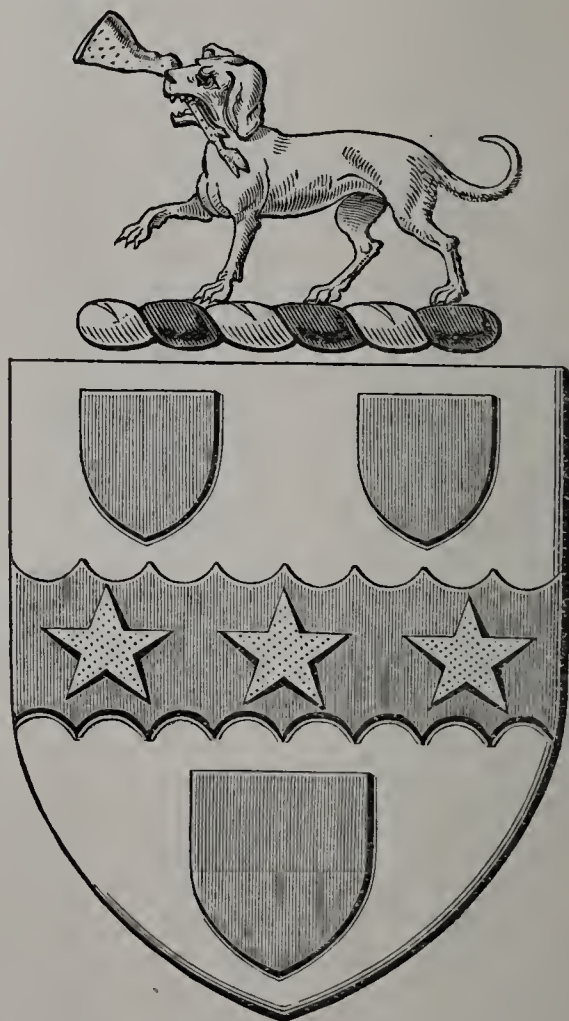
John 4

Thomas Bacon sonne and heire æt. 17. 1618.
d. 1642, bur: at Burton Latimer.

Georgius 3

Ann

I cannot connect this branch with the Hessett family, unless EDMOND is erroneously written for Edward. This is not improbable. For Bridge, in his *History of Northamptonshire* (vol. ii., p. 233) represents Edward Bacon, who had Burton Latimer, to be the second son of *Edward* Bacon of Hessett in Suffolk; whereas the pedigree makes him the second son of *Edm*: Bacon.

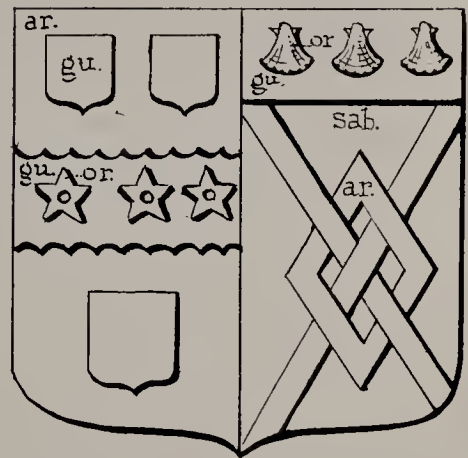
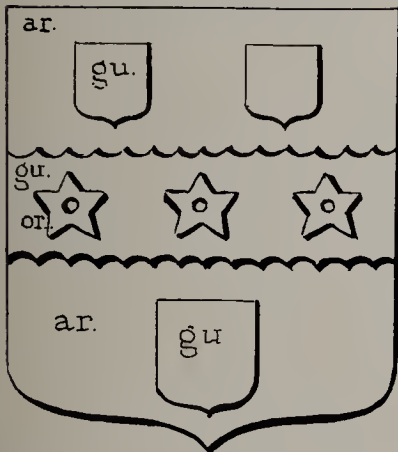


Arms and Crest of Bacon of Hessett,

From the Monument of Lionel Bacon, in Hessett Church.

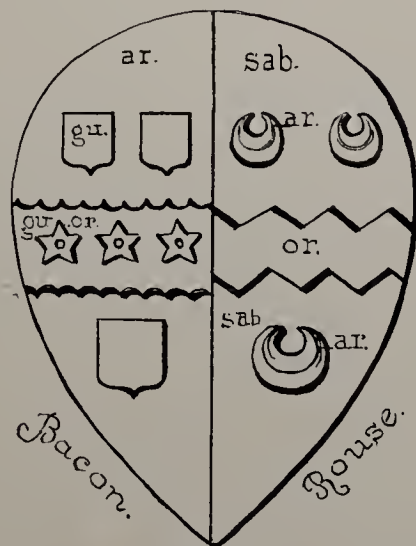
It is quite clear from Vincent's *Visitation* that Edward Bacon of Burton Latimer was a descendant of Thomas Bacon of Hessett, who died in 1547: for Edward

ARMS AND CRESTS OF BACON,
 OF
 Hessett and Lynn,
 From St. Gregory's Church, Norwich.



Bacon, of Hessett, & Lynn.

Bacon. Robinson.



In Barker's "Grants" the mullets are pierced sable: in Benolt's "Crests of Arms," pierced gules: in "The Visitation of Northamptonshire" pierced azure: and the fess ingrailed is in all three gules.

wore the arms of this Thomas Bacon; and Vincent states that these arms "were granted to Thomas Baken of Hessel in Suffolk p Pro: Wriothesley Garter and Thomas Benolt Clarenceux 9 of May a° 1504. a° 6. H. 8." I have already discussed this statement and shown the grant to have been of a crest only. . And unless Edward be the grandson of Edward Bacon, the son of Thomas, there is no one mentioned in the Wills or in the Registers from whom he could have sprung. George and Margaret Bacon had a son Edmund, born in 1550; but a very slight calculation will show that he could not have had a great-grandson of the age of 17 in the year 1618; even supposing that he, his son, and his grandson, had each married at the age of 21.

Bridge, in the *History of Northamptonshire*, states that the property descended to the posterity of Thomas, and finally passed to Dr. Perkins, who married the widow of Mr. Bacon, the last possessor.

The Arms of Bacon of Northamptonshire differ slightly from the Arms on Lionel Bacon's monument. They are: *Argent*, on a fess ingrailed, between three escutcheons *gules*, as many mullets *or* pierced *azure*. The mullets on the monument do not appear to be pierced: and I have given them as I have found them: nor are they pierced on the coat carved on the bench end: but they are given pierced in Harvey's *Visitation*. It is to be noticed also that the crest given in Harvey's *Visitation*, and also on the monument of Sir Francis Bacon in S. Gregory's Church, Norwich, is a Talbot's *head erased*, and not a Talbot passant, holding in the mouth a deer's leg.

It has happened to me, as it has to others, to get information about matters too late to make use of it in my paper: and I append a few notes which have been collected from time to time as the paper was passing through the press.

himself a payment out of the endowment. In the *Excerpta ex Responsionibus Regiis*, there occurs the words: "Item si Praelatus alicujus Ecclesiae vel Advocatus petat a Rectore pensionem." Lyndwood glosses on *Pensionem*. "Quae in quantum hic loquitur de Patrono, imponi potest in limite foundationis eidem solvenda:" page 97. As I understand his statements concerning the Right of Patronage, this payment could be left by the patron to his heirs, but could not be alienated by gift or by sale. If this be so, it makes for my contention that Hesselst was erected into a Parish, after the gift of the Manor to the Abbey by Earl Ulfketel; and the Abbots, who seem to have acquired the right of patrons by *endowment*, retained this payment to themselves. At the Reformation all pensions, belonging to the Abbeys, were seized by the King. I have in my possession a statement made to me by the late Rector, Mr. Blake, that there is an annual charge upon the living of *twopence* payable to the Lord of the Manor of Eldo: this is clearly the payment mentioned on the title-page of the Register; but how it came to be transferred from the King to the Lord of the Manor of Eldo does not appear. And I may mention here that a payment of sixpence is claimed by the Lord of the Manor of Desning from the Vicar of Gazeley, of which no account can be given excepting that it is a customary payment. I suspect it to be a pension originally charged on Gazeley Vicarage, by the Priory of Stoke-by-Clare; transferred to the King at the Reformation; and in some way, that has escaped record, made over to the Lord of the Manor of Desning.

On a blank page, at the end of one of the half quires of parchments that are stitched together and form the Register Book, and in the middle of the year 1671, are two interesting Memoranda, written by Samuel Kendall, the Rector:

"Memoranda by vertue of his Ma^{ties} lers patent for y^e losse by fire in Wapping neare London collected in Hegesset y^e sum of two shillings & eyght pence towards y^e said losses reparations."

"And also by vertue of his maiesties les patents there was a collection made in the pish Church of Hegesset towards y^e reliefe of many poore Christians undone by fire in y^e twoo pishes of Bartholomew Exchange

and Bennetfink London And the money so collected is paid to the Chief Constable of this hundred.”

In addition to these collections for the sufferers by the Great Fire of London are mentioned Collections towards the re-building of the Parish Church of Condover in the county of Salop ; toward the Church & Garrison of Pontefract in York ; towards the great loss by fire in Ilmynster in Somerset ; for the re-building of the Church & Garrison of Scarborough in Yorkshire ; towards the fire in Chertsey in Surrey ; towards a great fire in Drayton in Salop ; and for Mr. Dutton of Chester, this last “by his majesty.” Who Mr. Dutton was, or what he had done or suffered, to entitle him to a collection under his Majesty’s letters patent, is at present a mystery to me.

The Tower
and
the Swan. Abbot John Boone appears to have borne a large share in re-building the Church of S. Laurence Norwich. “The ancient church that stood here was wholly pulled down about 1460, in the time of JOHN BOONE, abbot of *Bury*, at whose expense, jointly with the assistance of that monastery, the parishioners, and several benefactors, living and dead, that most beautiful regular pile which is now standing, was erected and finished in 1472.”* Legacies were given in 1468 by *Walter Black*, in 1469 by *William Petyson*, and in 1472, by *Simon Denyse*, towards finishing the steeple.† The Tower of Hessel may, in like manner, have been the sole work of John Boone ; or the joint work of John Boone, and John Bacon ; or the sole work of John Bacon.

That John Bacon’s Arms do not appear on the Tower is no proof that the work is not his. The Advowson belonged to the Abbot, as Lord of the Manor ; and therefore whoever might have built the Tower he would be bound, as an act of recognition of his superior, to place upon it the Arms or the Badge of the Lord. One use of Badges was to indicate territorial rights or possessions.‡ And information has been given me that on

* Blomefield, *Hist : of Norfolk*, Vol. iv., p. 261.

† *Id.*

‡ Boutell. *English Heraldry*.

the borders of Wales, a few years ago, were to be seen in or upon the houses of ancient families, of high birth and entitled to bear arms, the armorial bearings or the Badges of the Lords of the Marches. And with this information came a reference to a passage in a Letter of Edward Lord Stafford written in 1589 to Richard Bagot, an ancestor of Lord Bagot, and printed in the *Quarterly Review*,* and also in Burke's Rise of Great Families ; † “ To prove that you were no better than vassals to my hows, my Stafford Knot remayneth still in your parlour ; as a hundred of my poor tenants have in sundry shires of England.” Therefore, the Swan need not betoken more than that when the Tower was built John Bohun, as Abbot of Edmundsbury, was territorial Lord of Hesselst.

Mr. Scipio Squire. As I am referring to the arms of the Bacons, it may be well to give here what is known of Mr. Scipio Squire, mentioned at page 50. He was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey on the 29 September 1659. Colonel Chester in his *Registers of Westminster Abbey*, has given all that is known about him. His will as “ Scipio Le Squire Esquire Senior Chamberlain of the Court of Receipt in the Exchequer,” dated 23 Sept^r 1659, was not proved until 16 January 1662-3. He directed to be buried in the Cloisters, near the monument of his friend Mr. Arthur Agard. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 10th August 1627 as of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Gent. His wife and children survived him. Some mention of him may be found in the autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes 1642. Of “ his book ” I can find no trace: he seems to have been an amateur herald or genealogist; for there is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London a few manuscript pages of a Collection for Devonshire. And as these pages were in the press Messrs. Sotheby sold a valuable collection of manuscripts of Scipio Le Squire Esqre.

Herveus de Hegesete was one of the ten jurors of the Liberty of S. Edmund who sat at the Inquest in the reign

* Vol. xcviij., p. 289.

† P. 133.

of Edward I. This Hervey, at the Visitation of Salaman, held of Walter de Lindholt and John Kyng one messuage by service of five pence: and of the Abbot eight acres of land, one of meadow and two of pasture by service of five shillings; and, as was stated in an early part of this paper, Robert Bacon held of Hervey one acre by service of two pence.

Dr. Davy has placed in his "Notes on Hessel" the following extracts:

Chart. A.º 17 E. j. p. unica. n. 7.

Petrus de Chauvent Impeton, Cestreton Howes, lib. Warr. Cantabr. Rogham, Heggesset, lib. Warr. Suff.

Cal. Rot. Chart. p. 118.

Esch. A.º 38. Ed. iij. n. 41.

Walterus Beneyt & als pro abbate et conuenter de S^{to} Edmundo.

Origin: de A.º 37. H. 8. p. 4. Not. 1.

Rex 7 die Sept^r con. Thomae Duci Norff. Maneri de Oldhawe et Le Hoo, ac etiam maner de Rougham p.

Index Or: in Museo Brit: Vol. iv., fol. 158.

The Royal Purveyors. As early as the year 1484 the Royal Purveyors were regarded as burdensome and oppressive: for in the 152nd Entry of the Patent Rolls 2 Rich. iij. is "Special Protection (against the King's purveyors, &c.) to the inhabitants of the *Town and Parish of Harowe.*"

Appendix to the Ninth Report of the Deputy Keeper, p. 138.

The Salt-peter Man. In 1635 the Guildhall of Norwich "was near being demolished by the servants of the deputies for *salt-peter*, who digged in the vault or cellar under the council chamber above three feet lower than the foundation, and would not forbear at the court's request, till three or four of the *aldermen* went to the council at London, and made them desist from the *salt-peter* works." Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, Vol. iv., p. 234.

Grants of Manors &c. the property of the Abbey. In the Inventory of Particulars for Grants, preserved among the Records of the late Augmentation Office, is mentioned: *

* *Appendix ii. to the Ninth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.* p. 212.

BACON, GEORGE, 28 May, 36 Hen. 8. Sec. 2. Request to purchase (1)—Manor of *Pakenhame* otherwise *Netherhalle* (Suffolk), late of the *Monastery of Bury St. Edmund's* (Suffolk), Memorandum (2); Valuation of Vicarage of *Thraston* (Suffolk), (1); Farm in *Rowgham* (Suffolk), late of the *Monastery of Bury St. Edmund's* (Suffolk), the Commissioners' Answer, and Woods (2); Farms in *Rowgham*, *Hegessett*, *Becton*, and *Tostocke* (Suffolk), late of the *Priory of Thetford* (Norfolk), Commissioners' answer, and Woods (2). Summary and Particulars of Sale. (1.)—9 Membranes.

GERMYN, THOMAS, 20 February, 31 Henry 8. No request. Farm of the Manor of *Bradfeld* (Suffolk), with its Members, late of the *Monastery of Bury* (Suffolk), and Woods, Farm of parcel of the Manor of *Oldhall* (Suffolk), with Farms in *Welnetham* (Suffolk), late of the *Monastery of Bury* (Suffolk), Farm of the Manor of *Stanton* (Suffolk), with its Members, late of the *Monastery of Bury* (Suffolk), and Woods, (5); Farm of the Manor of *Thorp Hall* (Norfolk), late of the *Priory of Dartford* (Kent) (1)—6 Membranes.

It remains for me now to return my sincere thanks to the numerous friends and correspondents who have helped me in my long labours, and specially to Sir Albert Woods, F.S.A., Garter; to Charles Wodehouse, Esqre., Deputy-Registrar of the District Registry of Bury St. Edmund's, and his able and most obliging clerk, Mr. Goodchild; to J. J. Vincent, Esqre.; to Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who placed at my service the exquisitely-copied drawing of the Wall-painting; and lastly to J. D. Wyatt, Esq., F.S.A., to whom I am more indebted than I can express. Nor ought I to leave unmentioned the patience and forbearance of E. M. Dewing, Esqre., our Secretary, and the great help that he has given me.

WILLIAM COOKE, F.S.A.

The Illustrations which accompany the Rev. Canon Cooke's able and interesting papers upon the history of the Parish of Hesselton have been with one exception provided by the liberality and munificence of the Author.

EYE CASTLE.

It is now just twenty years since our late valued member, Mr. Creed, contributed an historical notice of the Castle and Honour of Eye to this Society; and his Paper is printed in the 2nd Volume of our *Proceedings*.* Since that time considerable progress has been made in the study of the antiquities of our land, and it would be no discredit to an archæologist of that time, to be able now to point out errors and misconceptions arising from the imperfect *data* on which opinions were then based. I can make but little pretence to superior information on this occasion, nor am I about to attempt to upset, except in one particular, the conclusions of an antiquary whose information and judgment were much higher than any that I can claim. But as it is probable there are many present here to-day who do not know the meaning of such ancient remains as we have before us, and do not see them with the understanding of more practised eyes, I have ventured, with all diffidence, to respond to the invitation that I should be the spokesman on arriving at the old Castle of Eye, and endeavour to set before you its origin, and perhaps to clear away some misunderstanding of this and similar antiquities. My only object, therefore, will be to supplement Mr. Creed's account, with reference to the *age* of this Castle, bringing up our information upon that point to the present state of our knowledge. With the rest of its history, and the families who owned and occupied it, I am not now concerned. Some persons, I believe,

* P. 117.

Church

S T R E E T

Modern Building

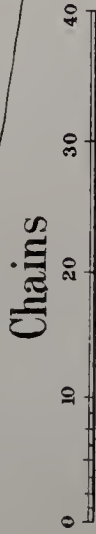
Old Wall & Foundations

SCHOOL

WORKHOUSE

S T R E E T

E Y E C A S T L E .



have supposed this earthwork to be pre-historic, or at least to belong to the somewhat cloudy atmosphere of the days of King Arthur: while I have heard of a local guide who informed a visitor that it was the work of Sir Edward Kerrison's grandfather. Between these two extremes I think we may find some solid ground: and I hope to convince you that there is not much difficulty or mystery in the matter. The subject of military architecture, and of earthworks in connection with it, has been so fully explored of late, especially by the researches of French and German antiquarians, and in this country by Mr. G. T. Clark, who gave the admirable lecture on Framlingham Castle at the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute in 1869, that the origin of places such as this is now much more clear than it was. And we have nothing here other than is to be seen in a hundred such ancient sites. You see before you a considerable mound of earth, of circular or conical form, rising to a height of about 60 feet: and to the west of this mound, issuing, as it were, from its sides, a somewhat irregular earthwork, oval in its general shape, about 400 feet from east to west, and 250 from north to south. In the plan which Mr. Creed gives, the form of the whole earthwork is a long oval, with the sides quite parallel: but in the one I now exhibit, enlarged from the Tithe Commutation Map, the banks are seen to be by no means so regular, but more in the shape of a horseshoe. Also, the bank does not run *round* the mound, as you may see in the gardens at the east end, but enters it, as it were, on each side, the mound standing half in and half out of the enclosure. The present Union Workhouse stands within this bank, not far from its western end. Earthworks of this character are not at all uncommon in this country. In many cases they exhibit a more complicated series, apparently of different dates: succeeding occupants having added to them, according to the requirements of the warfare and defensive operations of their times. There is one at Haughley, not far from hence, very similar. In all to which I refer, the conspicuous feature is the lofty conical mound. We

naturally enquire, To what date are we to ascribe these works? Are they British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, or Norman? Mr. Creed has apparently given his adhesion to the view that these at least at Eye are Roman. As this is the only point on which I venture to contradict him, and I do strongly hold that nothing we see here is of Roman date, I think I may occupy your time properly for a few minutes in considering what the old earthworks we meet with are, and the grounds on which we may ascribe them to certain periods.

It has been held by some, that mounds of this character are *British*. There is no doubt that the British defended themselves, in cases of attack, by making earthen entrenchments, and sheltering themselves within them. Such earthworks exist, but they are chiefly found on the summits of high hills, and points of land overlooking the surrounding country. There they could construct fastnesses, tolerably secure from an invader. I do not imagine that the Iceni, in their mostly flat country, had many resources of this kind. Tacitus indeed mentions that the people of this tribe prepared to defend themselves against the forces of the Roman Governor, Ostorius Scapula, in a place which they had enclosed with ramparts of earth, with a narrow entrance to hinder the approach of cavalry; * but that it was of little avail, and a few cohorts of auxiliaries attacked them, made a breach, and defeated them with great slaughter.† But we have no reason to think that they would, in such a case, erect a mound like that before us, which is more suitable for the permanent habitation of an owner or lord than for the stronghold of a tribe. The Britons in this part of the country would rather protect themselves in woods and marshes, and on the approach of danger, send their women and children to some strong fortress, as at Norwich, or Colchester, and fly there themselves, as a last resource, if they could. *Here*, we have rather, the signs of settled habitation: and a defence

* Annals, xii., c. 31.

† Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon, p. 23.

from foes, it is true, but only so with the addition of stone or wooden walls, and a more advanced system of warfare. Besides, wherever there was a strong British fort, in a central position, the Romans are almost certain to have occupied and made use of it, and converted it to their own purposes. But here we see nothing of a quadrangular bank, such as the Romans would have added. It is simply the earthen substructure of a keep, with the addition of a base court, to contain other outbuildings and walls. It is well to remember that the Britons lived together *as a tribe*, not a private family. Hence their defences must be sought for where a tribe would take refuge; hence the names of separate places are *seldom* British: they had nothing like our Saxon Hundreds and parishes: while the names of conspicuous natural objects, as hills and rivers, are *almost always* British. The tribe settled or wandered, as occasion required, but had no marked divisions of land to leave their names in: had little or no *system* of fortifications, as of an united empire: *that* appeared as soon as the all-powerful Roman introduced his Imperial rule: and had no personal habitations, or municipal divisions: *they* appeared when the Northman and Saxon came in, and marked out his shire and hundred: *hemmed* himself within his "ham" or home, as at Mendlesham: enclosed his "ton," as at Bacton and Cotton: strengthened himself in his "burgh," as at Finborough: cultivated domestic arts at his "worth," as Brayesworth: or his "stead": built, if he were a lord of manors, his aula or "hall": and, as here, made it secure, and took advantage of ground rising out of water, at his "Ea." There may, no doubt, have been found some British remains, as urns, in the neighbourhood: but that is no uncommon thing, and can in no way prove the earthworks before us to be of so early a date. Probably no one here considers them so, and I need not detain you with the question any further.

Next, if not British, are they Roman? Mr. Creed appears to lean to that opinion, although his words may admit of a different construction. He speaks of the mount

as the hill "upon which in Roman times the watch-tower was erected," and the base court as a "constabulary": and at the same time says if it be not Roman nor British, the few remains of walls show the presence of *Norman* builders, which is true enough, but a long jump in history. He passes over the period of Saxon occupation, which to me is the most important. Roman camps were of three principal kinds: of none of which is there any appearance here: exploratory intrenchments for surveying; temporary summer camps for a season of invasion; and permanent stations for holding in subjugation, like Burgh Castle, or Caister by Norwich.

There is no need to enter now into a long account of the Roman system of castramentation. The chief thing to be borne in mind is that in a Roman camp we are not to look for a *tribal* fastness, as in more primitive times, nor for a fortified *home*, as in later days, but for one of a series of defensible positions having relation to an *empire*; a link in a chain of such camps, occupying and overaweing the whole country. Mr. Creed did see this, or thought he did, at Eye. Had there been here a quadrangular earthwork, with other proofs of Roman occupation, it would be easy to draw a line from Colchester to Norwich, and to say with some show of probability that it must have passed through Eye: or any other spot on the way where it might be desired to locate or camp, to suit a theory. But although there may be instances of irregularly-shaped Roman earthworks on hill tops, and in British sites, I venture to assert that had the Roman General planted a camp at Eye, it would surely have shown all the usual signs of one, in its systematic form and regular outline, with no steep mound at all. Roman coins, and a hypocaust, have also been found at Eye, but of course nothing can be asserted as to the age of these earthworks from so frequent a circumstance. Dr. Maclear, in his very clever and valuable lecture, "Peeps at Eye in the olden times," * makes perhaps rather too much of the find-

* *Bishop. Eye, 1862.*

ing of some hundred gold Roman coins here in 1781. I possess 10 of them. But of what reigns are they? They belong to the times of Gratian, Valentinian, Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius. At that time the Roman empire in Britain was at the last stage of decay. The last legion left soon after the year 400 A.D., and it was Honorius who in 410 sent letters to the cities of Britain, * exhorting them to provide for their own safety, as Northern invaders were beginning to make inroads, as they were doing in Gaul. These coins were found in a leaden box at Clint Farm, and are quite fresh. If they prove anything, it is that they were hidden for safety when a Roman fled from the Northmen. A camp of soldiers removing would probably have been able to take them with them. The Romans were everywhere, more or less, in Britain, for 400 years. We must take surer ground before we can establish any claim for the earthworks at Eye to have been fashioned by Roman spades.

Holding, then, the opinion that there is nothing here of the British or Roman age, may we entertain the belief that Eye Castle is the work of the settlers from the Continent, --Angles, Saxons, or Danes,—who poured their families into Britain in the succeeding centuries, and so completely made it their own that it has ever since been *England*? Perhaps some would say that this is taking too early a date, and that there is nothing here but the work of the Norman. I venture, with all diffidence, to consider that these earthworks *are* Saxon, adapted to Norman use. We all know that from the days of Hengist and Horsa, the nations of the opposite shores of the Continent became the gradual possessors of Britain. They came, as soon as a peaceable settlement was assured, with all the laws and customs of a nation, with family names, and with what has set so distinct a mark upon their life, a strong love of *the home*, so that wherever they settled they called the lands after their own names, and set bounds and divisions which denote their

* Zosimusvi., c. 10. Wright, p. 385.

habitation to this day. These are our own ancestors. They were the "English," and from them the greater part of our present national and municipal life has its origin. We still call ourselves by the same names: our villages still express the family name of the first owners: our numerals, the days of our week, and all common objects of the farm and field and country, are scarcely altered: and the language is virtually the same. What was then *new* is now only *old England*: and long may it so remain. When the country became tolerably settled, and the manors duly bounded, the owners would need no more protection around their home than such as was afforded by a wooden stockade or paling, together with the natural defence of wood and water. But the chief lord, the holder of a great lordship, or *Honour*, such as this at Eye (which means a lordship having manorial rights over other lordships and manors) would surround himself with stronger defences; and as a matter of fact we know that such was the custom with the Saxons. I cannot follow a better authority on this subject than that of the best living exponent of military antiquities, Mr. G. T. Clark. In a valuable paper printed in the 24th volume of the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*,* he observes that "these earthworks occur in most parts of England, and especially in those provinces north and east of Watling Street, so full of Danish names and traditions, and they are found still more commonly in Normandy, where they are the known strongholds of Barons of Danish or Norwegian descent. On the other hand, they are by no means unknown in Saxon England, and in the south and west, and upon the Welsh border, where the Saxons are known to have penetrated. Many of these works also, in England, are recorded in the Saxon chronicle as the work of Saxon monarchs, and they were certainly, in the centuries preceding the Conquest, the seats of Thanes and Earls of Saxon and Danish blood. Sometimes further to complicate the question, they are found mixed up with Roman works, so that they have in part been regarded as

of Roman origin. These earthworks may thus be described. First was cast up a truncated cone of earth, standing at its natural slope, from 50 feet to 100 feet diameter at the top, and from 20 feet to 50 feet high. This was usually, perhaps always, formed from the contents of a surrounding ditch, now often filled up. Connected with this mound, or *motte*, was a base court or enclosure, commonly oval, but now and then circular, or even rectangular, contained within a high bank of earth, outside of which was also a ditch. Usually the mound was near one end of the enclosure, in a focus of the ellipse, but not unfrequently it stood on the line of the bank, at one end or in one side of the enclosure (as it does here), and thus formed a part of the outer defence. The entrance was by a notch in the bank, usually at the further end from the mound, and the approach wound round the exterior of the ditch, so as to be commanded from the bank. Outside this base court or ward, but applied against it, and often covering the entrance, was generally a second enclosure, also within a bank and ditch, and in many cases, on the other side of the base court, a third enclosure. Sometimes all three were in a straight line, the mound being in the central space, and sometimes they formed a sort of triangle. These works were very rarely indeed concentric. The earthworks are all of the original fortresses that now remain to us, but there is not wanting evidence of the manner in which they were completed. Upon the mound was the house of the lord, of timber, approached by a steep bridge, laid across the ditch, and extending some way up the mound. Around the base court, ranged along the scarp or inner edge of the ditch, and upon the bank, was a strong and close palisade of wrought timber; and within this were the timber houses and sheds for the dependents and the cattle. Probably the outer defences were less strongly defended, and intended to contain cattle alone. The palisade was reinforced by occasional wooden turrets. The Scandinavians disliked enclosures of masonry, and were not adepts at its construction. With the use of timber their seafaring experience had made

them familiar. These works are often so complete" (in Normandy) "as to tell their own story, but M. de Caumont" (in his lectures on military architecture), "cites a contemporary account, written about the end of the 11th century, which places the whole arrangement graphically before us. The author is a certain Colnin, Archdeacon of Terouane, in his life of S. John, a canonized prelate of that Church. 'The rich and powerful,' he intimates, 'first secure a strong place for their personal safety, and the keeping of their prisoners and their wealth. They commonly throw up a mound of earth, surrounded with a deep ditch, upon the inner edge of which they establish a stout palisade of squared timber, strongly bound together, equal for defence to a wall, and strengthened by turrets or towers. Upon the centre of the mound is placed the residence, only to be approached by a steep bridge across the ditch.' This description is illustrated by the Bayeux tapestry, upon which is represented the taking of Dinan. Here is seen the conical hill, surmounted by a timber building, which two men are attempting to set on fire, whilst others are ascending the mound by the steep bridge reaching nearly to a gateway at its summit. Such having been the nature of a Northman's or Saxon's castle, it may be readily understood how they came to be so rapidly constructed, and so readily destroyed." Mr. Clark gives a number of instances, from the Saxon Chronicle, of the record of the construction of such castles. The earliest recorded is Bamborough, thrown up by Ina in 547, defended originally by a hedge and afterwards by a wall. Ina also constructed Taunton Castle, destroyed by Queen Ethelburga in 722. Merca was the Saxon lord of Bourn in 870, where part of the mound remains. In 913 King Edward constructed the northern fortress at Hertford, the southern fortress south of the Lea, and fortified Witham, where the earthworks yet remain: in 920 Maldon: in 922 Stamford: in 924 he threw up a fort near Bakewell in the Peak. Many other strong places correspond in position to the aulœ of Saxon thanes recorded in *Domesday*. "When, therefore,

(adds Mr. Clark), we are told that the Conqueror found no castles in England, and that *Domesday Book*," (20 years after), "enumerates but 49, we are to understand that this limits the term to towers of masonry, such as had come into use in Normandy: for it is very certain that every Honour and almost every Soke and large estate had its fortified aula, and probably the residences even of its ordinary thanes were entrenched."

With these facts before us, and knowing that Eye was the seat of an Honour in the time of Edward the Confessor, were we to come as strangers into the place, we might do so with the full expectation of finding at Eye just such a mound and bank as we have before us, and I think I am justified in asserting that this is the old residence of Edric, Falconer to Edward the Confessor, and probably of his predecessors, afterwards held by grant of the Conqueror by the family of Malet, who no doubt erected a more substantial stone building on the mound, which in its turn has fallen to decay, and disappeared, except a few traces of masonry of that or a later date, still to be discerned. "It is this grafting of the Normans upon the Saxon seats," as Mr. Clark observes, "which has preserved and enhanced the name and fame of the latter. In Normandy," (where there are found very numerous earthworks exactly resembling these, and we must remember that the Normans were themselves *Northmen* of an earlier stock, with similar habits and traditions as our own ancestors), "the lords of the castles spring from those who actually constructed them and inhabited them from the commencement: whereas in England the corresponding families were extinguished, and their places taken by Norman intruders. As the Saxons, like the Normans, upon their permanent settlement in a country, and their acquisition of landed property, erected their estates into a manor or lordship, and attached this to the residence of the lord, it became very much the interest of the Anglo-Norman who got a grant of Saxon lands, to place himself as far as possible in the very place of the Saxon thane, abiding in the 'aula,' which was

the social and judicial as well as the military centre of the fief, and to which the tenants were accustomed to look for protection and justice. Hence it is that the castles of almost all the earlier Norman barons show evidence of a pre-Norman occupation, and have a Saxon history. Where this is not the case, as in the later and often inferior castles, the grand characteristic—strong earthworks,—is wanting, and their place supplied by defences of masonry, and a ditch of moderate dimensions.”

To suppose that de Malet, who held the Honour of the Conqueror, himself erected these works at that time, would be quite a gratuitous assumption, when we know of previous lords in Saxon times, and can point to no other residence in the neighbourhood, likely to have been their seat. It seems to me fair to conclude that we have here the old earthworks of the Saxon lords, a thousand to twelve hundred years old, but little altered by time, and we may hope, long to last still in proof of the antiquity and importance of this ancient town. The subsequent history of the descent of the Honour through many families of rank to the present owner, Sir E. C. Kerrison, is so fully given by Mr. Creed in the paper already referred to, that I need not repeat the particulars again. The many other associations of the times during which the old mound has stood here, resisting all change, have been admirably brought out by Dr. Maclear in his lecture; and these also I will not take up more time by recalling.

C. R. MANNING.

STONHAM EARL MEETING, *July 11th*, 1871.

THE LORD JOHN HERVEY, President.

Amid pouring rain, which continued more or less throughout the day, the members who were assembled at Needham Market Railway Station, started for the church of BARKING, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. This church is work of the 13th century with some later additions; especially good is the Perpendicular screen-work, which includes a parclose in the South aisle showing remains of original painting. The aisle chapels are dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. John; the latter has a piscina and single sedilia. The rood staircase was entered from the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the south aisle, a door in the south pier leading to the loft. The north pier is also pierced for a door on the level of the rood loft; but nothing now exists to show that a staircase led from the floor of the chapel to this doorway. The roof is a good example of the king post construction. The font, an octagon, is ornamented with the Evangelistic symbols; the stem with lions and the wild man alternately; an excellent Perpendicular cover is still preserved. The vestry is secured by two doors; the inner door has an early lock; the outer door, of two leaves, is a fine piece of wood carving. The same may be said of the south door. In the vestry were shown two flagons and an alms dish the gift of Theodosia Crawley, 1769. In the north aisle the stone mullions of one of the windows have been replaced by terra cotta, and tiles of the same material with diaper patterns have been inlaid on the splay. In the pleasant grounds of the Rectory, through which the road to the church passes, are some magnificent cedars of Lebanon, the seeds of which are said to have been brought from the Holy Land more than a century ago.

At the Chapel of St. John, NEEDHAM MARKET, which was next visited, the Rev. W. H. Sewell read the carefully-prepared paper printed at page 245, Vol. IV.

CREETING ST. MARY delayed the party but a short time. Mr. Watling stated that the tower has herring-bone work now concealed by plaster: he also pointed out a tombstone marking the site of another church, which formerly stood in the same churchyard. The south door is Norman, measuring only three feet in width. The octagon Perpendicular font had the Evangelistic symbols alternating with angels bearing shields. One shield bore the crown and arrows for St. Edmund. At the Rectory the Church plate was exhibited, including an exquisite chalice with a cover of silver gilt of the time of Charles II.

STONHAM ASPALL, ST. LAMBERT. Here Mr. P. C. Hakewill, under whose direction the church was about to be restored, read a paper, of which the following is the substance. St. Lambert, who flourished at Maestricht in the 7th century, has in England only two churches dedicated to his honour, the church we are now in, and that of Burnaston in Yorkshire. He might well be contented if he had only this, if it could only now be seen in the condition it must have been in at any period between its foundation and the time of the destroyers. The font preserves to us the oldest memorial now extant, the bowl and base of which are quite early in the 13th century, the stem being interposed later, in place no doubt of the usual cluster of marble columns. There is a plain altar tomb in an arched recess on the north side of the altar containing the upper portion of a figure in chain armour, probably the founder of the 14th century church. Mr. Hakewill was of opinion that this altar tomb and the blocked-up recess

or opening over it, might have been used as an Easter sepulchre and credence. There had been also an attached building on the north side of the chancel in place of the present modern vestry. Mr. Hakewill then referred to the graduated sedilia in three steps with its piscina in the chancel. The remains also of altars, piscina, and sedilia at the east ends of the two aisles; the misplaced fragments of very good panelling of stall fronts and bench ends both of the Decorated and Perpendicular period, and some unusual Jacobean stall seats now in the north aisle. If they could pierce the plaster ceiling above, they would see the remains of a beautiful roof, once resplendent in colour, but now too far gone he feared, to be restored to its former pattern with any certainty. In the 15th century windows of the clerestory many interesting coats of arms of the Aspal family may be deciphered. There is also a parish chest which is about the same date as the clerestory. Look into the belfry, and read and admire the liberality with which Theodore Eccleston, Esq., of Crowfield Hall, in 1742, by adding 3½ tons, made ten bells out of five, but do not look at the belfry which contains them. It is, perhaps, more ugly than anything in the county. The cornice and parapet of the clerestory is peculiarly beautiful; if they could imagine it restored with its pinnacle of no fewer than twenty-two figures of saints, of which one, if not more, have happily been found, it would be almost unique for beauty and richness.

The fine chest mentioned above measures 8ft. by 3ft., and is divided into two compartments, iron-studded, and fastened by a bar and eight locks. The register commenced 1541, and the paten bears date 1676. The Rev. W. Betham, author of the *Baronetage of England*, and the father of Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, was master of the endowed school from 1784 until 1833. Mr. Betham possessed large collections illustrating the history of Suffolk; these papers were sold by auction after his death by Messrs. Sotherby and Wilkinson; one of the catalogues having the names of the purchasers is preserved in the British Museum.

MICKFIELD ST. ANDREW is a small church with little to note. A few good benches remain, and a piscina still having the wooden shelf for a credence table. The tower stands on the south side, the entrance to the church being through the base. The same arrangement exists at Stonham Aspall. The chalice, with the paten forming the cover, bears date of 1599 and the names, Robert Collington and Robert Stannard, probably the Churchwardens.

On the way to STONHAM PARVA, the next place visited, a halt was made at "the Clock House," an old residence of the Cranes, to see a fine piece of carving representing the Judgment of Solomon, which forms the mantel-piece in the keeping-room. It is of the Elizabethan period, and probably of foreign workmanship. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, has a striking Perpendicular tower with good flint work. The arms of the Cranes appear on the western entrance, and the door itself is excellent work. A double hammer-beam roof has good surface carving, and is in fair preservation. The subjects on the octagon font comprise the Crucifixion, a heart pierced by arrows within a wreath, the monogram of B.V., and a second monogram apparently alluding to the Cranes.

STONHAM EARL ST. MARY.—This fine church was the great object of the day. The Rector, the Rev. J. Castley, read the following paper, which he had kindly prepared for the occasion. The church at Earl Stonham is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The building was begun in the latter part of the 13th century, probably about 1280, and the original edifice appears to have differed considerably from the present. Probably it had in the first instance a central tower similar to the one at Oulton, near Lowestoft, and the window which is now in the west face of the tower was placed in the west end of the nave. The clerestory windows, which formed no part of the original fabric, the present tower, and the splendid roof, were added some time in the 15th century, probably about 1460. The church once possessed a screen of carved work, which has unfortunately been removed and destroyed, but fragments of it are still in existence, sufficient to enable you to judge of its original beauty. The roof of the nave, composed of carved chesnut, is one of the most beautiful specimens of the kind existing in the county, and although it has suffered considerably, it has suffered less than other parts

INTERIOR VIEW.

SOUTH EAST ANGLE OF NAVE WALL.

EXTERIOR VIEW.

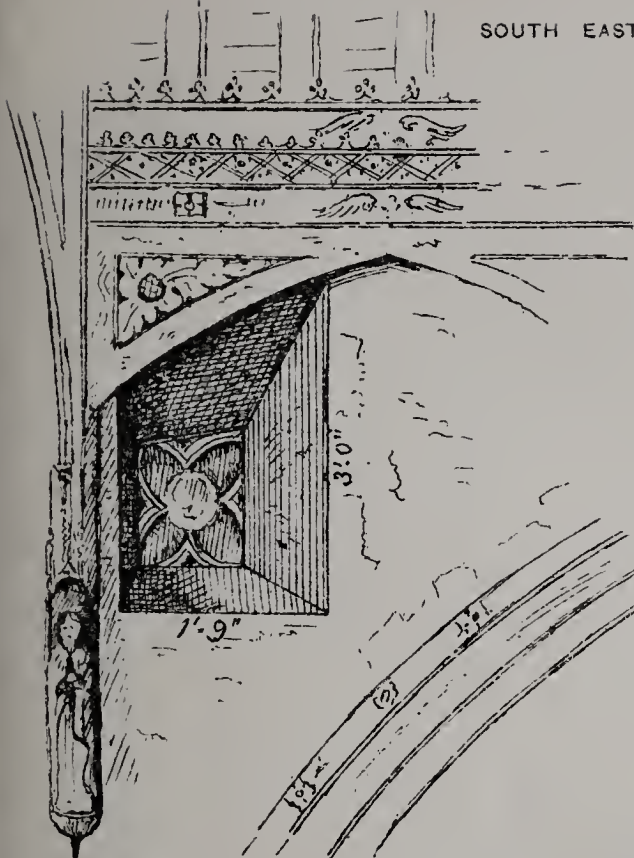


FIG. 1.

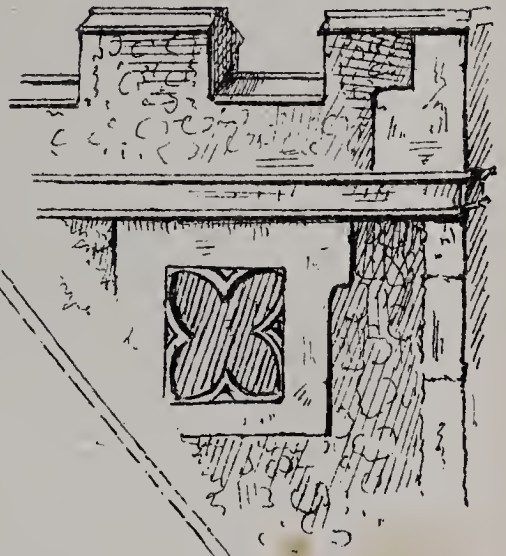


FIG. 2.

NORTH TRANSEPT.

SOUTH TRANSEPT

FIG. 3.

ft 20'-9"

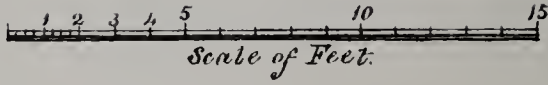


STONHAM EARL

SHEWING THE OPENING IN THE SPANDEL OF THE S. TRANSEPT ARCH.

Drawn and Etched by
H. Watling, Stonham

CHANCEL.



B

Section of
Chancel Arch

A

N. TRANSEPT.

S. TRANSEPT.

Section of N
Transept Arch

Section of S
Transept Arch

NAVE

H Watling, del.

STONHAM EARL

PLAN SHOWING THE OPENING A IN THE SPANDRIL OF THE ARCH OF THE S. TRANSEPT,
AND THE LOW SIDE WINDOW B IN THE N. WALL OF THE CHANCEL.

of the church from the despoiling hands of the Puritans. The saints upon the roof which are not mutilated, are the following: St. John, with cup and serpent beneath his feet; St. Matthias, the apostle, leaning upon his sword; St. James the Less, with fuller's club; St. Jude or Thaddeus, with a boat in his hand; St. Philip, with three loaves in his hands; St. Catherine, with a sword in her right hand, and a broken wheel at her feet; St. Walstan, with a scythe in his left hand; St. Osmond, with book of the Sarum use in his hand; St. Vitalis or Nicomedes, with club set with spikes. On the spandrels are the emblems of St. Vedast, a wolf with a goose in its mouth and one standing near; a rude human head with mouth extended and serpents issuing from it, two devils chained, &c. The roof also had 40 cherubims previous to Dowsing's visit. The font is considerably defaced. In the south transept is a tomb bearing an inscription in Norman French. The poppy heads of the stalls in the choir are exceedingly good. The pulpit, also, is a handsome one of its kind. It was placed there at a comparatively recent date in the reign of James II., and cost originally the sum of £10. In the south transept are two ancient chests, one with circular ornaments, supposed to be of Early English date. In one of them is preserved a copy of Erasmus's "Paraphrase of the New Testament."* In our parish entries there are some curious and interesting entries which would amply repay perusal to those who take pleasure in such things.

A very ancient hour-glass was here shown. It contained three glasses, one for the hour, one for half-hour, and one for quarter-of-an-hour.

In the course of repairs a puzzling opening was discovered above the transept arch. The accurate plans and drawings which illustrate this notice, kindly prepared by Mr. Watling, sufficiently show the details. We regret that we can offer no very satisfactory reason explaining the object of this opening, nor have the various authorities to whom we have shown the drawings been more satisfactory in their suggestions. Perhaps the most plausible explanation is, that it was intended to produce a kind of scenic effect by allowing the rays of the sun to fall at a certain hour of the day upon the face of the rood. Since the visit of the Society, an interesting mural painting, representing the Nativity, has been discovered on the east wall of the north transept. Tracings of these have been carefully made by Mr. H. Watling.

In the parish schoolroom Mr. Watling, with the assistance of E. Gray, Esq., had arranged a large collection of Roman relics found in the neighbourhood, upon which the Rev. J. Castley kindly read a paper, illustrated by a map of the country between Stratford (*Ad Ansam*) and Caistor (*Venta Icenorum*.) Mr. Watling, by whom the map was prepared, contends that the disputed Roman station *Sitomagus* was at Stonham, and certainly the abundant evidence of the Roman occupation of that place may be cited in support of his views. Round the room were tables and forms covered with fragments of Roman pottery, bronze and bone pins, &c., fibulæ, tiles, querns, &c., silver and copper coins from Augustus to Valens, and also a curious knife with a bone handle, found at Baylham with coins; knives with bone handles were commonly used by Romans of the middle classes. Juvenal alludes to this in the following passage, quoted by Mr. Roach Smith:

Adeo nulla uncia nobis
Est eboris, nec tessellæ, nec calculus ex hac
Materia: quin ipsa manubria cultorum
Ossea.

Bones of the *Bos Longipons* and the red deer were exhibited in large numbers; many of the deer bones had been utilised, and one core of deer horn had been pierced by a well-drilled hole.

CREETING ST. PETER. This parish was consolidated in 1711 with Creeting All Saints and Creeting St. Olave's, and was the last of these seats of the ancient family of the Gratings visited. The church possesses a good pulpit upon a single stem, and a font in good condition, of the type previously mentioned. On one face is a flower

* In Tavistock Church Erasmus's Paraphrase was secured by a chain so late as

1830. The original cost was 15s. *Gent. Mag.*, 1830, p. 410.

surrounded by a wreath, on another a square ornament interlaced. In the north and south walls are low side windows with cusped heads. Parker's *Suffolk Churches* alludes to a frescoe upon the north wall; this no longer exists. The register dates from 1558. The paten bears date 1779, and was the gift of John Freeman. On the chalice is a shield showing upon a bend three stags heads; the shield is surmounted by a crest, a helmet bearing a dog.

Time permitted only a hurried visit to the church of STOWMARKET, then under repair. A short pause at the tomb of Dr. Young, and then a rapid retreat to the Fox Inn, where the dinner-bell had already sounded. Before separating, the President proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. W. H. Sewell, to Mr. Hakewill, and the Rev. J. Castley, for the papers they had prepared and read. Thanks were also unanimously given to Mr. H. Watling and Mr. Gray, for all the trouble they had taken in arranging the Museum; the Hon. Secretary asking permission to express his personal thanks to Mr. Watling for the valuable assistance he had given in arranging the general programme.

ORFORD MEETING, July 9th, 1872.

President—LORD JOHN HERVEY.

Leaving Woodbridge at nine o'clock, the excursionists drove direct to BUTLEY PRIORY, where they were met by Mr. Richard Day. Little remains of the original buildings except the fine old gateway. (*See Davy.*) The paper which Mr. Day kindly read upon this occasion has been printed in the 4th Volume of our *Proceedings*.

Leaving the Priory, a short halt sufficed for BUTLEY CHURCH, St. John the Baptist, which had been restored but two years before.

CHILLESFORD ST. MICHAEL. A small building of the 14th century. Some discussion arose as to the date of the tower, which is quite plain, having no buttresses, string-course, nor quoins. The stone of which it is built, though probably native, was not recognized by anyone present.

SUDBOURNE ALL SAINTS. Here Mr. Phipson, F.S.A., kindly said a few words in explanation. The building dates from about 1350, with later Perpendicular insertions. The font is Norman, the bowl supported by four shafts, two of which are modern; the whole has been recut. The pulpit is a Jacobean erection with sounding-board complete. On the north side of the chancel is the tomb of Sir Michael Stanhope. Mr. Almack, F.S.A., had kindly brought with him a work upon the Stanhope family prepared by the Earl of Stanhope for private circulation. In it the inscription upon the tomb is given as follows :

Memoria Justorum in Manu Dei est.

Sir Michael Stanhope, Knight, of the county of Nottingham, left 5 sons : Thomas Stanhope, Knight, of the said county ; Edward Stanhope, Knight, of the county of York and of the councell there established ; John Stanhope, Knight, Lord Stanhope, of Harrington, of the privy councell to Queen Elizabeth and King James, vice-chamberlain to them both, and treasurer of the chamber ; Edward Stanhope, Knight, doctor of the civil law ; Michael Stanhope, Knight, lord of this manor, who, mindfull of mortality, while he lived erected this monument.

Here resteth, in assured hope to rise in Christ, Sir Michael Stanhope, Knight, who served at the feet of Queen Elizabeth of most happy and famous memory, in her privy chamber XX years, and of our sovereign King James in the same place the rest of his days, who married Anne, daughter to Sir William Read, of Osterley, in the county of Middlesex, Knight, by whom he had two daughters, Jane, married to Henry Viscount Fitzwalter, son and heire-apparent to the Earle of Sussex ; and Elizabeth, married to George Lord Berkley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, of Berkeley Castle, in the county of Gloucester, this George being the XXI. baron by descent. All honour, glorie, praise, and thanks be unto thee, O glorious Trinitie. Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief. 1 Tim. i., 15. Thou hast redeemed me, oh Lord God of Truth. xv. Psalms, 31. I desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ. Phil. i., 23. Death is to me advantage. Phil. i., 21. I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. Psalm cxvi., 13. He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord. 1 Cor. i., 31.

RESTAURAVIT

PHILIPPUS HENRICUS COMES STANHOPE.

A.D. MDCCCXXVIII.

The manor of Sudbourne was granted to the monastery of Ely A.D. 970. The Abbey having been destroyed by the Danes, King Edgar instructed Æthelwold, Bishop of Winchester, to repair the church and establish a monastery. Many were the possessions Æthelwold bestowed upon the new monastery, and among them this manor of Sudburne, which he had obtained by gift from King Edgar, for translating

the Rule of St. Benedict into the Anglo-Saxon or English tongue.* A MS. copy of the Benedictional, beautifully illuminated, is preserved in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, and the 24th Vol. of the *Archæologia* contains a learned and fully illustrated article upon it, by the late Mr. John Gage Rokewood, F.S.A. The manor continued attached to the Abbey until the Reformation, when it passed to the King. The living still remains in the Crown.

Moving on, the party assembled beneath the walls of the Castle, where the President read a paper he had kindly prepared for the occasion. He said that he was not aware of the existence of any documentary evidence to show when the Castle was originally built; its Norman origin was, however, evident from its being eoigned and in some places cased with Caen stone. As Orford was not mentioned in Domesday, it probably had no existence at the time of the Conquest. The earliest mention of it was in Camden's *Britannica* where the author quoted a passage from Radolphus de Coggeshall relating to the capture of a wild man by fishermen in their nets, in the time of Henry I., when Barth de Glanvil was warder of Orford Castle. Stowe, quoting the same authority, and naming the same constable, gave that prodigy in the 33rd year of Henry II., 1187, and other writers placed it almost a century later, sixth of King John, 1205. The tale would not, however, he feared, greatly help them to fix the date of the foundation of Orford Castle, and they must rely upon conjecture, and upon the evidence afforded by the style of the building. Orford probably had no existence at the time of the Conquest. The lands which are called by that name, and on which the Castle now stands, were probably part of Sudbourne. To this day Sudbourne with Orford form a single ecclesiastical benefice, and the style of the Manor Court is *Sudbourne cum Capella de Orford*. The Manor of Sudbourne and the advowson of its Church, he remarked in passing, belonged formerly, according to Grose, to the Prior and Convent of Ely. Grose also said that castles in England were for the most part of no higher antiquity than the Conquest, those which existed before that time being few in number and much decayed. This was also asserted by many historians and antiquarians, and was also assigned as a reason for the facility with which William made himself master of the country. The circumstance was not overlooked by so good a general as the Conqueror, who, effectually to guard himself against invasion from without, as well as to awe his newly acquired subjects, immediately began to erect castles all over the kingdom, and likewise to repair and augment the old ones, with such assiduity, that Rous said "Rex Wilhelmus Conquestor ad castella construenda totam Angliam fatigabat." Besides, as he had parcelled out the lands of the English amongst his followers, they, to protect themselves from the resentment of those who had been so despoiled, built strongholds and castles on their estates. The turbulent and unsettled state of the kingdom in succeeding reigns served also to multiply them, and by the end of the reign of Stephen, the number of castles amounted to the prodigious total of 1115. As the site of Orford Castle overlooked the haven which, when it was serviceable, was a convenient landing place from Flanders, he (the President) thought it was highly probable that Orford might have been one of those which the Conqueror caused to be built as part of a comprehensive plan of defence for his newly acquired dominions, and if that were so, it was most likely that the earliest fortifications erected on that spot were built by Robert Malet, to whom the Manor of Sudbourne, with many others in Suffolk, was granted by the Conqueror. Whether built by Malet or not, a Castle was erected at, or near, the Orc-ford, in the Manor of Sudbourne—the river Alde, after its junction with the Ore, near Snape Abbey, being generally called by the latter name—and around the Castle no doubt there soon began to cluster dependent habitations, and the Castle and houses naturally assumed

* Ædgarus Rex and Alftreth dederunt Sancto Æthelwoldo manerium, quod dicitur Sudburne, and cyrographum quod pertinebat: quod comes, qui dicebatur Seule, dudum possederat; eo pacto ut ille regulam Sancti

Benedicti in Anglicum idioma de Latino transferret; qui sic fecit. Deinde vero beatus Æthelwoldus dedit eandem terram Sanctæ Ætheldrydæ, cum cyrographo ejusdem terræ. *Historia Ecclesie Eliensis*, Lib i., cap. xlix.

the name of the Castle and hamlet of Orford. As the population grew with the importance of the place, a Chapel of Ease to the Church at Sudbourne was built for the convenience of the dwellers in the hamlet. Grose said that Orford had a market as early as the time of King Stephen, and we know that the right to hold markets was often conferred upon the owners and wardens of Castles. Looking, therefore, to the importance of constituting at that point a defence against the foreigner, which the Conqueror would be likely to observe, to the fact that there was a market there in the time of King Stephen, and to the story which represented the Castle as existing in the reign of Henry I., the son of the Conqueror, he thought it likely that the place was first fortified in the reign of William the Conqueror. The Manor of Sudbourne was given by Henry I. to one of the descendants of Peter de Valoines, after the attainder of Robert Malet. According to Dugdale, the house of Valoines made Orford the capital seat of their Barony. He, therefore, thought there must have come into existence a separate Manor of Orford, and that it must have been detached from the Manor of Sudbourne, to the detriment of the Monastery of Ely. He gave a sketch of the career of the De Valoines family, but said he could find nothing to connect them personally with the possession of Orford. In the year 1204 Hugh Bigod and John Fitz Robert were appointed joint governors of that and Norwich Castle, and upon their removal in 1215, the command of both was given to Hubert de Burgh, whose name was familiar to all through the affecting scene in the play of King John, where young Arthur of Bretagne pleads so touchingly and so successfully against the loss of his eyes. In the 45 Henry III., 1361, the office of governor of the Castle was conferred upon Philip Marmion, son of the elder Robert Marmion, who during the troubles in John's reign had attached himself to the side of Arthur and Constance and the French. He had the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk committed to his charge, with the custody of the Castles of Norwich and Orford, by special patent. It appeared from *Dugdale's Baronage*, that divers of the Barons, soon after 47 Henry III., 1263, put themselves in arms to enforce the King's assent to those unreasonable ordinances which they had made at Oxford, tending much to the diminution of the Royal authority. The King was obliged to submit to the determination of the French King in the matter, and to bring in divers of the Peers and other eminent persons to give oath for his performance thereof. Amongst the Peers who were thus sworn was Philip Marmion; and in 1264, when the Barons had taken the King prisoner, they entrusted Orford Castle to Hugh Le Despencer, who was also governor of the Castle of Devizes in Wilts, Barnard Castle in Durham, and the Castles of Oxford and Nottingham. He stood high in the counsels of the rebellious Barons, and, fighting with them at the battle of Evesham, there lost his life. It might be that De Valoines again came into possession of Orford Castle, after the death of Le Despencer. It might even be that Orford had always belonged to them, but by some kind of right, or by encroachment, the Crown and the Barons had enjoyed the power of appointing governors, which they had exercised during the disturbed period. At any rate, in the fourth of Edward III., 1331, Robert De Ufford, who married Cecilia the daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Valoines, had a grant for life of the town and castle. William de Ufford died seized of it in the fifth Richard II., 1382, and it was part of the dowry of Isabel his wife. Upon her death, fourth of Henry V., 1419, Robert Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, whose ancestor married Cecilia daughter of Robert de Ufford, had livery of the town and castle. William, Lord Willoughby, died seized of the Lordship of Orford, the 18th of Henry VIII., 1527, and assigned it to his wife for life. It probably came afterwards with the estate of Sudbourne to Sir Michael Stanhope, and descended as that did to the Right Hon. Pryer Devereux, Lord Viscount Hertford. Early in the present century it had been proposed by its then owner to pull down the keep for the sake of the materials, but as it serves as a guide to ships coming from Holland the Government of the day interfered to avert this misfortune. The estate had recently passed into the possession of Sir Richard Wallace, who had recently had the singular good fortune of laying two great capitals under a debt of gratitude. He then

added some particulars as to the building, and quoted Grose's account of it. The keep is a polygon of 18 sides, described within a circle whose radius is 27 feet. This polygon is flanked by three square towers placed at equal distances on the west, north, east, and south-east sides. Each tower measures in front nearly 22 feet, and projects from the main building 12 feet. The towers are embattled and overlook the polygon, whose height is 90 feet. The thickness of the walls at the bottom is 20 feet, and at the lower part they are solid, but above they are interspersed with galleries and small chambers. Round this building there were two circular ditches, one 15 feet and the other 38 feet distant from its walls. They were 15 feet deep, and six feet wide at the bottom when Grose wrote. Between the ditches was a circular wall, part of which, opposite the south-east tower, was still remaining.

The inspection of the Castle completed, luncheon followed, served in the great room of the keep. As usual, the President proposed, in a few well chosen words, votes of thanks to those who had made arrangements for the meeting, and especially to Mr. Day for his paper upon Butley.

ORFORD CHURCH, the last place on the programme for the day, was next visited. Here Mr. Dewing read some notes. The chancel has long been in ruins, the arcading being the only remains of a Norman building of high order; *Vide Archaeologia*, Vol. XII., and *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1788. This chancel must have fallen into disuse at some time not much earlier than 1720; for in that year the monument of Francis Mason, chaplain to James I., which had been placed in the chancel in 1621, was removed to the place it now occupies in the nave. In 1643 Dowsing visited the church, breaking down 28 superstitious pictures, and taking up 11 Popish inscriptions in brass. In all probability the chancel was in use at this period, the neglect and apathy of the succeeding half century reducing to ruins a building of exquisite details and rare beauty. The nave now in use is of the Decorated period, but this was preceded by an earlier building of Norman work; in proof of which the Rector states that when restoring the north door the workmen found a capping of one of the shafts of the same turned inwards and worked in the moulding of the jamb, while the plinth was in the ground below. There is, likewise, a doorway at the east end of the north aisle leading to the steps of the rood-loft, to afford a passage to which one of the original Norman pillars has been cut through, thus indicating the more modern introduction of the Rood-loft. Davy, who visited the church in 1808, gives the following dimensions: the chancel consists of a choir and two aisles equal in length to the choir; choir, 50ft. by 20ft.; width of north aisle, 6ft. 9in.; width of south aisle, 22ft. If these measurements be correct, the width of the south aisle was three times that of the north aisle. The pillars measure 13ft. in height, with a diameter of 3ft. 3in; the space between each pillar being 21ft. 11in. The body of the church, which consists of a nave and two aisles, measures 94ft. 7in. in length, by 23ft. 1in. in width. The tower has five bells: 1 dated 1732; 2 and 3, 1679; 4, 1639; 5, 1694; the fourth bell is by Miles Graie. In 1830 the top of the tower fell with a great crash between the hours of eight and nine on Sunday morning, May 23. This tower seems to have been under repair in 1707, for in that year an entry in the register of Westerfield states that the sum of 2s. 8d. was paid to an Orford brief towards the repairs of the church and tower. The register of Middleton has a similar entry for the sum of 1s. 3d., so late as the year 1824. The 15th century font has on its octagon basin emblems of the crucifixion, the Blessed Virgin, and the Trinity. The shaft has the wild man alternating with animals of the usual conventional type. On the base is this inscription: "*Orate pro animabus Johannis Cockerell et Katerina uxoris ejus qui istam fontem in honore Dei faceri fierunt.*" The name of Cockerell first occurs about 1302, in connection with the parish of Buxhall; somewhat later, mention is made of a Sir W. Cockerell at Hadleigh; another branch held a manor at Ryburgh, Norfolk. Towards the end of the 14th century, Johannes Cockerell, described as of Orford, married Katherine, daughter, and after the death of her brother and nephew, heir of Thomas de Iekworth. Katherine had an only son, John Cockerell, who died in his mother's lifetime, leaving one daughter Katherine, who died unmarried some four years after her grandmother.

It was upon the death of this Katherine the younger that the dispute arose between the Crown and William Curteys, Abbot of Bury; the Abbot claiming the manor of Ickworth as an escheat, by reason of the failure of heirs of Thomas de Ickworth. The church, notwithstanding Will Dowsing's visit, is still rich in brasses of the 15th century, valuable as illustrations of the Burgher dress of the period. Rubbings of these were exhibited.

After the examination of this church, the party returned to Woodbridge, arriving there in time for the up train.

The following appeared in one of the local papers, and as it refers to objects not included in the programme, it is printed as an Appendix to the notes of the meeting.

"The annual excursion of the Suffolk Archæological Institute took place on Tuesday last, in a district remote from Bury, but rich in antiquarian interest, the eastern town of Woodbridge being the trysting-place. Amongst those who joined the party from West Suffolk were the President, Lord John Hervey, the Revds. Professor Churchill Babington, H. K. Creed, J. T. Hassall, and W. T. Houldsworth; Messrs. R. Almack, G. Thompson, G. J. Oliver, E. M. Dewing (Hon. Secretary), &c. These distant visitors found it necessary to journey to Woodbridge on the Monday, in order to take part in the proceedings on the following day, and we are indebted to one of the number for the following account of their preliminary employment.

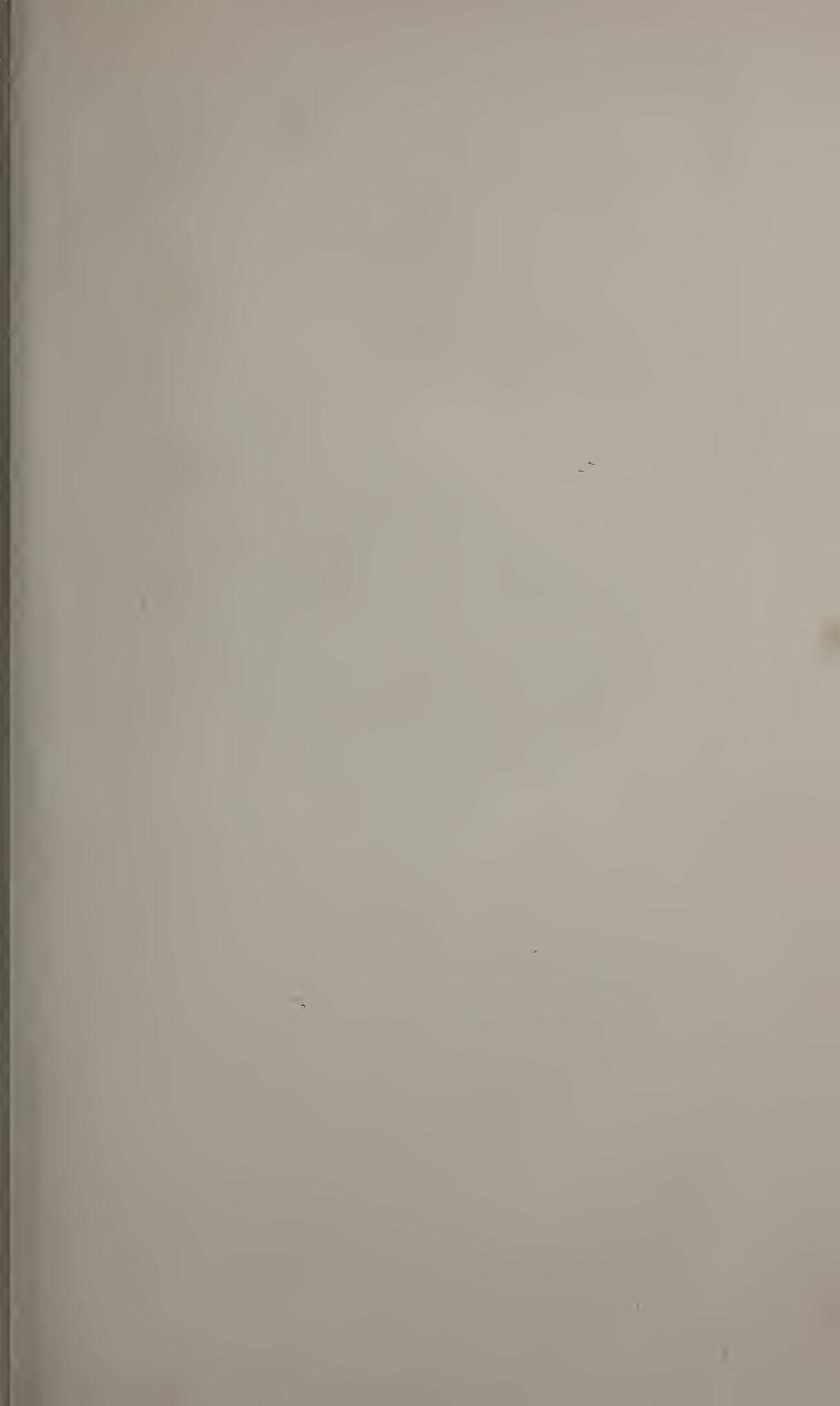
"The Norman castle of Orford has long been an object of attraction for the members of our county Archæological Society, but situated as it is on the seaboard of the county, twelve miles from a railway station, and remote from the head-quarters of the Society, a visit could only be accomplished by the sacrifice of two days on the part of many of the members. Accordingly friends from the west were compelled to assemble at Woodbridge (the point from which the excursion had been arranged to start) upon the day preceding, viz., Monday, July 8th. Not to lose either time or opportunity these western pilgrims started in various directions, each bent upon his or her own special object. The party to which we attached ourselves made the churches of Woodbridge, Wickham Market, Ufford, and Eyke their points. Time was short, for Woodbridge was hospitably inclined, and Mr. Day's kind arrangements must on no account be slighted—but we are anticipating. While the horses were being harnessed we visited the church, whither the Rector had preceded us. Woodbridge church presents but few internal points of interest; a mutilated font, with the seven sacraments in bold relief upon the faces of its octagon bowl, and a 17th century monument in marble, a good illustration of the period, sums them up; externally there is good flint-work, lately repaired; the tower is very fine, the flint-work especially worthy of study. A pair of Mr. Crouch's steeds quickly brought us to Wickham Market, where the church has been recently restored. Restored churches have an interest of their own, but we confess to a feeling of regret whenever we visit a restored church that it had not been our lot to see it in its unreformed condition. Restoration has no doubt its merit, even from an archæological point of view; thus at Wickham Market, in the course of the work, a curious double opening, piercing the south pier of the chancel arch, has been discovered; also an entrance to the bell-chamber, leading out of the nave—the tower, which is of the Decorated period, abuts on the nave—with the original door and its fastenings still *in situ*. This door the Rector (the Rev. W. T. Image), who most kindly welcomed us, has preserved untouched. The gem of the church is the font, a most beautiful specimen of late Decorated work, octagonal, with trefoil panels and crocketed canopies. It has been carefully cleaned, and is quite un mutilated, while sufficient of its original painting remains to convey a clear idea of how the colouring is arranged. We trust that no restoration of the colouring may be attempted. The bellcot of the sanctus or saunce bell still remains on the east gable of the nave, and hanging externally against the spire is a bell (now used as a clock bell) which is reputed to be the original saunce bell. The west end of the nave has a fine doorway with crocketed canopy, two niches with canopies, and a three-light window with good tracery.

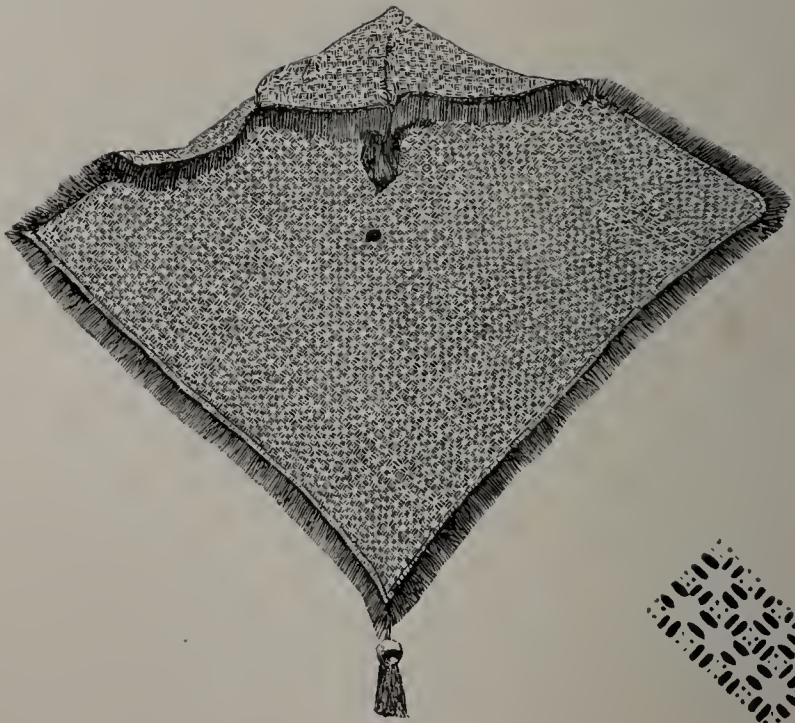
“A short drive brought us to Ufford. A glance sufficed ; the Western pilgrims were satisfied. Ufford alone repaid all our toil. All have heard of the cover of open tabernacle-work to the font of Ufford ; for elegance of design, for excellency of workmanship, it seemed to us unrivalled. Yet the cover is not the only precious relic of Ufford ; the stalls are of rare merit. The nave has a tie-beam roof, and the rafters are painted and diapered with monograms, simple, plain, and effective. The chancel has a singularly rich cornice. The lower part of the rood-screen remains ; upon the panels are the virgin martyrs, all without emblems, but having the name on each panel.

“From Ufford to Eyke was but a short drive. Eyke was originally a cruciform building of the Norman era, but nothing remains of the early church except the piers and arches of the central tower, with the vaulting and tower up to the roof of the nave.

“Home, that is, the Bull at Woodbridge, dinner, and welcome to pilgrims by later trains succeeded, and then at 8.30 to enjoy the hospitality of Mr. Day, who had invited the members to a conversazione at his house, where he had, with the assistance of his friends, collected a museum of local antiquities. We took no notes ; and, if we had, space would not permit us to enlarge. Each exhibitor most kindly explained his own collection, an arrangement which added greatly to the success of the evening. The Rev. E. J. Moore,* of Bealings, exhibited the signet rings of Hyder Ali and his celebrated son Tippoo Saib, and some flint implements, locally found, one of chisel-shaped form of great length and fine chipping. Mr. Lewis brought a collection of Roman coins and antique gems. Mr. Spalding, a case of flint axes polished and unpolished, perforated stone hammers, and bronze celts, fibulæ, &c. Professor Ansted, who was unhappily prevented from joining the excursion of the following day, sent a collection of small Greek vases. The Rev. H. K. Creed had a table on which were displayed a collection of mediæval rings and watches, a fine Limoges enamelled casket, and a very beautiful vessel formed out of a nautilus shell set in an elegant framework of silver. Those who might be inclined to muse upon the changes time brings about would not unnaturally compare this work of the 16th century with another relic of far earlier days, exhibited by E. St. G. Cobbold, Esq., viz., an urn, the work of some ancient British artist, of no mean talent, found not long ago in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge, buried at a depth of some twenty feet in a bed of coprolites. Mr. Whincopp, whose name is well known among collectors, was there with specimens of flints, gathered from well known flint implement-bearing localities. The host himself exhibited numerous early books, an illuminated antiphonar, numerous pieces of early lace and embroidery, with a precious relic of Charles I., a tablecloth upon which the martyr’s breakfast had been served shortly before his execution. What wonder then if the company lingered, and midnight had passed before the sound of knives and forks ceased, and they sought the rest necessary for the morrow’s work. A sacrilegious friend, to whom we were subsequently relating our experiences, asked if the supper-table had been laid with the Royal martyr’s table-cloth ? Our reply need not be recorded.”

*Nephew, we believe, of the writer of *Suffolk Words and Phrases*.





THE SINDON.
FOUND IN THE VESTRY OF HESSETT CHURCH.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF HESSETT.

FOREWORDS AND AFTERTHOUGHTS.

The woodcut of the Chancel is made from a photograph in the possession of the Rev. W. H. Haygarth, the Vicar of Wimbledon, Surrey, who lent it to me for the purpose of engraving it; and to whom I am grateful for the loan. For the photograph is the only authentic memorial of the quaint arrangement of the windows on the south side; as well as of the existence of the small flat-headed window described by me on page 22 of the Fifth Volume of these *Proceedings*: and also of the Priest's door, which was removed, and replaced by the present. It is therefore very valuable to those who prize the recollections of features that restorers have destroyed. The photograph was taken many years ago by T. Harcourt Powell, Esqre., of Drinkstone Park, to whom my thanks are due for his readily-granted permission to make use of it in the preparation of the published cut.

I have elsewhere expressed my thanks to my friend the Rev. B. Webb, for allowing me to use the photographic illustration of the Sindon, from which the accompanying woodcut was made.*

S. Ethelbert's
Gate. On the second page of the Fifth Volume of this Journal I have mentioned the gateway of S. Ethelbert leading to the Cathedral Church of

* The original illustration of the Sindon alluded to at page 332, Vol. IV., having been lost, Canon Cooke has most kindly replaced it by the woodcut now sent out. This generous act of the Canon's will

be fully appreciated by members. Besides this, the debt of thanks is further increased by the beautiful woodcut of the Chancel which the Canon presents to the Society.—ED.

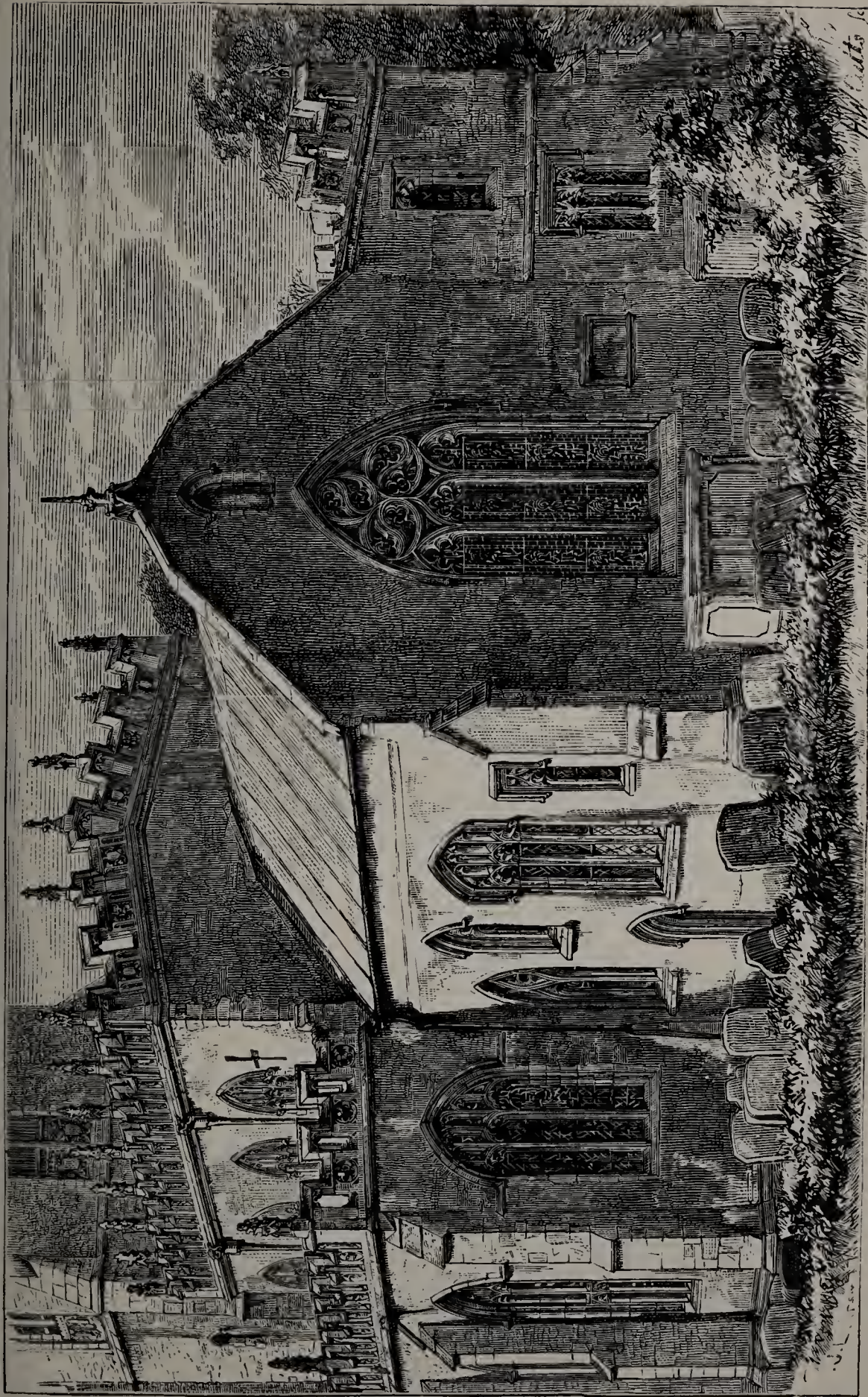
Norwich. But, though in common parlance it is termed S. Ethelbert's gate, the description given by Blomefield, Vol. iv., p. 55, which I am ashamed to own that I had overlooked, shews me that I should have been more accurate if I had spoken of the Chapel of S. Ethelbert, or S. Albert, above the gateway. A Parochial Chapel, which was a Rectory, existed here before the foundation of the Cathedral. It was burnt down by the insurgent citizens in 1272. When the insurrection was appeased the citizens built the present gate; and over it a large handsome chapel dedicated to S. Ethelbert; in 1519 this chapel had been let out for a dwelling, of which the profits were received and accounted for by the Cellarer of the Monastery; and in 1806 it was used for the custody of the registers and wills belonging to the Bishop.

Alexander
Bryd. At page 211 of the Fourth Volume of the *Proceedings* the charge of riot and incendiarism against Alexander Bryd was recorded. The indictment of "Brid" and others is preserved in the Register Pinchbeck, *fol.* 81 *et seq.*, now in the Cambridge University Library. He is styled *persona ecclesie de hegesete*, and is named amongst a number of lay persons and clerics, in whose favour the Justices decided, "Ideo non fiat ulterius processus versus eos."

The Saltpeter
Man. On page 214 of the Second Volume of the Second Series of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, there is a most interesting account of the complaints made against the saltpetre-men in the execution of their office, during the reign of Charles the First. They were accused, not merely of injuring buildings by digging and undermining, but of claiming carts in seed-time and harvest, and of "not sparing the demesne cartes of Knightes and clergymen; whoe (as wee are informed) have used to be exempt, even in removing of his Majesty's own person": also, of charging for more carts than needful, and discharging them again for bribes, and putting the money in their purses: and of many other oppressive acts. Mr. Hart, who communicated the paper

adds: "it is a question for consideration whether the unlawful acts of these saltpetre-men did not form one link in the great chain of events which finally led to the overthrow and ruin of the unhappy Charles the First. Lord Clarendon himself is obliged to admit that many men suffered thereby."

WM. C.



THE CHANCEL OF HESSEST CHURCH AS IT WAS BEFORE THE RESTORATION.

MEMOIRS OF SIR JAMES TYRELL.

(Communicated by the Rev. W. H. SEWELL, Vicar of Yaxley.)

In Suffolk at Gipping, which is a hamlet about two miles to the east of Haughley Road Railway Station, there is a remarkably interesting Chapel, the building of which local tradition assigns to Sir James Tyrell in expiation of the crime it is supposed he committed in murdering the Princes in the Tower.

But little is really known with accuracy of the life of Sir James Tyrell. An inscription is however to be seen on the Chapel, in which his name is found together with that of his wife : which fact lends its support to the tradition that Sir James built the Chapel ; but in no way justifies the prevailing idea that it was built in expiation of a crime, still less that that crime was the murder of the Princes.

What then are the facts of Sir James Tyrell's life ? How comes it that his name, the name of a great Captain, was ever connected with so foul a deed ? When and with whom did the common story of the murders arise ? And to what extent is the story itself to be believed ?

No printed History of England with which I am acquainted assists us very much in answering any of the above queries. It is a problem the solution of which would take the general historian too far perhaps from his course to discover. He would scarcely pause in his narrative to collect what information is to be met with in chronicles and continuations printed or unprinted, respecting any one personage beneath the dignity of a Sovereign. Such an inquiry however respecting a subject of the realm, an eminent person in his time, seems properly undertaken in a separate essay. Hence the present contribution, which, attempting to clear the character of a Suffolk

gentleman, is here offered through a Society that extends its researches only as far as the county of Suffolk.

In endeavouring to bring together the facts that bear upon this tangled paragraph of English History, I shall beg to draw attention to the references to the Tyrell family contained in contemporary documents, as far as I have been able to examine them. I shall then quote the earliest version known of the common story of the Murder or Murders, and afterwards relate the history of its appearance in print. I shall next inquire into the authorship of More's *History of King Richard III.*, and show that its correctness has been denied by well-informed writers nearly from the time of its first publication. I shall have to show that as a whole it partakes more of the character of a romance than of a history; and that with regard to the common story implicating Sir James Tyrell, it is utterly improbable, and contains obvious mis-statements. I shall conclude by demonstrating the certain and only cause of Sir James Tyrell's fall, referring to his trial and that of his son; and not omit to investigate the allegation of a confession of the murder, asserted to have been made by Sir James himself between his condemnation and his execution.

An inscription is to be seen above a doorway in Sir James Tyrell's † Chapel at Gipping, Suffolk, to the following effect:--

R TAV for S JAMES
 Tyrell & WANE
 ANNE HIG EBVF

† I spell *Tyrell* in accordance with Sir James's autograph; and as the name is spelt by his descendants.

* That this interlaced and endless knot, which is several times repeated on the walls of Gipping Chapel, was origin-

ally the badge of Three Long Bows borne by Tyrell, and was suggested by the association between *Tyrell* and the French *Tirailleur* and *Tirailleuse*, is urged with much probability by Mr. H. W. King, in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeol. Soc.* III., 198.

It has served to keep alive even if it did not originate the following local tradition respecting that brave Knight of injured memory.

In the year 1483 or thereabouts, after Sir James Tyrell had murdered the two young Princes in the Tower (so the story goes) he suffered the qualms of a troubled conscience, and had no peace of mind in the world. He had become an outcast among men on account of his heinous crime, and consequently left the uncongenial society of the Court and came and settled in the beautiful woodland retreat of Gipping. And here in expiation of the murderous deed, he built this highly ornamented Chapel, dedicating it to Almighty God in honour of St. Nicholas, and desired all persons evermore to pray for him and his wife, as the inscription reads.

Now, in order to test the truth of this tradition, recourse must be had to the facts of history. For the inscription of itself proves nothing one way or the other; except the probability that Sir James and his wife were living at the time when the words were cut in the stone.

The details of the history of that stirring and excited period are not easy to come at. It is necessary therefore to narrow our range as much as possible, and confine our attention chiefly to the Court and to one family, that of the Tyrells, in order to ascertain, if possible, the successive events in which they were engaged. My first object therefore will be to explain the position which the Tyrell family then held, which will best be done by recounting in the order of time some of the main events in the active life of that brave soldier Sir James Tyrell.

OF THE FAMILY OF SIR JAMES TYRELL, KNIGHT BANNERET.

James Tyrell, whose father was William Tyrell of Gipping, in Suffolk, Esquire, and Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1446, was the eldest of two, or possibly of five sons; and grew up to be a man of "goodly personage," being endowed with great strength, quick wit, and many excellent gifts of nature.

We hear of him first in 1473, when Sir John Paston writes* : "The Countess of Warwick is now out of Beau-lieu Sanctuary, and Sir James Tyrell conveyeth her northward, men say by the King's assent; whereunto some men say the Duke of Clarence is not agreed." He is next mentioned in May, 1474, when, being an Esquire, he was amongst the challengers at the tournament held on the occasion of Edward the Fourth's second son Richard being created Duke of York †

On the 24th of July, 1482, in Scotland, he was made a Knight Banneret ‡ for personal prowess in two battles, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, then chief in command. On the 14th of November, 1482, he was appointed § with Sir William Parr and Sir James Harrington to exercise as Vice-Constable the High Office of Lord Constable of England.

On the 9th of April, 1483, his brother Thomas || was appointed among the esquires to bear the body of King Edward IV. to the Abbey for a funeral service, previous to interment at Windsor. Then followed the short reign of the ill-fated Edward V.; whose last three public acts are dated 17th of June, 1483; ¶ his uncle and successor Richard dating the commencement of his reign from the 26th of June. * *

On the 6th of July, 1483, Sir James Tyrell was present among Dukes, Earls, Lords, and Knights, at Richard III.'s First Coronation at Westminster, † † on which occasion his

* Paston Letters, Vol. III., pp. 92-3, edited by Mr. James Gairdner, to whose kindness I am indebted for the quotation.

† Bentley, *Excerpta Historica*, p. 242.

‡ Harl: MS. 293, fo. 208.

§ See the appointment in full, Rymer xii. 169, which in Pat. Roll, 326b. M. Prima Patent de A° 22 R. Edw. IV., is thus briefly given:—Rex constituit Dominos Willielmum Parre, Jacobum Harrington et Jacobum Tyrell milites, ac unum eorum altero absente hac vice Viceconstabularium Ae Joĥnem Wallington

ac alios clericos commissarios suos generales in officio Constabular' Angliæ.

|| Letters and Papers illustrative of the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII.: edited by Mr. James Gairdner. Vol. I., 5.

¶ Patent Roll of Edward V. See Nichols's "Grants from the Crown." (Camden Society).

** "Memoranda Rolls," quoted by Sir H. Nicolas in *Chronol: of Hist:* 326.

† † Bentley, *Excerpta Historica*, p. 384.

younger brother, Thomas, occupied (perhaps as Deputy) the office of Master of the King's Horse.* The 23rd of July, 1483, King Richard left Windsor, attended by Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, his one great supporter amidst all the confusion and violence of the previous weeks and months; and on the same day reached Reading.† In July the King was at Oxford;‡ and at his manor of Woodstock.

In August, 1483, he reached Gloucester§ where the Duke of Buckingham making for Brecknock took his leave of the King, "constantly disposed and affected in all outward appearance."|| On the 4th of August the King reached Tewkesbury,¶ the scene of his greatest military exploit on the 4th of May, 1471, when he was not 19 years of age. Thence to Worcester.

On the 8th of August, 1483, the King entered Warwick Castle, where he was joined by the Lady Anne Neville, his Queen, who came direct from Windsor. Here he kept his Court a week, several Bishops being present, Dukes and Ambassadors.* *

On the 15th of August he was at Coventry; † † on the 17th at Leicester, ‡ ‡ where having probably heard rumours of unexpected danger he forthwith orders 2000 Welsh bills to be made for him in all haste possible.

On the 19th of August, 1483, King Richard reaches Nottingham, where on the 22nd he answered a letter from the Duke of Burgundy. § § On his way North the King passed (perhaps on the 26th day) in August through Doncaster; || || then through Pontefract, ¶ ¶ where he was

* Wardrobe Account of R. III., in *Antiquarian Repertory*, II., 243.

† Harl : 433, fo. 108b.

‡ Wood's *Hist. & Antiq. Oxfd.* I., 233.

§ Davies, York Records, p. 160 n. quoting Rous 216, Fosbroke's Gloucester 201.

|| K. Rich. III. *Life*, in anno, by Sir G. Buck.

¶ MSS. Harl : 433, fo. 110.

** Lingard, p. 579.

† † Harl : 433, fo. 109b.

‡ ‡ Harl : 433, fo. 110b.

§ § Sharon Turner, 443, quoting Harl : 112, *i.e.*, Harl. : 433, fo. 112.

|| || Davies, York Records, 160 n., quoting Hunter's *Deanery of Doncaster*, I., 16 n.

¶ ¶ Harl : 433, fo. 237.

joined by his only legitimate son, Edward, born in 1473.

On the 29th of August, 1483, King Richard and his Queen enter York City in great state. And on the 31st of August, "in order to the solemnity of his second Coronation" the King sent from York to Piers Curteis (presumably in London) Keeper of his Wardrobe, for doublets, gowns, banners, &c., &c.*

There were precedents for the iteration of Coronation in France as well as in England. Pepin, King of France, who died in 768, was crowned twice; Charlemagne, who died in 814, five times; Charles the Bold, who died 877, four times.† And in England William the Conqueror was crowned at Winchester the second time in the year 1069; Stephen on his usurpation was crowned in 1135; King Henry II. was crowned for the third time in the year 1159, at Worcester; King Richard I. was crowned in 1194, after his return from his German prison; and King Henry III. the first time in 1216, at Gloucester, and the second time in 1220, at Westminster.

In accordance with these precedents, on the 8th of September, 1483, the King and Queen were re-crowned in the Minster by Rotheram, the Lord Primate of England; ‡ his only legitimate son, Edward, aged ten, being then created by his father Prince of Wales; at which ceremony Sir James Tyrell held the honourable office of Master of the (seven) Henchmen or Pages. §

Scarcely, however, had Richard been confirmed in his usurped dignity, and less than a month had passed in banquets and pageants, which have always been highly popular in England, and which the King himself dearly loved—when the suspicious rumours that had reached him at Leicester on the 17th of August, began to prove themselves well-founded; and he who had been his greatest friend became his open enemy. The Duke of Buckingham, who at Gloucester took leave of the King as a friend and loyal subject, now raised the standard of rebellion.

* J. Strype; note in Buck, p. 527.

‡ Croyland Contin: 567 (ed. Gale).

† Maskell Monum: Ritual. III., xix.

§ Wardrobe Account ut. supra.

Richard's recently and wrongfully acquired crown was in the utmost danger; large numbers of persons, as it was truly stated, had espoused the side of Buckingham, probably in the hope of releasing the Princes from the Tower; that is to say, Edward V., the true King, and his brother, the Duke of York, of whom the Croyland Continuator writes as at this time still living. *

Richard was not the man to let his opportunity slip; and looking round his adherents, he at once decided to appoint Sir James Tyrell to an important command. The King was assured of his loyalty; and who would be so likely to execute with success an arduous enterprise as a man that had ably filled some of the highest offices in the State? and whom could Richard better trust in his own cause than the very man he had himself dignified with the title of Knight Banneret for personal bravery in the field?

Accordingly, on the 2nd day of October, 1483, a commission was given to Sir James Tyrell (other officers being joined with him) to enter into the castles of the Duke of Buckingham and other traitors, † and in the same month ‡ he was appointed Commissioner in seizing *lands* as well as castles of Richard's opponents. What in the course of a few weeks, to use the words of Dr. Lingard, could have changed the Duke of Buckingham from a zealous friend to a determined enemy to the new King, it is vain to conjecture. Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, whose wife was the sister of Elizabeth, engaged to restore the crown to the young Prince whom he had conspicuously assisted to dethrone. Richard at once staked everything, life itself, on his crown; and writes on the 12th of October, 1483, to John Russell, Chancellor of England and Lord Bishop of Lincoln, commanding him § to bring or at least send the Great Seal to be affixed to the warrant for the apprehension of the Duke of Buckingham.

The Duke, it will be remembered, had taken his leave of

* Ingulph's Chronicle (ed. Bohn), p. 490.

‡ Harl: 433, fo. 121b 122b.

† Harl: 433, fo. 121.

§ Autograph Letter of K. Richard III., reprinted in Ellis's Original Letters.

King Richard in the month of August at Gloucester, and thence made his way for Brecknock. He subsequently came "to Webblie," where he tarried one week and held consultation "with the gentlemen of the countrey."* The Duke thereupon committed his son and heir to the keeping of Sir Richard Delabere, Knight, and his wife Dame Elizabeth, until he should send for him by a concerted token. Proclamation was soon afterwards made in Herefordshire, among other counties, and large sums of money were offered, for the apprehension of the Duke, his sons, and Sir William Knevet. "And then was theare great serche made wheare this saide companye was become." † The Duke himself was concealed on an estate belonging to his servant Ralph ‡ Banastre, Esqre., at Milford, near Baschurch in Shropshire, where he was discovered (says the Croyland Continuator) by the unusual quantity of victuals brought to so obscure a place. There seems no better ground than the above statement for the tradition that Banastre betrayed the Duke.

The Duke having been secured by the Sheriff of Shropshire, Thomas Mytton, Esqre., of Shrewsbury, and brought to Shrewsbury, was delivered by the King's writ to two Knights and other gentlemen; as we learn from the following two entries § in the Roll of Bailiff's accounts of the town of Shrewsbury, a° 1483:—

"In denar' solut' p div's cust' & expens' fact' circa custod' duc' de Bukynhñ qn capt' fuit & ductus ad villam, vi.s. iiii.d. ac pro regardo."

"Et in denar' solut' p vino dat' duobz milit' dni Reg' & aliis gen'os' p pceptu' dni Reg' apud deliberacõem dc'i ducis a villa, xvi.s. vi.d."

That is:—

"Money paid for diverse costs and expenses incurred touching the

* Stafford MSS., tome II.

Christian name; and the sheriff Mytton *John* instead of Thomas, his true name.

† Stafford MSS., tome II.

‡ Hall, among other errors, misnames Banastre *Humphry* instead of Ralph, his

§ As given in Owen and Blakeway's *Hist: of Shrewsbury*, sub anno.

custody of the Duke of Buckingham when he was taken and brought to the town 6s. 4d. and for reward."

"Money paid for wine given to two Knights of our lord the King and to other gentlemen by command of our lord the King, at the delivery of the said Duke by the town, 16s 6d."

It would be interesting to ascertain the names of both the Knights selected by King Richard for so important a service. One of them, however, may I think certainly be discovered. I have no doubt at all that one Knight was Sir James Tyrell; for the following reasons.

As early as the 2nd day of October, 1483, Sir James had received a commission (as has been stated) to enter the Castles of the Duke of Buckingham, and other traitors, and also to seize lands of King Richard's opponents. In the previous year, 1482, he had received Knighthood at the hands of Richard when Duke, and we know him to have been largely trusted by Richard since he had become King. It is therefore highly *probable* that the King would select him as a loyal Captain to receive the Traitor.

Next we are able to glean a few particulars from a Memorial of a Herefordshire lady to Edward Duke of Buckingham, setting forth her services in rescuing his Grace from death at the time of his father's apprehension. It is "a copy of an old role of papers found out in the threasury at Thornbery Castle among the evidences there, mensis Julij anno xpi 1575," and is printed by Owen and Blakeway in their *History of Shrewsbury*, 4to., 1825; Vol. I., 240, from tome II., p. 241 of the Stafford MSS. now in the possession of the Right Honble. the Lord Bagot of Blithfield, near Rugeley, who with great courtesy has verified for me the extracts I have made from the Memorial. In this document, after mentioning the proclamation, the rewards offered, and the great search made for the Duke, the lady goes on to say:—

"And so all the gent' of Harreffordeshyre weare sent for by pryvie Seale to King Richard to Salisburie; and by that tyme Duke Henrie of Buckingham was brought by Sir James TYLER the thirde dai wheare he was pittifull murdered by the saide Kinge."

Tyler is here a *lapsus pennæ* for Tyrel, as Miss Halsted

has conjectured.* For Tyler is not known to be the name of any family of rank or gentle blood at the period. And the transposition of the syllable *rel* to *ler* is not unlikely to have been made by a scribe in copying.†

The Herefordshire lady proceeds as follows :—

“In the mean tyme [Dame Elizabeth Delabeare] shaved the saide Lord Stafforde’s Heade and put upon hym a meaden’s raiment and so convayed him owte of Kynnardsley to Newchurch. And then came *Xtopher Wellsborne from Sir James TYLER* to Kynnardsley, and said his father commanded to have the said Lord Stafford delivered.”

Now as Tyler is not known to be the name of any family of rank at the period, it is scarcely possible that there was such a person as Sir James *Tyler*. But Wellsborne *is* a known name; and will be introduced further on in this paper, as a “gentleman servant” to Sir James *Tyrell*.‡

I think I may therefore safely conclude that Sir James *Tyrell* was certainly the Knight who on 31st of October, 1483, in accordance with the King’s writ, received the Duke of Buckingham at Shrewsbury from Sheriff Mytton. “On the third dai,” *i.e.*, on the 2nd of November, All Souls’-day, Sir James brought the Traitor to the King at Salisbury, where notwithstanding the fact that it was Sunday, he was beheaded by the King’s orders without legal process,§ in the presence, we may suppose, of the able soldier Sir James Tyrell, who thus confirmed the Crown to King Richard far more effectually than the splendid coronations at Westminster and York had previously done.

Doubtless it was with profound emotion that shortly afterwards the youthful Princes living in the Tower heard the news that their great kinsman who had done so much to dethrone the elder brother, had on his, the true King’s, thirteenth birthday suffered a traitor’s death at Salisbury.

As a consequence of the Duke’s execution a commission was issued at Salisbury 8th of Nov., 1483, for seizing the possessions || in Devon and Cornwall in controversy between

* *King Richard III.*, Vol. II., p. 271 n.

‡ MS. Cott : Vitell : A. xvi., p. 202.

† For the foregoing remarks and for the reference to Miss Halsted’s note which I had overlooked, I am indebted to the kindness of the late Mr. J. G. Nichols.

§ Croyland Contin : (Riley, p. 492).

|| Harl. 433, fo. 122b.

the King's "full trusty Knight for his body Sir Jamys Tirelle and Sir Thomas Arundelle Knt. his rebelle and traitour;" this Sir *Thomas* being probably brother of Sir *John* Arundell of Lanherne, Cornwall, whose daughter Anne was already in January, 1484, the wife of Sir James Tirelle.*

From this time Richard's high opinion of the ability of Sir James Tyrell may be demonstrated; for the King's gratitude knew scarce any limits: offices of the greatest importance and lucrative appointments were showered upon one who proved himself faithful among the faithless.

Accordingly in *December*, 1483, Sir James was appointed to the office of Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall; † and as soon as Parliament had met an Act ‡ was passed, 23rd of January, 1484, § in favour of Anne, wife of Sir James Tyrell, daughter and heiress of John and Elizabeth Arundel, by which certain manors the jointure of her mother were settled on her and her heirs, with remainder in default to the heirs of her husband.

In the next month, February, or March, 1484, Sir James Tyrell was made Guardian of minors || and their lands. And in order to recoup him in the expenses he had incurred in stamping out the Buckingham rebellion, warrants were issued from London on the 6th of *March*, 1484, to pay Sir James Tyrell, for soldiers ¶ and for money spent in the King's service. Probably in this same month of March Sir James was made Steward of divers Lordships in Wales and the Marches.** In April, 1484, there was entrusted to Sir James Tyrell and Richard Golds † † the wardship of Robert Arundelle-Treryse; and in May letters were written constituting ‡ ‡ Sir James (with others) assessors of lands in Corn-

* Roll Parl. VI., 255.

|| Harl: 433. fo. 58b.

† Harl: 433, fo. 40.

¶ Harl: 433, fo. 164.

‡ Roll. Parl VI., 255b.

** Harl: 433, fos. 54, 67b, 74b.

§ The day of the month is obtained from the Act 1 Hen. VII., repealing this Act.

† † Harl: 433, fo. 58b.

‡ ‡ Harl: 433, fo. 27.

wall; Thomas Tyrell, Esqre., probably his brother, being rewarded in the same month with an annuity of £40 to be received* out of the revenues of the Lordship of Wethersfield, co. Essex. In the following month of June, 1484, Sir James Tyrell and Sir Thomas Cornewaille were appointed † to the Stewardship of Bealt, in South Wales.

During August, 1484, Sir James was enriched with several offices; becoming Sheriff of Wenlok ‡ and Steward of several Lordships in Wales. That is to say, on the 9th of August, 1484, he was made Steward of the Welsh Lordships of § Lanemtherry, Lanthasant, Newport Wenloke, and Kevoeth Meredith, and of the Marches for life. And on the same day the Stewardship of the Duchy of Cornwall, which since the previous December he had held at the King's pleasure, was now granted to him also for life. ||

At this period, long after the supposed time of the murder of the Princes in the Tower, no man in England was less suspected; and no man was more highly honoured than the brave soldier Sir James Tyrell. In September, 1484, he was present ¶ amongst noblemen and others at the grand reception of the Scotch Ambassadors at Nottingham.

King Richard was now doing his best to govern England, and well he did it; but he still had France to conquer. And as no home danger appeared above the surface he decided to spare Sir James Tyrell for France. Accordingly on the 13th of January, 1485, Sir James was made Supervisor of the Castle and Town of Guisnes in Picardy, in the absence of Lord Mountjoy. ** A special commission was given him from Windsor; and a warrant was thence also issued to the inhabitants † † of the Castle and country of Guisnes to obey Sir James.

* Harl: 433, fo. 25.

|| Pat. 9 Aug., 2 R. III.

† Harl: 433, fo. 67b.

¶ Gairdner, I., 65.

‡ Harl: 433, fo. 75.

** Harl: 433, fos. 93b, 201.

§ Pat. 9 Aug. 2 R. III., p 1.

† † Harl: 433, fo. 201.

The politic Richard was not a King to permit his subjects to suffer loss in serving him; he therefore took steps that Sir James, 20th of January, 1485, should receive for him (the King) money amounting to £3000, which was paid at Calais;* and further issued from London a commission, at the same time, to Sir James and William Bode-man to receive wool to the amount of £3000 and to sell the same for the King's use.† And four days afterwards, 24th January, 1485, the King commands‡ the officers of the Shires of Glamorgan and Morgannoke to accept Sir James as their Governor notwithstanding the King sends him to Guisnes.

Richard's short and busy reign was now drawing to a close; Henry Tudor was actively preparing to challenge Richard's Crown. Whether Richard had time to recall Sir James Tyrell from Picardy does not at present appear; certainly, if out of sight he was not out of Richard's mind; for in June, 1485, he made him Constable of the Castle of Dundagelle (Tintagel) in the Duchy of Cornwall.§ And when the final crash came on Saturday, 22nd August, 1485, and King Richard III., in the 33rd year of his age, was defeated in the battle of Bosworth Field, and slain by Henry Tudor Earl of Richmond, who was crowned as Henry VII. with the very crown which Richard had worn in riding from Leicester, || Sir James Tyrell would appear to be serving the Crown in France, and was perhaps unaware of what important changes were taking place at home. But one whom he well knew, Sir Thomas Arundell, was at hand; and we cannot wonder that he supported Henry VII. in the field of battle. ¶

It was scarcely to be supposed that one of the chief of Richard's great Captains would be allowed by Richard's enemy to retain his command or the vast estates with which at others' expense he had been so greatly enriched. Hence

* Harl: 433, fo. 202b.

§ Harl: 433, fo. 104b.

† Harl: 433, fo. 202b.

|| Croyl: Contin:

‡ Harl: 433, fo. 205.

¶ Croyl: Contin:

we find that in the ensuing Session of Parliament there was made a general revision of the property * possessed by Sir James Tyrell.

On 30th October, 1485, Henry the Seventh was crowned at Westminster. On the 18th of January, 1486, the Union of the Roses was accomplished in the unhappy marriage of the King, Henry VII., with Elizabeth of York, eldest child of Edward IV., and the true heir to the Throne if the Princes were dead.

In the next month Parliament was sitting; and on or before the 19th February the Act (1 Rich. III.) in favour of James and Anne Tyrell was repealed † and lands restored to Sir Thomas Arundell. And it seems, at the same time, another Act in favour of Sir James was also repealed, and lands in the Buckenham, Norfolk, were restored to Sir William Knyvet. ‡ Certain it is that on the 19th of February, 1486, handsome compensation was made to Sir James.

The enmity of partizanship had to be appeased; but as Sir James at the time of the battle of Bosworth had fortunately for himself been away from England, and as it was highly desirable to conciliate* so able, energetic, and successful a Captain, a man in the prime of life, he now has a grant "for life of the offices of Sheriff of Co. Glamorgan & Morgannok, Steward of Crown lands in the same County, Chancellor of the same County, Constable of Caerdiff Castles and Chief Forester of all Forests in same County, with the right of appointing coroners clerks of the exchequer and Chancery etc. etc." § Punishment of this sort for belonging to the wrong side will certainly be allowed to be not unhandsome.

Henry's enemies as yet were not all defeated. King Richard had indeed been killed on Bosworth battle field; but Richard's heir was still alive. This was the Duke of

* *Vide* Materials for Hist. of K. Henry VII., edited by Rev. W. Campbell, Vol. I., pp. 36, 41, 95, 270, 460 (pardon granted him).

† Roll. Parl. VI., 270.

‡ Roll. Parl. VI., 298.

§ Gairdner II., 368, referring to Pat. Rolls, p. 4, m. 6; Dr. Milles (*Archæologia*) refers to Escheat. Rolls, p. 4; and Mr. Spedding to Cal. Pat. Rolls, I., 236.

Suffolk's eldest son, John Earl of Lincoln, whom Richard, after the death in April, 1484, of his only legitimate son, had declared heir to his crown.

The Earl of Lincoln was now asserting his rights, and on the 20th of June, 1487, * was killed at Stoke in arms against King Henry VII, who after the battle knighted † Thomas Tyrell Esquire. Nearly two years passed after his marriage before it pleased the tyrannical and jealous Henry that his wife Elizabeth, the true heir to the throne, should be crowned.

On the occasion of her coronation at Westminster, 25th Nov., 1487, both the Tyrells were present; Sir Thomas in his newly-received honour of Knight Bachelor; and Sir James Tyrell, Knight Banneret. ‡ It is thus plain that Sir James had already won the esteem and confidence of the suspicious King; and very soon after he was in a position even to ask a favour. In 3 Henry VII., probably on or before the 26th of February, 1488, a saving Act to Sir James was passed, § remedying perhaps to some extent the hard measures of the former Act (1 Henry VII.) And it would certainly appear that on that day, 26th of February, 1488, a commission was granted to certain persons there named reciting that "in consideration of the services of Sir James Tyrell, a *Knight of the King's body*, it had been granted to him to be recompensed of the issues of the county of Guisnes in the marches of Calais *in such wise as he holdeth him content; amounting to the value of all the profits of his lands &c. in Wales at the beginning of this reign,*" which lands were transferred to the charge of the commissioners. || This appears to be the first great shower of honour and emolument poured upon Sir James Tyrell in this reign. He is now Knight of the Body to a King for the second time; and according to his own estimate his new revenue from Guisnes is in value equal to the

* Fisher's *Compan. and Key to Hist: Engl: p. 134.* § Roll, Parl. VI., 407b.

† Leland, *Collec. Tom. 4, p. 214 (231).* || Cal. Pat. Rolls, II., 89, quoted by Spedding *in loco*.

‡ Leland, *Coll., IV., 214, 231.*

enormous revenue he must have enjoyed at the beginning of Henry's reign, that is to say at the end of Richard's.

We hear no more of Sir James Tyrell until the summer of the next year, when as "Captain of Guisnes" he was present 13th June, 1489, at the battle of Dixmude in Flanders, in which the lord Morley was slain.* In the year 1492 he was appointed to receive the French Envoys at the Peace. †

At this point something like a break occurs in the continuity of records in which Sir James Tyrell is mentioned.

It will therefore be convenient at this stage of our inquiry to consider an alleged crime which if truly alleged would for ever and irretrievably damage the character of Sir James in the judgment of all honest men. The atrocious deed is assigned by the author of the common story of the murder of the Princes in the Tower to a period some nine years previous to the year in Sir James's life, 1492, which this essay has now reached; that is to say, to the time of King Richard's Progress through the Kingdom to York, a circuit lasting from 23rd July to 8th September, 1483.

THE COMMON STORY OF THE MURDERS.

The following is the earliest printed account *in English* which implicates Sir James Tyrell in the crime of the murders of the Princes in the Tower.‡ It is carefully copied from the prose Continuation which R. Grafton appended to John Hardyng's metrical Chronicle—as edited in the year 1812 by Sir Henry Ellis:—

I shall reherse to you [writes the Continuator, Grafton] the dolorous ende of these two babes, not after euery way that I haue heard, but after that waye that I haue so heard by suehe menne and suehe meanes as me thynketh it to be heard [hard] but it should be true.

Kyng Ryehard after his coronacion takynge his waye to Gloucestre, to visyte in his newe honoure the toune, of which he bare the name of olde, deuyded as he roade to fulfyll that thyng which he before had

* See the Chronicles of Hall and Holinshed and the Chronicle of Calais, p. 2. Camden Soc. 1846.

† Gairdner, II., 291.

‡ "In Grafton's Continuation of Hardyng's Chronicle, the lives of King Edward the Fifth and King Richard the Third usually ascribed to Sir Thomas More, made their first appearance." Sir H. Ellis, Hardyng, Pref. xix.

intended. And forasmuche as his mynde gaue [*i.e.* misgave] hym that, his nephewes lyuyng, men would not recon that he coulde have right to the realme, he thought therefore without delaye to ryd them, as though the Kyllyng of his Kynsmen might ende his cause, and make hym Kyndely Kyng. Wherupon he sent Iohn Grene, whome he specially trusted, to syr Roberte Brakenburye, constable of the Towre, with a lettre and eredenee also, that thesame syr Robert in any wise should put the two chylde[n] to death. This Iohn Grene dyd his errand to syr Robert Brakenbury Knelyng before our ladye in the towre, who playnelye aūswered that he would neuer put them to death to dye therefore. With the whiche aunswer Grene returned, recounting thesame to Kyng Rycharde at Warwike yet on his iourneye, wherewith he toke suche displeasure and thought, y^t thesame night he sayed to a secrete page of his “ Ah, whome shall a manne truste ? they that I haue broughte vp my selfe, they that I went [*i.e.* weened] would haue moste surely serued me, euen those fayle me, and at my cōmaundement wyll doo nothing for me.” “ Syr,” quoth the page, “ there lyeth one in y^t palet chaumbre without, that I dare well saye, to dooe youre grace pleasure, the thing were ryght heard that he would refuse,” meaning this by James Tyrell, whiche was a manne of goodly personage, and for the gyftes of nature, worthie to have serued a muche better prince, if he had well serued God ; and by graee obteyned to haue asmuche treweth and good wyll, as he had strengthe and [good*] wyll.

The man had an hyghe hearte and sore longed vpwarde, not risyng yet so faste as he had hoped, beyng hyndred and kepte vnder by syr Rycharde Rateliffe and sir Willyam Catesbye, which longing for no more parteners of the princes fauoure, namely not for him, whose pride they knew woulde beare no pere, kept hym by secrete driftes out of all secrete truste, which thing this page had well marked and knowen ; wherfore this oecasion offred, of verye speciall frendshippe set his tyme to set hym forwarde, and by suche wyse to dooe hym good, that all the enemies that he had (excepte the deuell) could neuer haue dooen hym so muche hurte and shame, for vpon the pages woordes Kyng Rycharde aroose, for this communicacyon had he sytting on a drafte [*i.e.*, a commode], a conuenyente carpet for suche a counsaile, and came oute into the palette chaumbre, where he dyd fynde in bedde the sayd James Tyrell and syr Thomas Tyrell, of persone like and brethren of blood, but nothyng of Kynne in condicions. Then sayde y^e Kyng merely [*i.e.*, merrily] to them “ What syrs, be you in bed so sone ?” and called vp Iames Tyrell, and brake to hym secretely his mynde in this myscheuous matter, in y^e which he foude hym nothyng straunge. Wherfore on the morowe he sent hym to Brakenburye with a lettre by the which he was commaunded to delyuer to the sayde Iames all the Keyes of the towre for a night, to thende that he might there accomplyshe the Kynges pleasure in suche thynges as he there had geuen hym in commaundement. After which lettre delyuered and the Keyes receaued, Iames

* Hall.

† Spied *ed. alt.*

appoynted the nexte nyghte ensuyng to destroye them, deuysyng before & preparyng the meanes.

The prince, assone as the protectoure took vpō hym to bee Kyng, and left the name of protectoure, was thereof aduertised and shewed, that he should not reygne, but his vnclē should haue the crowne, at whiche woorde the prynce sore abashed beganne to sighe and sayed, "Alas, I would myne vnclē would lette me haue my lyffe, althoughe I lese [*i.e.*, lose] my Kyngdome." Then he that tolde hym the tale, vsed him with good woordes, and put hym in the beste comforte that he coulde ; but foorthwith he and his brother were both shut vp, and all other remoued from them, one called blacke Wyll, and Wyllyam Slaughter only excepte, whiche were sette to serue them, and iiii. other to see them sure. After whiche tyme, the prince neuer tyed his poyntes nor any thyng rought of hym selfe, but with that young babe his brother lyngered in thought and heynesse, till this trayterous death deliuered them of that wretchednesse.

For Iames Tirrell deuised that thei should be murdered in their beddes, and no bloode shed, to thexecuciō wherof he apointed Myles Forest, one of the foure that before kepte them, a feloe fleshe bred in murther before tyme ; and to him he ioyned one Ihon Dighton his awne horskeper, a bygge broade square and strong knaue. Then all the other beyng remoued from them, this Myles Forest & Ihon Dighton, aboute mydnight, the children beyng in their beddes, came into the chaumbre, and sodenly lapped them vpemongest the clothes & so bewrapped them and entangled them, kepyng downe by force the fetherbed and pyllowes heard [*i.e.* hard] vnto their mouthes, y^t within a while thei smored and styfled them, and their brethes faylyng thei gaue vp to God their innocent soules into y^e ioyes of heauen, leauyng to the tourmētours their bodyes dedde in the bed, whiche after y^e wretches perceaued, first by y^e strugglyng, with y^e panges of deathe & after long liyng still to be throughly dedde, thei laied the bodyes out vpon y^e bed, and fetched Iames Tirrell to se them, whiche when he sawe them perfightly ded, he caused the murtherers to burie them at the stayre foote metely depe in the grounde vnder a greate heape of stones.

The rode Iames Tirrell in great hast to Kyng Rychard, and shewed hym all the maner of y^e murther, who gaue hym greate thankes, and, as mēne saye, there made hym Knight, but he alowed not their buriall in so vyle a corner, saiying y^t he would haue them buryed in a better place, because thei were a Kynges soonnes.

Lo the honourable courage of a Kyng, for he would recompence a detestable murther with a solcmpne obsequy. Whereupō a priest of sir Robert Brakenburyes tooke them vp and buried them in suche a place secretly, as by the occasion of his death (whiche was verie shortlye after) onely knewe it, the very truthe could neuer yet bee very well & perfightly knowen. For some saie that Kyng Rychard caused y^e priest to take them vp & close them in lead & put them in a coffine full of holes hoked at y^e endes with ii. hokes of yron, & so to caste them into

The murther-
yng of Kyng
Edward his
chylren.

a place called y^e Blacke depes at y^e Thamis mouth, so y^t thei shuld neuer rise vp nor bee seen again. This was y^e very truth vnknowē, by reason that y^e said preste dyed so shortly, and disclosed it neuer to eny persone y^t would vtter it. And for a truthe, when sir Iames Tirrell was in the towre for treason committed to Kyng Hēry the seuenth, bothe he and Dighton were examined together of this poynte: and bothe thei confessed the murther to be dooen in thesame maner as you haue hearde, whether y^e bodies were remoued thei bothe affirmed thei neuer knewe. And thus as I have learned of them y^t muche knewe and litle cause had to lye, wer these ii. noble princes, these innocēt tēdre childrē, borne of y^e moste royall [*ed. alt.* noble] blood & brought vp ī great welth, likely lōge to live, etc. etc. etc.

As the paragraphs above quoted must always continue to occupy the very foremost place in the great controversy which has for centuries been carried on with regard to the murders of the Princes, it will not, I trust, be deemed superfluous to consider

THE HISTORY OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE COMMON STORY IN PRINT.

Is there any trace in print of the Common Story, before it appeared in the fully-developed form above given? Undoubtedly there is; but only, as far as I am aware, in the questionable history of Polydore Vergil. This person, an Italian, after obtaining several preferments in England was promoted in 1508 to the Archdeaconry of Wells.

About this time, as Sir Henry Ellis has observed,* King Henry VII. encouraged Polydore to write a History of England. And as the History was written and published, it is important to inquire what were the author's qualifications for so exceedingly difficult a task? Some insight into his character is to be obtained from a few letters of the time which have been calendered by Mr. Brewer.

Andreas Ammonius, writing on 11th April, 1515,† to Wolsey, states that he has seen a letter, dated 10th February, from Polydore Vergil *abusing* Wolsey. In the next month, as we learn from a letter dated 22nd May, 1515,‡ Polydore was thrown into prison for attempting to

* Preface to an Early Translation of Polydore Vergil's *History of England*. Ed. Sir H. Ellis.

† Brewer. Letters and Papers Henry VIII., Vol. II., No. 312.

‡ Vol. II., No. 491.

weaken the allegiance then existing between King Henry VIII. and the Pope. In the same year, Wolsey wrote on 6th October to Hadrian, Cardinal Bishop of Bath, saying that he had received his letter in favour of his kinsman Polydore; that he personally will forgive his offence; but that the King is still much displeased with him.*

Shortly afterwards Wolsey received from Rome a Cardinal's Hat; and Polydore adroitly seized the opportunity of paying him the most fulsome and profane flattery, with a view to his own release from prison. It was in 1515 that Polydore wrote to Wolsey in this fashion:—

“Lying in the shadow of death he has heard of Wolsey's elevation to the Cardinal's throne. When it is allowed him he will gaze and bow in adoration before him, and then ‘My spirit will rejoice in thee my God and Saviour.’ He prays as he has been forgiven lately for a fault, that the punishment may be also remitted that Wolsey's gifts ‘may be perfect even as he himself is perfect.’”

And he subscribes himself “*Humilis creatura Polydorus.*” And lest the above profaneness should be excused on the plea of an extravagant use of metaphor, he adds the subjoined address:—*Reverendissimo domino DEO meo, domino Cardinali Eboracensi dignissimo.*†

After so abject an apology from this “*humilis creatura*” to the person he had roundly abused a very little time before, the reader will not be surprised to find Silvester, Bishop of Worcester, on 19th January, 1516, discounting the high terms in which Polydore had repeated the Cardinal's good opinion of the Bishop. For Polydore, as he informs Wolsey, is “deceitful and malicious.”‡ Polydore's flattery had, however, been successful. For on 18th January, 1516, Cardinal Hadrian writes to thank Wolsey for procuring the liberation of Polydore from prison, and for other favours.§

A few years later it appears, from a letter dated 3rd June, 1523, that Polydore had been accused of envying the great

* Brewer, Letters and Papers Henry VIII., Vol. II., No. 993.

‡ Silvester to Wolsey. Brewer, Vol. II. 1417.

† Vol. II. 970.

§ Vol. II., No. 1415.

fame of his contemporary Erasmus. Some ten years later he published his *History of England* in 26 Books, in Latin, to which he afterwards added a 27th. The first edition of his work, which was dedicated “Londini mense Augusto, 1533,” to the King, is in the British Museum, a unique folio, I believe, and bears the following title:—

POLYDORI VERGILII VRBINATIS
 ANGLICÆ HISTORIÆ LIBRI XXVI.

:: ::

BASILLÆ APVD IO BEBELIVM
 ANNO M.D. XXXIIIJ.

Here indeed in the pages of this “deceitful and malicious” person is to be found an account of the murder of the Princes which implicates the honour of Sir James Tyrell.

Polydore was the first to place this malicious fabrication in the printer’s hands, and also, I believe, the first even to commit it to paper. His so-called History is the first witness against Sir James; and More’s so-called History is the second. But their testimony does not agree. For whereas More’s History states that King Richard first ordered the commission of the crime *before he came to Gloucester, i.e.,* in the month of July, Polydore asserts that the King ordered it *dum hic morabatur*, while he was staying at Gloucester, *i.e.,* in the month of August—an important discrepancy.

Again, More’s History represents Sir James Tyrell as not at all unwilling, in the hope of promotion, to undertake the atrocious deed; Polydore, on the contrary, represents Tyrell as a most unwilling agent:—*Ille imperata facere compulsus dolenter Londinum proficiscitur, p. 540.*

Which writer is to be deemed worthy of confidence? The “deceitful and malicious” Polydore, or More? The great historical romance which passed under the name of More’s History is entitled to a fuller examination and shall receive it. But is it just to accept the condemnation of an English gentleman who had long been honoured as a brave and honest soldier, on the judgment of an envious foreigner, an abject individual, whose character was by those who

knew him deemed "deceitful and malicious," and whose writings were thus characterised by an author of the time:—

"Vergilii duo sunt : alter Maro : tu Polydore
Alter : tu mendax, ille poeta fuit." *

The complete version *in English* of the common story of the murders was first given to the world by the printer Richard Grafton, who was as careless in editing works † as he was injudicious in publishing them. For in the year 1537 he suffered a six weeks' imprisonment in the Fleet for unwarrantably publishing other important matters. Unfortunately for the truth of history the works of two deceased authors fell into his hands. One of them was the metrical Chronicle of John Hardyng, who died about the year 1465, and whose work extends to the commencement of the reign of Edward IV. This work Grafton printed and published in 1543, adding in prose a Continuation of his own, extending to the time of publication. And as Sir Henry Ellis, in the preface, has observed—"It is singular that there should be two editions of *Hardyng's Chronicle* both printed by Grafton *in the month of January, 1543*, differing in almost every page, and one, in Grafton's own portion of the work, containing (in the reign of Henry VIII.) no less than 29 pages more than the other." The other work was Edward Hall's Chronicle, which, after Hall's death in 1547, fell also into Grafton's hands ; and which with his own additions he printed and published in the next year, 1548.

Now into both these works of deceased authors Richard Grafton foisted the History of Richard III. containing the common story of the murder. Both of these versions contain substantially the same account of the Princes. Yet in the earlier print, namely, in his Continuation to Hardyng, in 1543, Grafton did not venture to attribute the History to Sir Thomas More, who had been dead since 1535 ; merely stating in the Title-page that his addition had been gathered "out of diverse and soundrie autours."

* John Owen. Epigrams. ed. 1622.

† Ellis. Hardyng, p. xiii.

Idem Anglicè redditum :—

Two different Vergils both have writ, as every scholar knows,

Maro the truest poetry, Polydore untrue prose.

Five years later (in 1548) he was less judicious, for in Hall's Chronicles which Grafton then edited and published, he made the following bold assertions :

At the beginning of *The Pitifull Life of Kyng Edward the V.*, we find (p. 342, Ellis) in the margin—

“This Kynges tyme wyth some parte of King Richard y^e iij as shall apere by a note made at that place was writtē by syr Thomas More.”

And again in *The Tragical Doynges of King Richard the Third*, at the end of the common story, this second note is placed in the margin :—

“From the beginnyng of King Edward the fifte hetherto is of sir Thomas Mores pēning.”

Thus Grafton screened his own rash assertions and interpolations with the name of poor Hall, who died in the prime of life, in the 48th year of his age, in the year previous, 1547, and whose credit and literary reputation Grafton in his preface to Hall's Chronicles takes care to destroy. It would be difficult for a publisher in those days to damage the character of an author more effectually than Grafton does in the following words :—

“But this is to be noted that the Auctor thereof [*i.e.* Hall], who though not to all mē, yet to many very well knowē, was a man in the later tyme of his lyfe NOT SO PAYNFULL AND STUDIOUS as before he had been.”

If this accusation be true, it is difficult to imagine an author either “paynfull” or “studious” in the 28th or 38th or any other year of his age, who “in the later tyme of his life” *i.e.*, before he was 48, had ceased to deserve that character. I am unable at present to accept the accusation against Hall himself as justly made; and consider it to have been carefully designed by the incompetent Grafton to cover his own unfounded statements or rash conjectures. For Grafton “wrote the greatest part of Hall's Chronicle,” as Sir Henry Ellis has observed.* It was Grafton, therefore, who first printed the so-called History in English of Richard III; and who wished it to be supposed that that History was penned by Sir Thomas More. *Hic fons et origo*

* Ellis. Hardyng xvi.

mali. From this source only is it that for hundreds of years the noble character of More has been dragged through the mire, and the reputation of Sir James Tyrell has most wantonly been aspersed.

The next appearance of the common story in print was in the earliest edition of More's English Works, edited by William Rastell, and published in London by J. Cawod and others in the year 1557. It is one folio volume bound in two, printed in black letter. And it does not seem difficult to account for its appearance in this work. For when it is remembered that More received, mainly perhaps at Archbishop Morton's Palace, a most learned education; was constantly practising himself in both English and Latin composition—a habit which he continued to the time of his prison-life; and was, no doubt, often transcribing or translating, with occasional dates, some of the themes or exercises given him as model-copies, by a master mind; it can be no matter of surprise if some such transcript in his own handwriting should have been preserved and kept with his original papers; and still less surprise if it should have deceived an inexperienced editor into admitting it as a genuine composition.

This I believe to have been actually the case; for prefixed to William Rastell's edition of *The History of Richard III.* is found the following note:—

“The history of King Richard the thirde (unfinished) written by Master Thomas More than one of the undersheriffs of London; about the yeare of our Lorde * 1513. Which worke hath bene before this tyme printed, in hardynges Cronicle, and in Hallys Cronicle: but very mucche corrupte in many plaeces, sometyme havyng lesse, and sometime having more, and altered in wordes and whole sentenees; mucche varying fro the copie of his own hand by which thys is printed.”

Now with regard to the above *date*, were there not internal evidence demonstrating that the History was written long before More was appointed undersheriff (in September, 1510), it would have appeared an excellent conjecture to suppose the production written in 1513; for

* More was undersheriff of London from 3rd September, 1510, to the 23rd July, 1519. Foss. Judges.

in that year Sir James Tyrell's friend, the imprisoned Edmund de la Pole, according to the direction of the dying Henry VII., was beheaded on 30th April by that truly dutiful son Henry VIII. Yet against this we must set the fact that Sir James Tyrell's own son Thomas was knighted by the King in France on the following Christmas-day.

It must carefully be borne in mind that this first edition of More's Works in English was a posthumous one. Sir Thomas More was beheaded on 6th July, 1535; and this edition was not published for more than twenty years afterwards, namely in 1557. Yet in spite of his own statement, above quoted, the editor himself seems to have felt some reasonable doubt and hesitation with regard to the treatise. For even W. Rastell could not find an important part of the English History in More's handwriting; but had, so he states, to translate it from the Latin; as we learn from this marginal note:—

“This that is here betwene thys mrak † and this mrak * was not written by M. More in this history writte by him in englishe, but is traslated out of this history which he wrote in laten.”

p. 22. A. and again at

p. 66. H—67 A.

Now with regard to this first English edition of More's Works, which gives substantially the same version with Grafton, of the common story, implicating Sir James Tyrell, it should be observed that the credibility of the common story had already been implicitly condemned, as the sequel will show, by a very competent person, More's own brother-in-law, John Rastell, who in *his* Chronicle most carefully avoids all injurious mention of Sir James Tyrell, and who might have proved, had his life been spared, a more discriminating and scholarly editor than his son William Rastell, the person who saw More's collected English Works for the first time through the press.

The *English* History of Richard III. was, therefore, an “unfinished” production, a noble fragment no doubt; but yet a fragment. And it is remarkable that this so-called History *in Latin* is in that language also a mere fragment; and could not be found in its entirety by the editor of the

Latin works ; as the next section of this paper will show.

I have now to direct the reader's attention to the *Editio Princeps* of More's Latin Works ; of the existence of which volume (in the British Museum) I was informed by the kindness of Mr. James Gairdner of the Record Office, Editor of Letters temp. Rich. III. and of Memorials of Henry VII.—a gentleman to whom I am indebted for several valued suggestions bearing upon the many questions involved in this paper. The title of the volume itself is the following :—

“ Thomæ Mori, omnia quæ hucusque ad manus nostras pervenerunt Latina opera.

ap. Bogardum. Lovanii. 1566. fo.”

Now this finely-printed and I believe carefully-edited volume from Louvain contains the Latin *History of Richard III.*, and prefixed thereto is a very striking apology. Therein the editor while recording the popular account of the History having been written about the year 1513 by Sir Thomas More, enters his *caveat* against its being accepted as sterling history. It was a carelessly-written theme, in style not to be compared with More's known Latin works, but evidently dashed off in a few sittings, for his own amusement, “*proprie exercitationis gratiâ*,” being nothing better, in regard of authenticity, than a young man's Latin exercise. What more would a friendly editor be likely to say against the work he was editing ? except that whereas it was asserted to be written in 1513 it “now for the first time” in 1566 was brought to light in its Latin dress ? (“*nunc primum Latine in lucem editum est.*”)

Now it has to be stated that the Latin History of Richard III. contained in this *Editio Princeps* DOES NOT CONTAIN the common story of the murder ! It finishes with an account of King Richard's publicly pardoning one Fogg who had been his deadly enemy ; ending thus :—

[not in Grafton, 1543.]

[not in Hall, 1548.]

in *W. Rastell's* edⁿ 1557 :—

“When he had begonne to reygne
the —— daye of June, after this

Louvain ed. 1566.

“Cum post ludicram illam elec-
tionem regnare cepisset coronatus

mockishe eleccion, than was he crowned the — day of the same moneth. And that solemnitie was furnished for the most part with the self-same prouision that was appointed for the coronacion of his nephew.

Now fell there mischieues thick”
 ——— and so on till the common story of the murder is told.

est, eaque celebritas magnâ parte illo ipso apparatu peracta qui nepoti ejus coronando fuerat destinatus.”

* * *
 Historia Regis Richardi Tertii.
 Finis.

At fol. 56b.

With these facts before us it has to be remarked that the common story of the murder was either known to the Louvain editor, or it was not.

If it was unknown to one who made it his business to acquaint himself with all More’s works, the supposition is a weighty argument against More’s being the author of the common story.

If on the other hand, it was both known and deliberately rejected by a man of research at that time, the alternative supposition is just as weighty an argument against the truth of the common story itself.

This inquiry into the appearance of the common story in print would not be complete without an account of its *non-appearance* in England, in the writings then published or in MS. of any single English author that preceded Grafton. Several men before Grafton chronicled the deeds of their time from 1480—1536, some fully, some meagrely, one or two accurately. They are these:—

The learned *Doctor* of the Canon Law who wrote his *Continuation* in *Croyland Abbey* during the last ten days of April, 1486 ;

The Warwickshire Antiquary *John Ross* or *Rouse*, who died 1491 ;

The freespoken *Philip de Commines*, who died 1509 ;

The accurate author of a still unprinted MS. in the British Museum “*Vitell. A. XVI*,” who died after 1510 ;

John Fabyan, Sheriff of London, who died 1512 ;

Richard Arnold, who compiled the Customs of London, and died 1521 ;

Andrew Bernerd, the blind poet, called *Master Bernard*, who died after 1522, and who wrote in Latin in his capacity of Royal Historiographer,

a life, in the British Museum, "Domitian, A. XVIII" of King Henry VII. ; printed by Mr. James Gairdner in his Memorials of K. Henry VII. Rolls Series, 1858.

And *John Rastell*, who wrote a Chronicle of the Pastyme of the People, and died 1536.

Now all these authors (for I purposely exclude the Italian Polydore) refer to the deaths of the young Princes. And of them Ross, Commines, the Author of Vitell. A. xvi., Fabyan, Master Bernard, and Rastell charge King Richard with the crime. But *not one of them* connects the name of Sir James Tyrell with the scandalous story.

I do not wish to lay too great stress on a negative argument like the foregoing. But before proceeding I should like to point out the bearing it has on the assertion of Sir James Tyrell's guilt in consequence of the charge being a contemporary one. "The fact that the accusation was written in that age proves surely" (as a valued correspondent remarks) "that it was conceivable in that age which was Tyrell's own." Not quite Sir James's own. The Captain was beheaded in 1502; and it was not till long after that event that Polydore's book was published, viz., in 1534. The age to be sure was an unscrupulous one. The cruelties perpetrated during the Wars of the Roses were yet fresh in the minds of many. And one of the most talked-of events was the fact of the absolute disappearance of the two Princes after being lodged in the Tower. Continuator, Chronicler, Annalist, Diarist, one writer after another discoursed, at the time, of the Princes' disappearance. By whose instrumentality could the youths have been made away with? Let the question be referred to a jury. And let the jurymen be the authors I have last named. The allegation against Sir James was either known to them or it was not. If it was not known to as many as eight contemporary authors who have left behind them their investigations into circumstances of the murder, I record that supposition in the Sir James's favour. And if the allegation was known to them, and they in fact successively rejected it *nem. con.*, I surely may record this alternative supposition still more emphatically in his favour.

Our common story of Sir James's guilt so far from being commonly believed by the men of the time, was deemed by them impossible. To all those authors, seven Englishmen, one Frenchman, it seemed inconceivable that an Englishman like Sir James Tyrell, an eminent servant of the State, held both at home and abroad in high repute, associated in trust with Bishops and Archbishops, could have degraded himself to execute so dastardly a deed. To them any such report against a Suffolk gentleman was simply incredible.

Only two men, one a hungry foreigner amongst us, the Italian Polydore, of known untruthfulness; the other an anonymous pamphleteer, of great abilities, but of still greater imaginativeness, dared to point a moral and adorn a tale by the invention or adoption of so flagitious a personality against a brave soldier that was dead.

While the common people were singing the pitiful ballad of "the Babes in the Wood," killed by their cruel uncle, is it for one moment to be supposed that these chroniclers and historians of that time were *ignorant* of the common story of the murder? Why, then, in recording so many damaging facts relating to the foremost men of their age, did they all, writing independently of each other, alike omit the common story, if one after the other had not adjudged it undeserving of record, because utterly unworthy of credit?

It seems especially desirable to point out that one of these eight, More's own brother-in-law, John Rastell, who published his Chronicle in 1529, and died in 1536, does not support the charge against Sir James. Rastell says a good deal about the murder; gives the popular rumours on the subject; but he does not implicate Sir James Tyrell in the atrocity. He leaves it to less informed and later writers to mistake fiction for fact, and to circulate romance for history. And such writers were the deceitful and malicious Polydore Vergil, the unscrupulous Richard Grafton, William Rastell the careless editor of the first and posthumous edition of More's English Works, and their too faithful followers and copyists "unto this last."

The admirers of Sir Thomas More will not think it superfluous in the next place to discuss the question

OF THE AUTHORSHIP OF MORE'S HISTORY OF RICHARD III.

The first complete edition in English of More's Works was published just as Queen Elizabeth was about to ascend the Throne. And it has already been stated in this paper that from her Majesty's reign to the present the gravest doubts have been expressed by competent critics whether Sir Thomas is justly credited with the composition of this work.

Sir John Harrington the poet, in the *Metamorphosis of Ajax*, published 1596, says *

"Lastly the best, and best written part of al our Chronicles, in al men's opinions, is that of Richard the Thirde, written as I have heard BY MOORTON, but as most suppose, by that worthy and uncorrupt Magistrate, sir Thomas More."

The prevalent opinion is easily accounted for ; but Sir John himself first attributed the History to Moorton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died A.D. 1500.

The next witness is Sir George Buck the antiquary, who died 1662, and who in his History of the Life and Reign of Richard the Third, says that

"doctor MORTON wrote a booke in Latine against King Richard, which came afterward to the hands of Mr. Moore, sometime his servant."

And adds :

"This booke was lately in the hands of Mr. Roper of Eltham as sir Thomas Hoby, who saw it, told me." †

This Mr. Roper of Eltham, Kent, was the husband of More's eldest and accomplished daughter Margaret.

It will suffice next to refer to Horace Walpole, who did so much a century ago, in his celebrated *Historic Doubts*, to shake people's confidence in mere idle tales, and who ‡ endorses Sir George Buck's opinion that some other

* Sign D. 4, quoted by Sir H. Ellis. *Hardyng, Preface, xx.* quoted by Sir H. Ellis. *Hardyng, Preface, xx.*

† Buck's *Hist: Rich: III.*, page 75,

‡ *Hist: Doubts. Dubl. ed.*, p. 22.

than More was the true author, and modern investigation has confirmed this view. Internal evidence betrays clear traces in the History of another hand than More's. Sir Henry Ellis in his edition of Hardyng (p. xx.) observes :

“ I am inclined to think the *English* copy was the work of Morton ; for as Grafton has printed it, one sentence bears internal evidence of an earlier pen than that of Sir Thomas More. The writer, in detailing the circumstances of King Edward IV.'s last sickness says * it ‘CONTINUED LONGER THEN FALSE AND FANTASTICALL TALES HAUE VNTREUELY AND FALSELY SURMISED, AS I MY SELFE THAT WROTE THIS PAMPHLET TRULY KNEWE.’ Now at the time of King Edward IV.'s death in 1483 Sir Thomas More could have been scarcely three years old.”

Still more recently Mr. James Gairdner, of the Record Office, has discussed the authorship of the History, in its Latin and in its English forms, respectively, in an elaborate paper in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, I., 105. He has, however, subsequently found reason to recant the opinion there expressed : as may be seen in his *Letters and Papers*, Vol. II., Pref. xviii.-xxi.

Thus then, Sir John Harrington in 1596, Sir George Buck before 1662, Sir Horace Walpole in the last, and Sir Henry Ellis in the present century (each of them being an excellent authority on this particular question)—all agree in the one point I am urging. All attribute the “History” to some other writer than More ; one who must have been a less scrupulous and a less trustworthy person than he. The circumstances therefore under which the production was given to the credulous world in English, and was withheld in its entirety from the more learned world acquainted with Latin ; the judgment of the ablest critics, and the internal evidence supplied by the theme itself, are, it is presumed, sufficient grounds for refusing altogether to impute this remarkable Fragment any longer to Sir Thomas More, and for denominating the author pseudo-More.

* See p. 470 of Hardyng's *Chronicles*, reprint, 1812 ; and p. 343 of Hall's *Chronicles*, reprint, 1809.

The next stage in this discussion must be an inquiry into

THE UNTRUSTWORTHINESS OF PSEUDO-MORE'S HISTORY
CONSIDERED AS A WHOLE.

The authorship of a treatise is comparatively of little moment so long as the statements made in it are to be trusted. But pseudo-More's History contains several demonstrable errors, the most glaring of which must now be pointed out as specimens; reserving those errors that relate to Sir James Tyrell or to the common story of the murder for mention in the succeeding section of this paper.

From the Address which on 25th June, 1483, was presented to Richard Duke of Gloucester, and which was afterwards embodied in the Act of Settlement (1 Richard III.), and may still be seen,* we learn that the real ground on which Richard based his pretensions to the Crown was that at the time of Edward IV.'s "pretensed marriage with Elizabeth Grey" the King "was and stood married and troth plight to one Dame Eleanor Butteler, daughter of the old Earl of Shrewsbury," whence "it followeth evidently" that the said King Edward and Elizabeth "lived together sinfully & damnably in adultery." . . . "Also it . . . followeth that all th' issue & children of the said King Edward been bastards, and unable to inherit or claim anything by inheritance by the law and custom of England."

Now pseudo-More is altogether silent about Lady Eleanor. He says that a precontract with Elizabeth Lucy, one of Edward's mistresses, was alleged; and having given this false version of the story, he has little difficulty in overthrowing the credibility of the allegation by the testimony of Elizabeth Lucy herself, who, he says, acknowledged that it was untrue. Now mis-statements like these, as Mr. Gairdner observes, surely prove the author either to have been very careless or very uncandid.

If pseudo-More's facts cannot be trusted, neither can his figures. He incorrectly states that Lord Hastings was executed in the Tower on "the same" day as Ryvers; that

* Roll, Parl. VI., 240, 241.

on the 9th June Richard openly took on him to be King; whereas there are extant Public Grants of Edward V. as late as 17th June. That on 5th July Richard created Edward his son Prince of Wales; whereas the creation took place on 8th September *at York*, not in *London*. And he even places * the greatest and last event of Richard's reign, the Battle of Bosworth-field in the *wrong* year, 1486, instead of 22nd August, 1485. The above errors may suffice to show that the so-called History is not trustworthy, and that we must not depend upon any one of its assertions unless it may be confirmed by independent testimony.

One cannot indeed but admire the elegance of composition† so often displayed in this Fiction founded upon Fact, but I hereby record my conviction that it would be as reasonable for a student of history to quote as sober truth any of Daniel Defoe's Works—his *History of the Plague*, his *Memoirs of a Cavalier*, *Robinson Crusoe*, etc., etc., all of which “being fictions were written as and intended to be taken as real and genuine books”—as it can be for us to rely upon the untrue and calumnious History of Edward V. and Richard III. for any events which took place during those reigns. Whether the original author be Cardinal Moreton, Archbishop of Canterbury, or some Great Unknown (Sir Thomas More he will soon, I trust, be generally acknowledged not to be) I must altogether refuse credit to his unsupported assertions. *Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica Veritas.*

Since, therefore, I am compelled to deny the trustworthiness of the entire composition, considering it as an early and brilliant specimen of an Historical Romance, I have to state that I more especially object to that portion of it termed the common story of the murder being accepted as true. It is this part of the “History” that implicates the name of Sir James Tyrell.

* Edition of 1641, page 450; or the 1809 reprint of Hall's Chronicles, page 419; or the 1812 reprint of Hardyng Chronicles, page 547.

† I would instance particularly the finely-imagined speech put into the mouth of Richard before the battle of Bosworth; indeed most of the speeches are fine, and all, I believe, are imaginary.

It may indeed be objected *in limine* that I have undertaken a hopeless task; that the common story has held its ground too long to be ever dislodged from its place in our annals. It has, I admit, held its position too long, 300 years too long; and yet, after 300 years, it is not too late, surely, for Truth and Falsehood to grapple, as Milton desired. For 800 years the forged Decretals of Isidore Mercator were accepted by all the world as genuine; but now their spuriousness is acknowledged even by writers of the Roman obedience. The common story of the murders has come to us floating down the river of time as a disowned waif of the miserable Wars of the Roses. Its existence, I submit, is not to be held any proof of its truth. PROOFS HAVE NOW TO BE GIVEN WHICH WILL WARRANT THE SPECIAL CONDEMNATION OF THE COMMON STORY ITSELF AS BOTH IMPROBABLE AND INACCURATE.

I refuse first of all to believe it because it is given avowedly as mere hearsay. The author writes not of his own knowledge, but from particulars communicated to him by certain unnamed informants; and when a brave man's reputation is at stake, proofs should be forthcoming, not mere gossip, which no record whatever has corroborated.

I have also to object to a certain colouring given to the phraseology, which is precisely such as a playwright would employ in composing a tragedy. For instance the writer speaks of the two Princes in 1483 as "these two babes," "that young babe his brother." Now as Edward V. was born on the 2nd November, 1470, being in September, 1483, nearly 13 years of age; and as Richard Duke of York was born on the 17th August, 1472, being in September, 1483, more than 11 years of age—it seems hardly an appropriate use of language to call these unfortunate Princes at that time "two babes."

Again, "*Black Wyll* and *Wylliam Slaughter*" are said to have been two of the Princes' servants. Is there any evidence to show that these murderous names were really names of the actual attendants upon the Princes? "A fellow fleshed or flesh-bred in murder," and other phrases might also be quoted of a highly tragic cast.

BUT WHAT CAN BE MORE IMPROBABLE THAN THE STORY ITSELF?

Who, as Horace Walpole asks, can believe that if Richard meditated this murder, he took no care to sift Brakenbury before he left London? And who can believe that he would trust John Green, or anybody else, with a letter to Brakenbury directing so atrocious a crime, thus putting it in Green's power (he is supposed to know its contents) to blacken Richard's character? Richard is represented at Warwick as bearing Brakenbury's refusal with the meekness of a Saint; but is it in the nature of so jealous and imperious a King as he was to pardon the refusal of a servant; and not only pardon him, but trust this officer afterwards, and even enrich* him? And is it likely that Brakenbury, if too honourable to commit this deed, would allow another to do it, maintain his own fealty, and finally die in battle† fighting on Richard's side? And who can imagine that on Brakenbury's non-compliance Richard would have ordered him to cede the government of the Tower to Tyrell for one night only, the purport of which had been so plainly pointed out by the preceding message? Had such weak steps been taken, Walpole acutely inquires,‡ could the murder itself have remained a problem?—*as it did.*

Credit will also be refused to the narrative

ON THE GROUND OF ITS INACCURACY.

I do not wish to lay too great stress on the formation of a sentence or the tense of a mood; but if the following statement from so careful a writer as the Croyland Doctor, who was actively engaged in the State affairs of his time, be taken in its natural sense, the two Princes were *not* murdered *during* the Royal Progress, as pseudo-More asserts, but were alive in the Tower at the time of the second coronation at York on the 8th Sept., 1483:—

Interim, et DUM HÆC AGERENTUR [*i.e.*, the Coronation at York]

* "Brakenbury received several important grants, some of which were of lands of the late Lord Rivers."—Gairdner's *Richard the Third*, p. 164.

† *Id. Ib.*, p. 155.

‡ *Hor. Walpole's Works*, 4to, 1798.

REMANSERUNT *duo predicti Edwardi Regis filii, sub certa deputata custodia infra Turrim Londiniarum.*

Contin. p. 567, ed. Gale.

That is—

In the meantime, and WHILE THESE THINGS WERE GOING ON, THE TWO SONS OF KING EDWARD BEFORE NAMED REMAINED in the Tower of London in the custody of certain persons appointed for that purpose.

Ingulph's Chronicle. Bohn, p. 490.

That is to say, in September, 1483, the two Princes *were living* under known surveillance in the Tower.

This apparently clear statement, made by so accurate a writer as the Croyland Doctor is acknowledged to be, cannot fail to have great weight with the student of this problem. And would not the ascertained knowledge of the Princes being yet alive completely account for the Duke of Buckingham's astonishing and otherwise unaccountable rebellion, which took place after the 8th September and before the 2nd October, 1483, and in fact justify it?

Yet further: is there not good reason to believe that the young Princes were still alive later on, namely, on the 2nd November, when the Duke of Buckingham was beheaded at Salisbury? For the Duke is accused by no chronicler (except by report*), much less on authority, of having certified to the death of the Princes, or of having implicated their uncle in the murder, although preparing to suffer death upon the scaffold for striving to dethrone him. Could any such charge at that time have been brought against either King Richard or Sir James Tyrell, it certainly would have been made.

Another inaccuracy, which is serious chiefly because it indicates the animus of the writer, is shown in the following sentence, wherein pseudo-More prematurely knights Thomas Tyrell, and with prejudice degrades his brother, Sir James Tyrell, from knighthood:—

Kyng Richard.....came oute into the palette chaumbre, where he dyd fynde in bedde the sayd Iames Tyrell and syr Thomas Tyrell of person like and brethren of blood, but nothyng of kynne in condicions.

in Hardyng, p. 520, ed. Ellis.

in Hall, p. 377, ed. 1809.

* In pseudo-More's perhaps Imaginary Conversations between the Duke and Morton.

The author is writing of the conditions of the Tyrells in the year 1483. Now the facts of the case with regard to Thomas Tyrell are simply these. That Thomas Tyrell on (9) April, 1483, was one of the "esquires" to bear the body of King Edward IV. into the Abbey;* on the 6th July following he is not spoken of as a knight;† and in May, 1484, "Thomas Tyrell, Esquire," received a £40 annuity;‡ he is no knight on 9th May, 1485,§ having been knighted by King Henry VII. after the battle of Stoke, which did not take place until the 20th June, 1487,|| being present as Knight Bachelor at the Coronation of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.,¶ on the 25th November in the same year.

It may be as well to state here that there was *another* Thomas Tyrell, who was certainly *son of* Sir James,** but pseudo-More had no right, designedly, and, as it would seem *in invidiam*, to exchange the qualities of Sir James Tyrell and *his brother*, then Thomas Tyrell, Esquire.

I also object to the truthfulness of this narrative on account of the absurd assertions stating that Sir James Tyrell, "the man," as pseudo-More is pleased to style him, had a high heart, and sore longed upward, not rising YET so fast as he had hoped, being hindered and kept under by Sir Richard Ratcliffe and Sir William Catesby.

Why, up to the week (8th—15th August, 1483) when King Richard, at Warwick, is supposed to have given the flagitious commission to Sir James, he had not been crowned, or even in power, one calendar month! And it is preposterous to assert that in those two or three weeks

* Gairdner, I., 5.

† Wardrobe Account, R. III. in Antiquarian Report, II., 243.

‡ Harl. 433, fo. 25.

§ Harl. 433, fo. 215^b.

|| Fisher's Compan. and Key to Hist. Engl., p. 134.

¶ Leland Coll., tom. IV., p. 214 (231).

** Thomas Tyrell, Sir James's son was temporarily left by his father in charge of the Castle of Guisnes (Gairdner I., 181); was attainted of treason at the same time as his father (Vitell., A. xvi., p. 202); was imprisoned 9th May, 1502 (Vitell., A. xvi., p. 202); was pardoned 13th April, 1504 (Pat., 13th April, 9 Hen. VII., p. 1., m. 15); was restored to his father's estates 19th April, 1507 (Pat., 19th April, 22 Hen. VII., p. 1., m. 4 (or 27); and finally was made Knight Banneret 25th Dec., 1513 (Harl., 6063).

Sir James had not risen so fast as he hoped. He must have been a strangely different man from what contemporary documents prove him to have been, if disappointment felt for the *long period* of three weeks sufficed to change his very nature, and in so short a time actually turned a brave soldier into a murderous assassin !

James Tyrell was not then thirsting for title or any particular honour ; most certainly he was not knighted for murdering the Princes, as pseudo-More would lead his readers to suppose. Sir James Tyrell had already been made a Knight Banneret, not for the perpetration of a crime, but for the display of bravery in at least two Royal battles ; and not in Richard's reign, but in the reign of King Edward IV.

Lastly, for space would not allow me to point out all the inaccuracies in this common story, I challenge the assertion which this writer makes with regard to the interment of the bodies of the Princes :—

Richard allowed not, as I have heard, the burying in so vile a corner“ at the stayre foot ”.....saying he would have them buried in a better place, because they were a Kinges sonnes.

The more honourable place of their burial appearing to be “ the Black Deepes at the Thames mouth.” But how is either one of these statements consistent with the discovery in the year 1674, made *under* some stairs in the Tower*, of two skeletons of youths of their age, and males ? †

It is, I know, nearly impossible to prove a negative ; and quite impossible to prove a negative about the secret history of a Court four hundred years ago. But I have now pointed out the grounds on which I refuse credit to one whom I venture to designate as our earliest English Tragedian—I mean the author of the common story of the murders ; a story which, with many *a priori* considerations against it, has been shown to be in its nature improbable, and in its statements inaccurate. And I trust that I have

* A picture of the exact spot where the bones are said to have been found may be seen in “ Memorials of the Tower of London,” by Lieut.-Gen. Lord de Ros, 1867, p. 46.

† See Sandford's General Hist., Book V., 427–9, quoted by Jesse, Mem. of King Richard III., p. 163.

raised sufficiently strong presumptions against its credibility, and sufficiently numerous proofs of its untrustworthiness to induce every lover of the truth to decline accepting it any longer as an integral part of our English History, and to consign the lying tale to the kindred region of romance. No soul in the Silent World will more surely thrill with joy at such a result than the honest Englishman who wrote: "For deceit and falshod and all maners of lies as nexte vnto fraude they (the Utopians) do maruelouslie deteste and abhorre."*

WHAT, THEN, WAS THE ORIGIN OR CAUSE OF THE ACCUSATION BEING BROUGHT AGAINST SIR JAMES ?

In attempting an answer it seems safer to be guided by the knowledge we possess respecting the earliest record found of the accusation.

Polydore Vergil is the first author known to have charged Sir James with the crime. How, then, came he to do so? What ground had he to have ill-will against one of the chief men of the day?

Of Polydore's personal character important particulars have been advanced which the careful reader will duly weigh. It remains to be stated that the Italian filled an office always held in great aversion by English people—he was in fact a tax-collector. His kinsman, Cardinal Adrian, Bishop first of Hereford, then of Bath and Wells, was Treasurer and Collector of the tribute called Peter's pence; and under him, as sub-collector, was Polydore, having, of course, the chief responsibility and onus of the business. This man, then young and active, had been Chamberlain to Pope Alexander VI., who sent him over to England† officially in the twelve or eighteen months preceding the date of Sir James's execution in May, 1502. Polydore, then, had newly entered upon office, and may very possibly have exercised his office in such a manner as to be distasteful to the State authorities, possibly to the King, who may have considered that his tax-gathering

* Syr Thomas More. *Utopia*, ed. Arber, Bk. II., p. 147.

† Polydore Vergil's "Three Books of Engl. Hist.," ed. Sir H. Ellis. Pref.

zeal should be tempered with discreet moderation. The zeal of a novice is proverbial, especially when placed in office.

As until within a few weeks of his execution there was no one in the kingdom more influential, or more likely than Sir James Tyrell to have been directed to interpose between the Italian Shepherd and the English flock he had come to shear, I offer the conjecture that these two men, respectively representing opposite interests, were in some manner at present unknown brought into collision. Although I think it the more probable that the collision was on some question of money, I do not commit myself to the subject in dispute, but only conjecture the fact of a conflict.

Polydore lived to see Sir James executed; but, true to his character, his enemy's death did not satisfy him: not being one who "bore no malice nor hatred in his heart," he used the occasion when abridging the history of King Richard the Third to insert the name of his enemy, Sir James, whom of course he knew to have been one of the foremost men in that reign, as the manager of the murder of the Princes in a manner (he states) well nigh unheard of, though in what manner he did not himself pretend to know.

There was a general consensus among his contemporaries that King Richard was chargeable with the crime. But no one before the favoured servant of Alexander Borgia ever laid its management at Sir James's door. Richard Grafton, the bookseller, saw the name in Polydore's Latin History, and *did not scruple* to adopt it: and thus the baseless calumny has held its ground till now.

This seems to me, after careful consideration, to be the most probable origin of the defamation of Sir James. But could it be proved that the grasping Polydore, during the short time they were contemporaries, never received any check, it is certain that Sir James was great, powerful, and rich—qualities which afford an ample target for the many shafts of envy, hatred, malice, and covetousness. Some State Paper or letter now uncalendered may yet come to light which will explain why Polydore had personally or

officially become the enemy of the great Captain, and why he charged him half regretfully with the crime.

It remains to be seen what contemporary documents can tell us

CONCERNING THE LAST YEARS OF SIR JAMES TYRELL; THE ACTUAL CAUSE OF HIS FALL; HIS PRETENDED CONFESSION OF THE MURDER; AND HIS UNRIGHTEOUS DEATH.

The last historic event in his life which has been mentioned in the chronicle of events was his appointment in the year 1492 to receive the French envoys at the Peace.

In the same year Perkin Warbeck was first heard of, pretending to be the younger of the two Princes, namely, Richard Duke of York, who (as Perkin gave out) effected an escape from the Tower when his brother Edward V. was murdered. In the next year, 1493, as Mr. Gairdner has shown,* King Henry VII. knew all about Warbeck, giving now to Sir Gilbert Talbot substantially the same account of the Pretender which the latter gave of himself in his Public Confession† four years afterwards.

In the following year Perkin's pretensions became somewhat less inconsiderable; he took to issuing money. And a Warbeck's groat, dated 1494, may be seen in the British Museum; also another in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

In the months of October and November in this year we again meet with Sir James Tyrell's name, held in honour as before. For he, together with his brother Sir Thomas, was "present with" the noble party at the feast following the Creation of Henry Duke of York.‡

Then comes a gap of a few months in the documents at present brought to light relating to Sir James; until (11 Henry VII., say February) 1496, when he joined with other knights and gentlemen in giving evidence before the Earl of Oxenford to the effect that

* "Who was Perkin Warbeck?"—*Contemporary Review*: 1869, p. 542.

† Which may be seen printed in Hall.

‡ Gairdner, I., 403-4.

certain estates, &c., were made (away) “as well by the said Countess as by her said feoffees by compulsion, coercion, and imprisonment,” &c.*

In the next Parliament (12 Hen. VII., say January), 1497, Sir James Tyrell, as a man of the highest position, and held in the highest honour, is made a feoffee of lands for the use of the King, his co-feoffees being the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, six Bishops, Winchester, Ely, Durham, &c., and eleven others, noblemen.†

In the next year, 1498, on June 15th, if we may trust Hall,‡ Perkin Warbeck read, I suppose for the first time, his own Confession on a scaffold erected in Chepe; and on the 12th December this year Sir James, still being held in honour by King Henry VII., was sent as Captain of Guisnes and Plenipotentiary on an embassy to the Emperor Maximilian to make peace§—an important fact, showing that Sir James’s reputation had not suffered by Henry VII.’s supposed investigation of the murder previous to Warbeck’s confessing his imposture. In September of the next year, 1499, in “Private Instructions touching Edmund de la Pole,” the Earl of Suffolk is required to come to the King if possible with (his friend) Sir James Tyrell.||

On Saturday, 23rd November, 1499, Perkin Warbeck and John A’water were drawn to Tyburn and executed, after Perkin had read his Confession

“and took it upon his dethe that he was neuer the psonne that he was named for, that is to say the second son of Kyng Edward the iiij.”¶

In the next year, 1500, the Tyrell family was represented at Court by Sir Thomas, who was amongst the attendants of the King at his meeting with the Archduke Philip.**

On the 8th Jan., 1501, Sir James signed a deed of agreement, which is now amongst the muniments in

* Roll. Parl. VI., 473.

|| Gairdner I., 130.

† Roll. Parl. VI., 510.

¶ Hall. Chronicles, ed. 1809, p. 491. and Vitell. MS., A. xvi., p. 176b.

‡ Chronicles, ed. 1809, p. 488.

** Gairdner II., 88.

§ Rymer Fœd. xii., 705.

Redgrave Hall, Suffolk.* The following is a facsimile of the autograph :—

A facsimile of a handwritten signature in cursive script, which reads "James Tyrell". The signature is written in black ink on a light background.

This twelvemonth, 1501, was the year of that disastrous marriage of the Lady Katharine of Aragon. The two Tyrells are found appointed amongst the most honourable personages of the kingdom to receive that rich bride. In September, 1501, Sir James was one of the nine persons in attendance on the Lord Steward† at the reception of Katharine; on the 4th October she landed at Plymouth.

In the month of November Sir Thomas Tyrell is also named‡ in arrangements for the reception of Katharine. On the 14th November, that is before the penitential season of Advent, she was married in the heart of London, in St. Paul's, to Arthur Prince of Wales, who died a few months after marriage, at Ludlow, 2nd April, 1502§, aged 15 years and 6 months (having been born 20th September, 1486), and was buried at Worcester; leaving Katharine a young widow, aged 19, in the enjoyment of her own large fortune.

In approaching the end of my annals I shall best be able to state the claims of a Pretender to the Crown, already referred to in this paper, by showing the relationship of his family, that of the de la Poles, to King Henry VII., whose best title to the throne is well known to have been his victory on Bosworth field.

The accompanying short pedigree (*A*) will, I believe, render a further statement needless :—

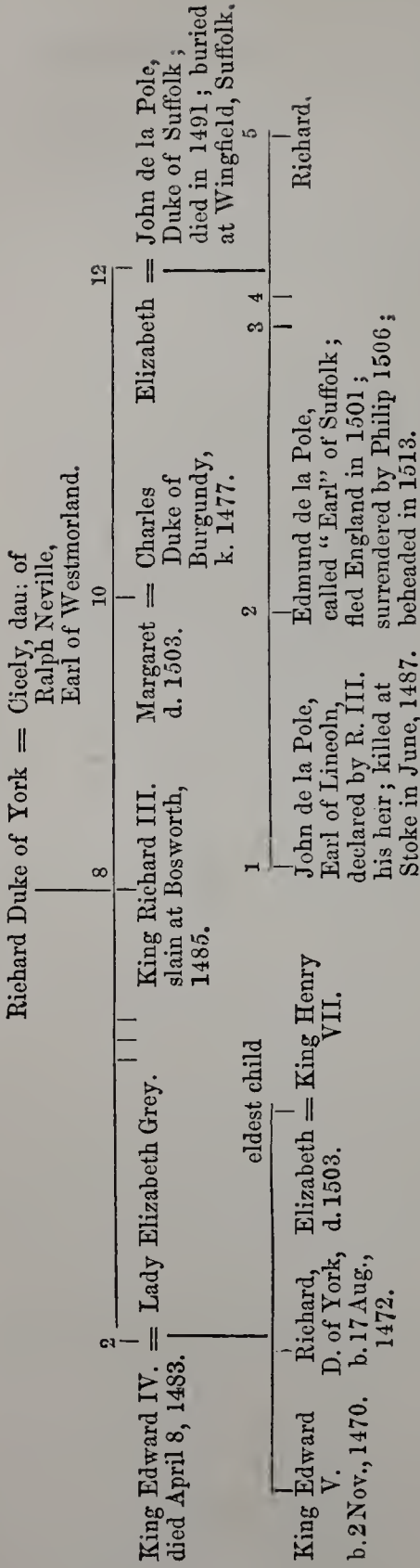
* The seal used by Sir James represents a bird standing, with a scroll waving in the bird's beak.

† Gairdner. II., 104.

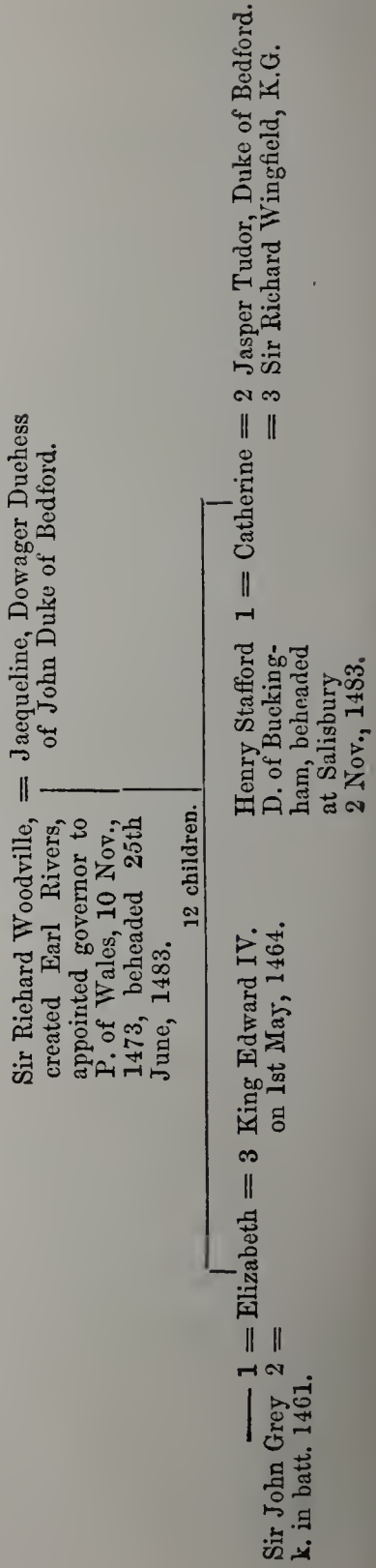
‡ Gairdner. I., 410.

§ Vitell. A. xvi., 201 B.

(A) THE LATE KING'S FAMILY.



(B) THE QUEEN'S FAMILY.



The importance of Edmund de la Pole, called "Earl" of Suffolk, although son and heir of the "Duke" of Suffolk, will here be seen at a glance. For since his elder brother, John "Earl of Lincoln," heir to the crown of Richard III., had been slain in the battle of Stoke, 1487, this Edmund de la Pole had become Henry VII.'s rival. He is reputed to have been a man of great courage and vehement passion; and in the early months of 1501 had been arraigned for the slaughter of one of his vassals.

He was pardoned by the King, but soon after fled the kingdom without the Royal licence, and took refuge with his aunt Margaret, wife of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

This act of disobedience was excused, and in November, 1501, he was present at the Nuptials of Arthur Prince of Wales with Katharine of Aragon.

"It was at this marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales," observes Dr. Lingard,* "that Edmund, second son to the late Duke of Suffolk, vied with the splendour of his equipage and his attention to the Royal family with the most opulent and favoured of the nobility."

Immediately afterwards, to the astonishment of the public, he for the second time fled the country, now being accompanied by a younger brother, Richard. King Henry thereupon foreboded an insurrection; but seems not at once to have taken any decided steps.

Edmund and his brother Richard naturally made their way through Picardy, where was the great Castle of Guisnes, to their aunt Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, who had been the credulous patroness of successive pretenders to the crown of her nephew by marriage, King Henry VII.

The two refugees, Edmund and his brother Richard, passing through Picardy, found the Castle of Guisnes commanded by Sir James Tyrell, with whom was his son Thomas. For Sir James, after taking part in the marriage ceremonies with his *brother* Sir Thomas, had immediately returned to his post of command at Guisnes.

* Hist. p. 332.

And so speedy had been the flight of the de la Poles after the same Royal marriage that Sir James could hardly have known the Queen's first cousins to be (if indeed they were) the declared enemies of the Crown.

The de la Poles were certainly country neighbours and old friends of Sir James; for the Tyrell family at Gipping resided about one dozen miles only from the de la Pole family at Wingfield Castle*—parishes which are both in Suffolk. The generous impulse to exercise hospitality abroad towards fellow-countrymen combined with the obligations of private friendship in waiving any hesitation Sir James may possibly have had in entertaining his visitors. He had resumed the command of Guisnes; and there is no reason to suppose that he had received information that the two de la Poles had become *suspects* of the English Court. He certainly did not apprehend† them; but probably sent them on their journey with supplies. An opportunity was thus given by Sir James's indiscretion, or want of proper information, for the officiousness of some informer possessed of the later intelligence from London with regard to the King's suspicions of the de la Poles; and a man of this character appeared in the person of one Flamank, as we find from some valuable scraps of information printed by Mr. Gairdner.‡

Sir Hugh Conway thought it a dangerous course to break to the King on any matters of succession;§ and when Flamank's information came "to the King's "most noble grace,"|| Henry was found to be "harde of "credens in such matres; and that know ye (he said), "Master Porter, as well as I; for how longe was yt er hys "grace and hys counsell wold belyve ony thyng of untrothe "to be in Sir James Tyrell; and some said I dyd seke to "do hym hurte for malis."¶

* Roll. Parl. VI., 545.

§ Gairdner. I., 234.

† "All was (says Fabyan) for aydyng of Syr Edmōd de la pool."

|| Gairdner. I., 235.

‡ Vol. I., 235.

¶ Gairdner. I., 235.

By way of precaution, therefore, Sir Robert Curson (as Dr. Lingard observes) was despatched to act the part of a spy under the mask of friendship.

His report seems to have satisfied the King that the Tyrells had had communication with the de la Poles, as was most natural; and probably having received from home no instructions, had suffered them to take their departure for Burgundy, at that time the Cave of English Adulterers. Orders were in consequence given to apprehend all the friends of the de la Pole party at Guisnes, including the Tyrells, father and son, their confidential servant Wellesbourne, Sir John Windham and his son, Matthew Jonys, and Pursevant Cursum.

Full particulars of the apprehension are given us in a letter written by no less a person than Edmonde de la Pole, the Pretender himself, to Thomas Killingworth, and already printed.* Lord Privy Seal, Thomas Lovel, and "Dan" were engaged in the task, and succeeded in trapping first Sir James on board ship, and afterwards his son, and bringing the captives to London for trial, where next we are told of them.

THE LONDON TRIALS.

The first trial by "Oyer determyne" took place on Monday, 2nd May, 1502, at the Guildhall. The Commissioners were the Mayor, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Oxenford, with many other Lords, Judges, and Knights.†

Before them were brought four of the chief captives, namely, Sir James Tyrell, Sir John Wyndham, Wellesbourne, a "gentleman servant" to Sir James, and a shipman or sailor. Their trial was not concluded until the next day, Tuesday, when for certain (unspecified) treason by them committed they were all adjudged to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; and their execution was fixed to take place on the Friday following.

* By Mr. Gairdner. I., 181.

† All the particulars of the trials are abridged from the unpublished MS. Vitell., A. xvi., 202 et seq.

A short interval of two days only elapsed, namely, Wednesday and Holy Thursday or Ascension Day, before Sir James's execution. But in this interval it is asserted that Sir James while in the Tower confessed the murder of the Princes !

It is essential, therefore, thoroughly to inquire into so serious a statement. For it has been repeated and handed on from author to author through the 17th and 18th Centuries, and I have no doubt it may be found at the present time in most of our School Manuals of English History. Indeed in an important and erudite volume published in May, 1878, entitled *Richard the Third*, Mr. Gairdner thus refers to the confession :—

“ More's account.....is mainly founded upon the confession of two of the murderers, p. 152 ;.....the alleged confession of Tyrell and Dighton obtained second-hand, p. 159 ; the common story seems to have been that Richard had put his nephews to the sword, but the confession of Tyrell at once put an end to this surmise, p. 161 ; Tyrell was then, as More says, examined about it in the Tower, having probably made a voluntary confession of guilt to ease his conscience before his execution, p. 162.”

The original passage referred to stands thus in the common story towards the end :—

“ And for a truthe, when sir Iames Tirrell was in the towre for treason committed to Kyng Hery the seuenth, bothe he and Dighton were examined together of this poynte : and bothe thei confessed the murther to bee dooen in the same maner as you haue hearde.”

Pseudo-More forsooth is a most respectable authority for an assertion of this sort : one who is sincerely anxious to have us take his word for what he relates :—

“ I shall reherse to you (says he) the dolorous ende of these two babes, not after euery way that I haue heard, but after that way that I haue so heard by such menne and suche meanes as me thynketh it to be heard but *it should be true.*”

The reader will please to suppose that the information comes from some dull chronicler who had the good fortune to be behind the scenes, and was as truly desirous to protect the imperilled honour of a brave soldier as to specify the exact spot of the graves of the dead. For he is most

careful truly to inform posterity that with regard to the exact spot of the burial of the two dead Princes—

“by the occasion of his death (whiche was verie shortly after) who onely knew it, *the very truthe* could never yet bee very well & perfitly knowen.”

So again he writes :

“This was *ye very truth* unknowē, by reason that ye said preste dyed so shortly, and disclosed it neuer to eny persone y^t would utter it. And for a *truthe* when sir James Tirrill was in the Tower”.....

The author doth protest too much methinks :

However, let that be ; and let the assertion of Sir James’s confession be considered on its merits.

First of all, Sir James Tyrell’s treason was in no way connected with the murder of the Princes, but with an entirely different event. And surely, it is not very likely that he would then be examined as to matters wholly irrelevant to the single charge on which he was brought to trial and for which he was so soon about to suffer. If any investigation of the murder was ever held—a doubtful point—it almost certainly took place years previously, before Warbeck’s public Confession, or, at the latest, before Warbeck’s execution ; and all along King Henry VII. had continued to trust his rival’s friend, Sir James, and had never withheld the most honourable employment from him, until he was apprehended.

Yet after his apprehension (granting for the sake of argument that he superintended the murder) Sir James Tyrell, on one of those two entire days, when taking the air in the Tower yard might, with his hands or one hand behind him, have remarked, in front of the lion’s cage, to some bystander, as he saw the huge master of the den throw down his burly form and *overlay* two young cubs : “ Ah ! that is how I had the young Princes in yonder Bloody Tower* put out of the way ! ” And *Dighton* might have replied, “ Aye ! you’re right, master ! ”

He *might* have made such an observation ; but as we do not know that he did, and as we are not informed that at that or any other time he ever took leave of his senses, it

* The place which tradition assigns to the murders.

will be needless, I suppose, to consider the above as a probable manner in which the asserted Confession was made. Besides, I doubt whether so great a word-painter even as pseudo-More, with all his evident delight in sensational language, would in that age have described an unguarded admission of guilt such as I have just imagined, so as to say that he or they "confessed" it.

In the passage already quoted pseudo-More seems studiously to employ language as vague as possible. There is therefore all the more necessity to define what certainly has been understood to be covered by the statement that when Sir James and Dighton were "examined together," "both thei confessed the murder to be dooen...as you haue hearde."

Some sort of confession of the crime has been understood by these words.

Confession was at that time of two kinds—Public and Private.

We have a contemporary example of a Public Confession in the case of Perkin Warbeck, above referred to. Long-winded document as it is, we see all about its genesis—how it came to be put together, what its statements amount to, the judges, the time, the very street where it had publicly to be made by the Pretender.

But no historian, chronicler, or annalist has ever recorded as a fact that Sir James Tyrell made any Public Confession. When any such document, or reference to such document, is produced or printed, it will be good time to consider the purport of its statements. The hazy theory of a Public Confession by Sir James Tyrell is thus narrowed down to the hypothesis of a Private Confession, made (as we must suppose, if it were "to ease his conscience,") to no other than a priest; and that the priest afterwards divulged the dead man's confession of the murder of the Princes.

I am thus perforce driven to consider a case of private confession—a subject in these days very generally proscribed. Since however as a clergyman I am required to

invite penitents to confession,* to move the dying to confess,† to refrain from divulging any confession made to me,‡ I am expected to know by my profession something about the matter. What little I know leads me to consider the hinted disclosure of a private confession in the common story one of the most extravagant suggestions of that extravagant romance! Why, the murder, it is supposed, was already perpetrated! It was an *opus factum*, not an *opus faciendum*, with regard to a priest's disclosure of which last various and somewhat conflicting opinions are held by casuists.

We have to consider, then, the hypothesis of the disclosure by the priest of an *opus factum* confessed to him.

Such disclosure could only have been made by the priest in one of two ways, either voluntarily or under external pressure. If, being an unbeneficed man, he of his own accord and voluntarily disclosed a confession made to him, even by a man no longer living, he would *ipso facto disqualify* himself from receiving spiritual promotion. And if, being a beneficed man, he divulged any such confession, he would ignominiously suffer Deprivation of all his spiritual emoluments: *i.e.*, he would fall (as it is worded in our Canon) "under pain of irregularity."

On the other hand, if pressure was put upon him by the authorities to compel him to divulge a confession made to him in religious secrecy, it was the rule of the Church (a rule to which at present I am not, and do not indeed expect to be, acquainted with a single exception) that he should gladly prefer duress vile or death itself to breaking his implied word or compromising his professional honour as a clergyman or a gentleman.

Long-standing misconceptions die hard. And one word more must be added with regard to this hypothetical confession. It asserts that *Dighton* joined at the time with Sir James in confessing the murder. Now, we have no

* Prayer Book: Holy Communion Service.

‡ Church Prayer Book. Canons, A.D. 1603. No. 113.

† Prayer Book: Visitation of the Sick.

evidence that Dighton was ever in the Tower at the same time as Sir James. We know that

a gentil man and a servant of the said Sir James named Wellesbõn was in May, 1502, certainly tried* and probably imprisoned with him. But Wellesborne is quite another person from Dighton.

The statement, therefore, respecting the Confession in the Tower appears to me to be utterly unworthy of serious consideration. We have seen that Sir James Tyrell was condemned to death on Tuesday, 3rd May, 1502; that there is not the slightest ground for pretending that he made any Confession of a Murder he never committed, in the two days' interval before his death, which took place on the Friday following, as is recorded not only by Fabyan,† but more fully by a contemporary author.‡

All four captives—Sir James Tyrell, Sir John Windham, Wellesbourne, and the shipman—were alike condemned to be drawn, hanged, and quartered on Friday. The execution, however, of Wellesbourne, Sir James's servant, was deferred, in order that he might be brought up as witness against his master's son. The poor shipman was accordingly laid upon a hurdle, and so drawn at the cart's tail from the Tower to Tyborne, and there hanged, headed, and quartered. But the like severe verdict was moderated in the cases of the two renowned Knights.

The method of Sir James's death, as compared with that of the poor sailor, may be said to be almost or quite honourable. It was the "mildest and least painful that could be inflicted on a person convicted of any capital offence." For the two Knights were not degraded from their knighthood, and were not drawn at the cart's tail; but had the honour of being escorted

"to the scaffold upon the Tower Hill, upon their ffete, where they were both beheded."§

Supposing Sir James was not less than 21 years old when he had to "convey the Countess of Warwick

* Vitell., A. xvi., p. 202.

‡ Vitell., A. xvi., p. 202.

† Chronicle, sub ann.

§ Vitell., A. xvi.

northward" in the year 1473, having by that time been knighted, the year of his birth would be not later than 1452: on the day, therefore, of his execution he would be not less than 50 years of age.

Sir James thus dying convicted of so-called treason, which possibly was not even misprision of treason, his estates were, according to ancient precedent, forfeited by law to the King; as may still possibly be found recorded in the Close or Fine Rolls; but the fact is not, I believe, to be discovered in the Escheator's Accounts.

On the following day, Saturday, 7th May, 1502, Sir John Windham's son (an elder brother, probably, of Thomas Windham) and James Holand, a barber of London, were brought to the Guildhall for trial before the Mayor and other Commissioners, and on Monday, the 9th, were sentenced to be drawn, hanged, and quartered.*

And on the same two days, but in another court, held in the Whitehall, Westminster, by my Lord of Derby and other Lords, the trials of three other persons were taking place. For here on Saturday, the son of Sir James Tyrell, Matthew Jonys, and Pursevant Cursum were tried; and Wellesbourne, the Tyrells' gentleman servant, was witness. On the Monday Jonys and Cursum were condemned to be sent to Guisnes for execution, and the residue, namely, Sir James's son, and his servant Wellesbourne, were to remain in prison at the King's grace. And in prison, it seems probable that the son, Thomas Tyrell, remained for the next two years.†

The remaining history of the Tyrells may be briefly told. Before the term of two years had expired two Acts of Parliament were passed (19 Hen. VII.) relating to the Tyrells, and probably both nearly at the same time, say February, 1504. By the one Act,‡ a very long one, extending to nine folio columns, Sir James Tyrell is, with

* Vitell., A. xvi. ut supr.

‡ Roll. Parl. VI., 545.

† Pat. 13th Apr., 19 Hen. VII., p. 1, m. 15.

many others, attainted of treason on account of his connection with “Edmonde de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, late of Wyngfield, in the County of Suffolk, Knight;” and all his lands are and be forfeited to the King.

By the other Act* passed at the same time, Thomas Tyrell, son to Sir James, with others, pray to have their attainders reversed and their lands restored to them by the King’s letters patent; special power being conferred on the King for that purpose.

Soon after, and on 13th April in the same year, 1504, Thomas Tyrell, of London, gentleman, received an especial pardon from the King.† Three years after, on 19th April, 1507,‡ he was restored to his father’s estates at Gipping; and his obligations to the Crown for these favours were duly recorded by Henry VII. for the information of his son Henry VIII.§

At the memorable challenge made by Henry VIII. in 1509, Thomas Terrell was among the defenders;|| was prominent again in 1511;¶ and on 25th December, 1513, was knighted by the King under his banner at Touraine;** and attended the Queen at Calais in 1520 as Master of the Horse††—the last notice we have of him. His son John, Sir James Tyrell’s grandson, attended the Lady Mary at Kenninghall, Norfolk, on 12th July, 1553; and on the day after her Coronation became Sir John Tyrell of Gipping, being Knighted 2nd Oct., 1553,‡‡ for his services.§§

The grandson of one who was branded with the terrible stigma of a traitor’s death was not a person likely to draw attention to his ancestry by drawing attention to *our*

* Roll. Parl. VI., 526.

¶ Ellis. Letters, 2 Ser. I., 183.

† Pat. 13 Apr., 19 Hen. VII., p. 1, m 15.

** Harl. MS., 6063.

‡ Pat. 19 Apr., 22 Hen. VII., p. 1, m. 4 (or 27).

†† Chronicle of Calais, p. 24.

§ Brewer’s Cal., Hen. VIII., I., No. 777.

‡‡ Harl., 6063.

|| Misc. Antiq., Pt. I., p. 30.

§§ Stowe Annal.

common story, even by way of protest. No doubt John Tyrell, Esquire, knew of Hardyng as published in 1543, of Hall in 1548, and of Rastell's More in 1557—works containing two editors' versions of one statement only. But he also knew of *more than two or than thrice two* contemporary authors, who, better informed than others, and writing independently of one another, made no allegation against his grandfather. Having, then, in 1553 been knighted, Sir John in fact left uncontradicted so groundless and improbable a tale, to fillip the minds of ingenuous youth or astound country ploughmen; and perhaps lived to have the satisfaction of seeing the calumny omitted in 1566 in the scholarlike edition of More's Latin Works.

Sir James Tyrell's son Thomas, of whom we hear nothing after 1520, may never have seen the story in print. These persons only did it immediately concern.

Having now laid before the reader every fact relating to Sir James Tyrell which a costly research has brought to my knowledge—need I add?—WITHOUT SUPPRESSING ONE SINGLE REFERENCE TO HIM OF ANY KIND, I draw the following conclusion:—

We have abundant evidence of the greatness, reputation, and personal bravery of Sir James Tyrell. He was one of the foremost, and certainly one of the ablest men of his day. His sword was the keen and active defender of the King in the reigns both of Richard III. and Henry VII.; and thus it was that from both Sovereigns alike he received perhaps unparalleled honours for unrivalled services. Every mention of his name tends to show that he was not the sort of man to perpetrate the mean and dastardly murder of two helpless boys.

Weighty arguments, as the writer believes, have been advanced against the credibility of the common story, which was not published anywhere until nearly half a century after Sir James's death; and which, being entirely unsupported by independent testimony, must alone be held to implicate the great Captain's honour, not a tittle of documentary evidence, in these days of calendering State Papers,

having come to light in any way to confirm that malicious calumny.

In particular it has to be remarked that what we know at present as the certain history of those times in no way bears out the romantic tradition of the neighbourhood of Gipping.* For as Sir James Tyrell was, in my judgment, NOT GUILTY of the imputed murder, he could never on that account have suffered the qualms of a troubled conscience, or have built the chapel in expiation of a murder. Until the immediate close of his life he was an honoured attendant at the grand ceremonials of the Court; and at last he suffered, in perilous times, not because he had not served his country with ability, but—and surely it is a noble failing—because he loved his friend too well.

YAXLEY, SUFFOLK,

June, 1878.

* A full and illustrated account (by the present writer) of Sir James Tyrell's beautiful chapel at Gipping, as well as a short pedigree of the Tyrells of the period,

may be seen in the Journal published by the Royal Archaeological Institute, No. 109, March, 1871, p. 23.

DEDHAM MEETING, *August 5th*, 1873.

LORD JOHN HERVEY, President.

This year the Council received an invitation from the Council of the Essex Archaeological Society to arrange a joint excursion on the borders of the two Counties. The invitation was at once accepted, and Dedham named as the centre.

At 10.30 some 50 members and friends of the two Societies left the Railway-station at Manningtree, and proceeded to LAWFORD CHURCH, a 14 cent. building. The chancel windows shew rich and varied tracery, the principal mouldings having a wreath of foliage divided into sections by figures similar to those which may be seen in the hollows of the string courses on the Abbey Gate at Bury St. Edmund's; one window had figures of birds, another of squirrels, another of roses and owls alternately. The sedilia had also rich Decorated foliage, and figures of angels bearing instruments of music filling the spandrels under the rectangular hood moulding. The tower arch, from which a portion of the plaster had been removed, is built of bricks of a Roman character, excellent work. It contains three bells, one by Miles Craye dated 1667.

Leaving Lawford, the Essex members went to DEDHAM, to hold the annual meeting of their Society, while the Suffolk members paid a visit to EAST BERGHOLT CHURCH, where they were met by the Rev. J. Woolley D.D. the Rector, who had kindly prepared a paper of which the following is an abstract :

"The parish of East Bergholt was once greatly celebrated for its manufactories of flannel and baize. It formerly had a market, but this market had long been disused, and the town greatly reduced in size. I have unfortunately not been able to collect any authentic information respecting the ancient history of East Bergholt that is worthy of being brought before a learned Association, like that with whose visit our village is honoured to-day, but I will read a few unconnected memorandums on the subject of our parish church. As regards the name of the parish, in some old records it is spelt *Bercold*, and King William Rufus is said to have given the Church of Brantham (*Braintona*) with the Berewic of *Bercold* to the Abbey of Battle in Sussex; and the advowson of the living, as lately belonging to that Abbey, was granted to John, Earl of Oxford, 36 Henry VIII. The name is now, however, spelt *Bergholt*; but when I came to reside here in 1855, the oldest inhabitants pronounced it *Barfle*, the *gh* being pronounced like *f*, as in many of our English words, the peculiarity in this case being that the *g* and *h* seem to be letters in different syllables. I find, from books in our parish chest, that this was an old pronunciation of the name of our village, e.g., in a memorandum, respecting the cost of recasting the great bell at *Berre*, and dated December 24th, 1621, we read 'they are to have for setting the bell, taking it at *Barfould*, and delivering it there again, build in a frame, so as to keep her one whole year, nine pounds, ten shillings.' As regards the church, it is mostly of a Perpendicular character, built of flint and stone, with a considerable quantity of flush panelling. The chancel buttresses have niches with good canopies, and the whole church has richly panelled battlements. I would draw attention to the North doorway, with its rich spandrels and flowers in jambs of the arch. On a small shield over the South arch of the tower, is the date of the building the church, 1525. About 1522, many legacies were given towards building the church, and in 1526 and 1527 other legacies towards building the steeple; but whether from their being insufficient or from other causes, I do not know, the steeple unfortunately was never finished. A legend is prevalent amongst the parishioners, that after several attempts which were frustrated by the direct influence of the evil spirit the work was given up in despair. Another tradition says that Cardinal Wolsey took much interest in the building of the church, and that his fall put a stop to the work. As regards the monuments, special attention may be drawn that of Edward Lamb, on the south side of the chancel, on account of its quaint inscription, which is as follows:—"Edwarde ever envied, evil endured, extremities even, earnestly expecting eternal ease. Lambe lived laudably, let like (such) life learne (teach) ledede (lewd) livers (to) lament." The word *ledede* in the inscription gives rise to much controversy, and it is most likely a mistake for *lewde*.

The rev. gentleman also read the following quaint inscription from the wall behind the organ, and not now visible without some pushing and squeezing into the space:—

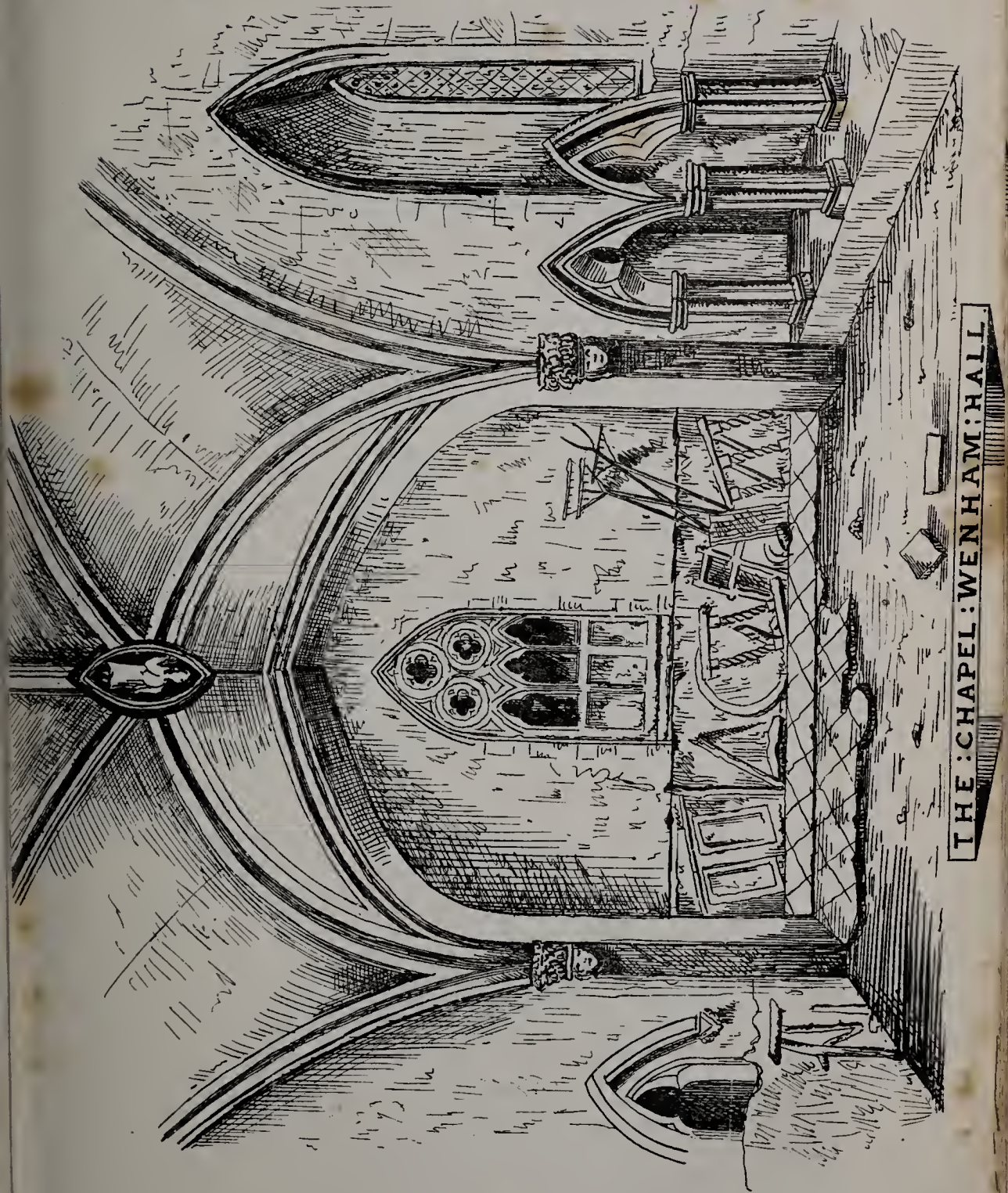
“Whate’er thou art, here reader see,
In this pale glass what thou shalt be;
Despised worms and putrid shine,
Then dust forgot and lost in time.
Birth, beauty, wealth, may gild thy East;
But the black grass shadows thy West.
Then earthly glory’s short-lived light
Sets in a dark and unknown night.
Here till the sun of glory rise,
My dearest, dark, and dusty eyes:
But clothed with his morning raye
Like polished dust shall shine for aye.
First pay to this bedewed stone
The tribute of thy tears, then begone.”

“The brasses,” continued Mr. Woolley, “with one exception, have perished. The exception is in the middle aisle, with this inscription, ‘Here lyeth interred ye body of Robert Alfounder, gent., who departed this life the 19 day of April, anno domini, 1639, being about the age of 50 years.’ There are monuments to members of the family of Cardinall, who long resided here. The last of the name of this branch was slain at the battle of Edgehill (being in the lifeguard of Robert, Earl of Essex), in the defence of the Parliament in 1642.” The rev. gentleman then led the company to the bell cage in the churchyard, and gave some interesting notes concerning the bells. Mr. Ellacombe—a great, if not the greatest, authority on the subject—had told him that there was some church on the Continent where a like custom of ringing prevailed, but in that case the bells were not so large as the East Bergholt bells. The most ancient of the Bergholt bells has its name beautifully inscribed in old English characters as “*Gabrielis campana fidelis*.” The same bell has other impressions which are well worth examining. Another of the bells has the date ‘1601, Ricardus Bowler, me fecit, 1601,

Sum rosa pulsata
Mundi Maria Vocata.

—Isaac Mechabel, John Buton, Churchwardens.” Another bell bears date 1688, and has many coins, chiefly of the reign of Charles II., embedded in it. The large bell, hung in the centre of the group, has this inscription:—“John Stephens, *fecit* 1727, Walter Gallifer and Thomas Brown, Churchwardens.” With reference to the bell dated 1621, Mr. Woolley said, he found, from a memorandum in the parish chest, that it “wayed in the churchyard, before it went to Berre, 26 hundred and 56lbs. It was broken in pieces, and wayed again at Berre, and found 27 hundred and 24lbs.”* “As regards the Rectors, I may mention that we can boast of one martyr named Samuel, who was taken from his parish and burnt at Ipswich. He is mentioned by Foxe, but we have no parochial record of the event. A less creditable name is that of John Welbanck, and the following is a copy of a citation from the Consistorial Court of Norwich, dated May 14, 1678.” The quotation contained, amongst other matter, the following trenchant statement:—“We doe present him having two good livings of 8 score pounds pr annum, and refusing to keep a curate to supply one of them, not having had a curate 9 months last year. The number of souls in our parish, from 16 years old and upwards, amounting to 700. All ministers that lived here before, enjoying the same livings, always kept a curate to assist them. Item for neglecting to preach in our parish church by himself, or any other, for the space of 7 weeks together; and for neglecting to read Divine service amongst us in the forenoone every Sunday since July 22nd to this day (*viz.*, *primo*, Oct., 1677). Nor hath he come publicly into the pulpit to preach since the aforesaid 22nd July to this day, nor any other for him. We also present the said John Welbanck for altering the time of reading Divine service and the adm of the Lord’s Supper from the usual hour of nine of the clock in the forenoone, to six of the clock in the morning, by means whereof many people, by reason of their æconomic business and distance of place are hindered from coming to heare Divine service or receiving the Holy Com-

* A gentleman present said that he had heard of other instances of Church bells weighing more after being re-cast.



THE CHAPEL: WENHAM: HALL



munion. Item, we, &c., for being a contentious person, striking and fighting in the churchyard of some of his parishioners, miscalling and abusing them, with brawling base and unbecoming language; and much given to law-suits, for so much, that he scarce dare stir out side of doors. Item, for that he put in a parish clerk a person so nasty and full of old ulcers that are so unsavoury, that gives a very great offence to all that sit near him in the Church." The Rector added to this extract the following note:—"According to a minute in the old parish book, dated January, 1678, £2 9s. 3d. is ordered to be paid by the parish to the Churchwarden for the expenses of a journey to Norwich, made by himself and others, no doubt in connection with these charges against the character of my predecessor; and in the same year I find that an order was made to the Churchwarden and Overseers to provide a habitation for Mr. Welbanck to the 'Wallew' of fifty shillings a-year, or three pounds at the most, at the charge of the parish." As regarded others, Mr. Woolley said he found that Robert Debnam, of Bergholt, was one of a party of four, who, from pious zeal, travelled from Dedham to Dovercourt, and took from that parish church a famous crucifix and burnt it. For this offence he was indicted for felony and hung in chains upon Cattawade Causeway.

The old parish book from which Dr. Woolley quoted is beautifully written, and contains many entries illustrating the daily life of the period over which it extends.

Leaving East Bergholt a pleasant drive brought the Suffolk party to the border town of DEDHAM, where the two divisions rejoined at the church. Dedham Church, St. Mary, is a fine but late Perpendicular building; the tower is the finest feature, rising to a height of 131 feet. A curious opening occupying the usual position of the piscina has lately been discovered in the chancel. This opening is oven shaped with a flue carried up in the thickness of the wall. Mr. King said that Sir Gilbert Scott's opinion was that this cavity was once an oven for baking the wafers for the altar, an office which used to be performed by the priest. There was a similar example, he added, in the Rochford Hundred, where in the inventory he (Mr. King) found included two wafer irons.

At half-past one the members sat down to luncheon in the dining hall of the Grammar School. To the Rev. the Head Master, Dr. Lermite, the thanks of the Societies are due for kindly in the midst of his duties undertaking and most efficiently carrying out the arrangements which were necessary to make such a meeting successful.

After luncheon the members proceeded to STRATFORD St. Mary, where they were met by the incumbent, the Rev. H. Golding. The chancel of this church is of late Decorated work, the nave and aisles being Perpendicular. Below the windows of the south aisle occurs the following inscription in flint and stone work, recording the name and date of the builder

Praye | for | the | soulys | of | Edward | Mors | and | alys | hys | wyffe | and |
 so[]lys | a | nn | o | do | mini |

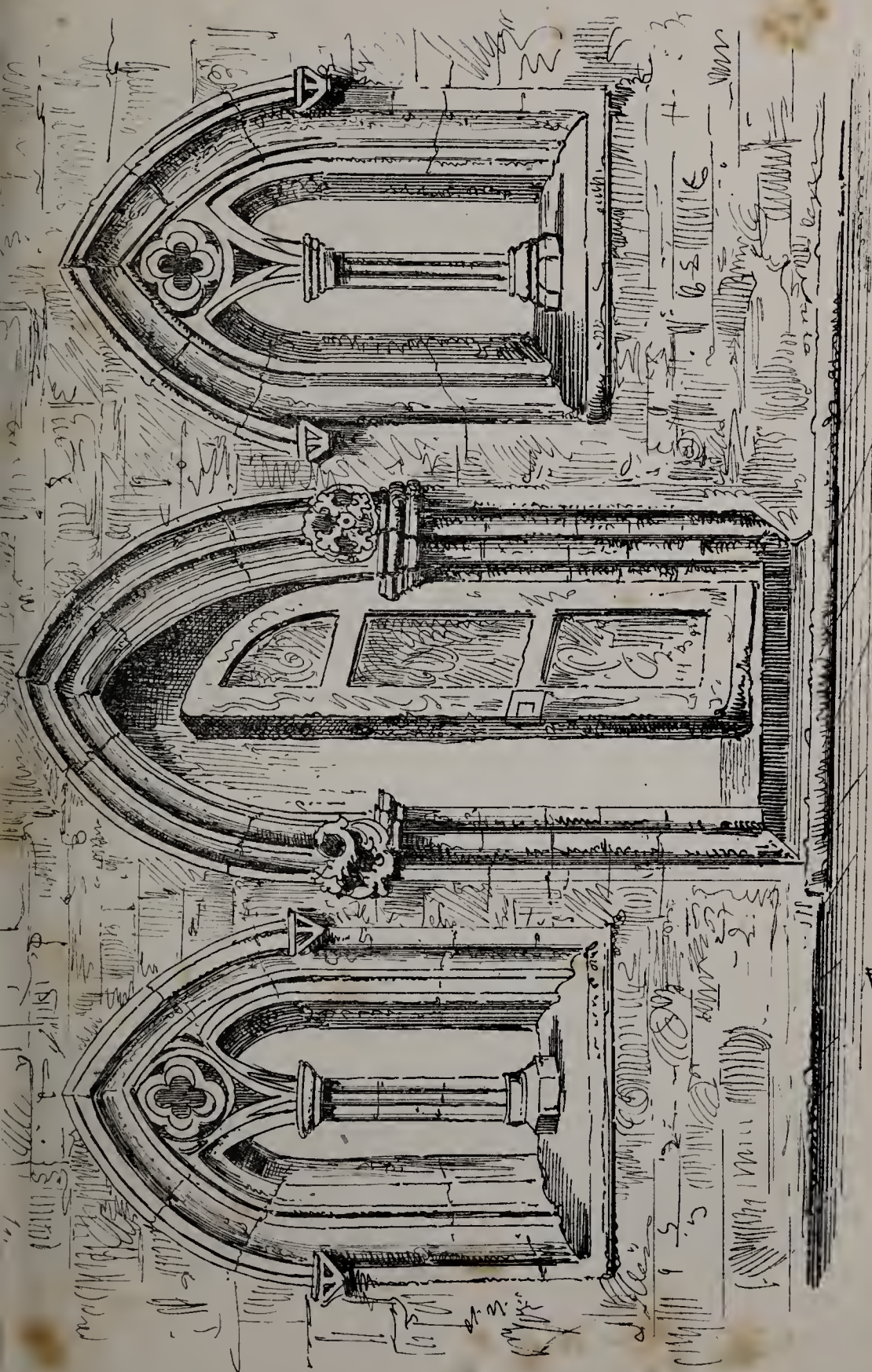
When Martin visited the church the inscription was more perfect, and ran thus:—"Pray for the soulys of Edward Mors and alys hys wyffe and all crysten sowlys anno Domini 1530. Orate ꝑ animabus - - - me mors et Magarete uxoris." Martin adds: "At the bottom of the west side of the porch this—dñi mccccxxxxviii." The font is modern, a good specimen of delicate carving. The parish register dates from 1563, and contains some curious historical notices; among others of the deaths of Charles I., of Oliver Cromwell, and of Gustavus Adolphus at Lutzen. One of the bells bears the inscription, "In multis annis recinet campana Johannis," another has "Sancte Gregore ora pro nobis."

Leaving Stratford the party drove to LITTLE WENHAM HALL, stopping for a few minutes *en route* at GREAT WENHAM, where the small church, dedicated to St. John, has been lately restored. At the Hall, which stands on a slight rise a short distance to the south of Little Wenham Church, the Rev. G. F. Lermite kindly acted as cicerone. Mr. Lermite commenced by pointing out that the visitors had before them a most interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the Middle Ages, and one which was in an excellent state of preservation. Archæologists were not agreed exactly as to the date of the building, but it appeared to be about 1260. It was hardly necessary to say that the domestic arrangements of that period were of the simplest kind;

a house usually consisted of one large room or hall. In this the whole family including the servants not only took their meals but passed the night sleeping upon the floor. In this instance there was more than this, there being a basement story for the servants, the cooking being carried on outdoors, as there is no fireplace in the basement. The plan of the building is a parallelogram with a square tower at one angle, and the scroll moulding outside being used as a string and continued all round shows that the house is entire as originally built. At one angle some additional building seems to have been erected at a latter date but afterwards removed. Of this additional building there remains a doorway, above which is the inscription, "Ceey fait a l'aide de Dieu l'an de grace 1569," showing that that was the date of the building in question. The material of which the building is composed is principally brick, with occasional courses of stone and flints interposed between them, the bricks being Flemish, and this is probably the oldest building now existing in which such bricks were used. The room on the ground floor is vaulted with a groined vault of brick with stone ribs, carried on semi-octagon shafts with plainly moulded capitals. The windows are small lancets widely splayed internally. Access to the first floor is gained by a newel staircase in a turret, and there was in ancient days also an outside staircase. The roof of the upper room or hall is of timber. The fire-place has been blocked up. Near the door is a recess of Perpendicular date. In the tower is the chapel, a very beautiful specimen of the architecture of the time, and the carving of the stone remaining as sharp as the day it was cut. The chapel is vaulted, and has an east window of three lights, with foliated circles in the head of Early English character. Above the chapel is the private chamber, and the newel staircase also leads to the roof of the tower, which like that of the main building is covered with lead, and has brick battlements all round with a coping of moulded bricks, some being the original tiles and others of the 16th century. A notice of this interesting building is given in the second volume of the *Proceedings* of the Suffolk Archæological Society, also one with plans and views in the first volume of Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture*. The accompanying illustrations of this chapel are taken by kind permission from original drawings by the Rev. W. Francis.

At the church of Little Wenham—*All Saints*—Dr. Lermitt again acted as guide. He commenced by drawing attention to the base of the rood screen, which is about five feet high, of rubble work faced with fine plaster. No doubt a heavy oak screen had been placed upon it, and the rood loft was above it. The remains of the arch leading to the staircase could just be traced. Another feature was the low-side window, just below the north window, but divided from it and closed with a shutter. A third feature of interest was the frescoes on the east wall, which had been recently uncovered. They were not in sufficiently good preservation to enable him to say with confidence what were the subjects. There was one curious point about them. The face and hands of one or two of the figures had been covered with some black pigment before the whitewash had been put on. This was perhaps done by some person to preserve them from the whitewash, or it might be with a less benevolent reason and the more effectually to deface them. The group on the north side, he thought, was probably the Virgin Mary, and Joseph with his staff in flower. This might be an illustration of the legend about the Virgin Mary and Joseph, which was that Mary had other suitors than Joseph, and in order to decide which should be favoured, she directed them to lay their wands by in the chamber. In the morning Joseph's was found budding, and Joseph was thereupon accepted. On the right hand (south) side he could trace the figure of St. Catherine by the wheel, but all the figures could not be traced. The east window has three lights with geometric tracery. A peculiarity is that the cusping stands clear of the glass. The sedilia, which were originally handsome, were removed in the 16th century to make room for a tomb of one of the Brews family then seated in the parish. Some of the fragments of the sedilia were found behind the tomb broken up, and with them one seat had been restored.

A short discussion followed upon the subject of low-side windows, in which Colonel Chester, Mr. King, and Mr. Dewing took part, and then the whole party returned to Manningtree Station, regretting that time would not allow the programme to be completed by visiting the interesting Early Decorated church of Raydon St. Mary.



ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPEL, AT WENHAM HALL:



BACTON CHURCH.

[Read June, 1874.]

This Church ranks high for the beauty of its architecture not only among the Churches of Hartismere Deanery, but, probably, also of those of the whole County. Perhaps it will be as well to say a little first as to an earlier Church in this parish. I had always been of opinion that a Church existed at Bacton at the time of the Domesday survey in the year 1086. I find that I was right, for my (photo-zincographed) copy of Domesday-book of the part relating to Suffolk, and similarly also the edition of 1816, by Sir Henry Ellis, in the Public Record Office, lately inspected by me, confirm my opinion by the following facts. That there was a Church here before the Norman Conquest, with 24 acres of glebe (now 52 acres), of the value of 3s. (per acre, I suppose); that the patron of the benefice in T. R. E. was Leuninus, who also held in demesne the manor of Bacton, and other property, under Earl Harold, who was an owner, to some extent, in Stowmarket, and other parts of Suffolk; and, as is well known, fell, when King, at the battle of Hastings. This Church may have been a large Church, built of stone, which had succeeded an older Church of timber; but I am doubtful about this, as, according to Hollingsworth's *History of Stowmarket*, there were only six Churches of stone in the whole Deanery, consisting of thirty-four Churches, or parts of Churches, one of which was in an adjoining parish of Wyverstone, the five others being at Mellis, Stoke Ash, Rishangles, Thorndon, and Redgrave. Probably this Church of the Conqueror's time was succeeded

by the present building, judging by the style of the architecture (the Decorated, with later additions in the succeeding style, or Perpendicular). I suppose the date of it to belong to about the commencement of the reign of Edward III., or A.D. 1332, in regard to the Decorated work, and with regard to the later Perpendicular work to from A.D. 1410 to 1450.

But by whom the Church was built I have not been able to discover. The chancel work belongs to the dates I have named. It was restored in 1860, at a cost of £500: In making an opening in the wall for the new vestry, some fragments of what the builder supposed to have been an ancient vestry were discovered between the two north-western windows, but it appeared to me to be a doubtful case. The south door, which had been used as a public entrance for the congregation, was then blocked up, in order to avoid the draught, and the uselessness of so many doors. The sedile, and the credence forming the sill of the north window, were discovered and restored. On one of the steps was a stone laid crosswise, which had lost its brasses, of the shape of which I have a drawing. It appeared to me to be a priest's stone, having the outline of a chalice upon it; but being much worn away, and very tender, it could not be exposed to the wear on the floor of the Church, and was laid in the tower. Below it was another stone without its brass, of the shape of the original, of which I have also a drawing. Also, at the head of this, another small stone, the inscription being worn out. The three stones Mr. Butterfield, the architect, suffered to be removed, and I felt disposed to have them relaid elsewhere. I thought I should be safe in following the directions of so eminent an architect.

The nave and tower are in the same style as the chancel, the Decorated period being represented chiefly in the east windows of the aisles, the clerestory, with two windows between each bay, being of the Perpendicular or later period. Externally it is richly ornamented in devices in flint work, like many other Churches in the county, representing the chessboard, foliage, flowers, St. Catherine's wheel, and the monograms of the Saviour, and of St. Mary the Virgin, to

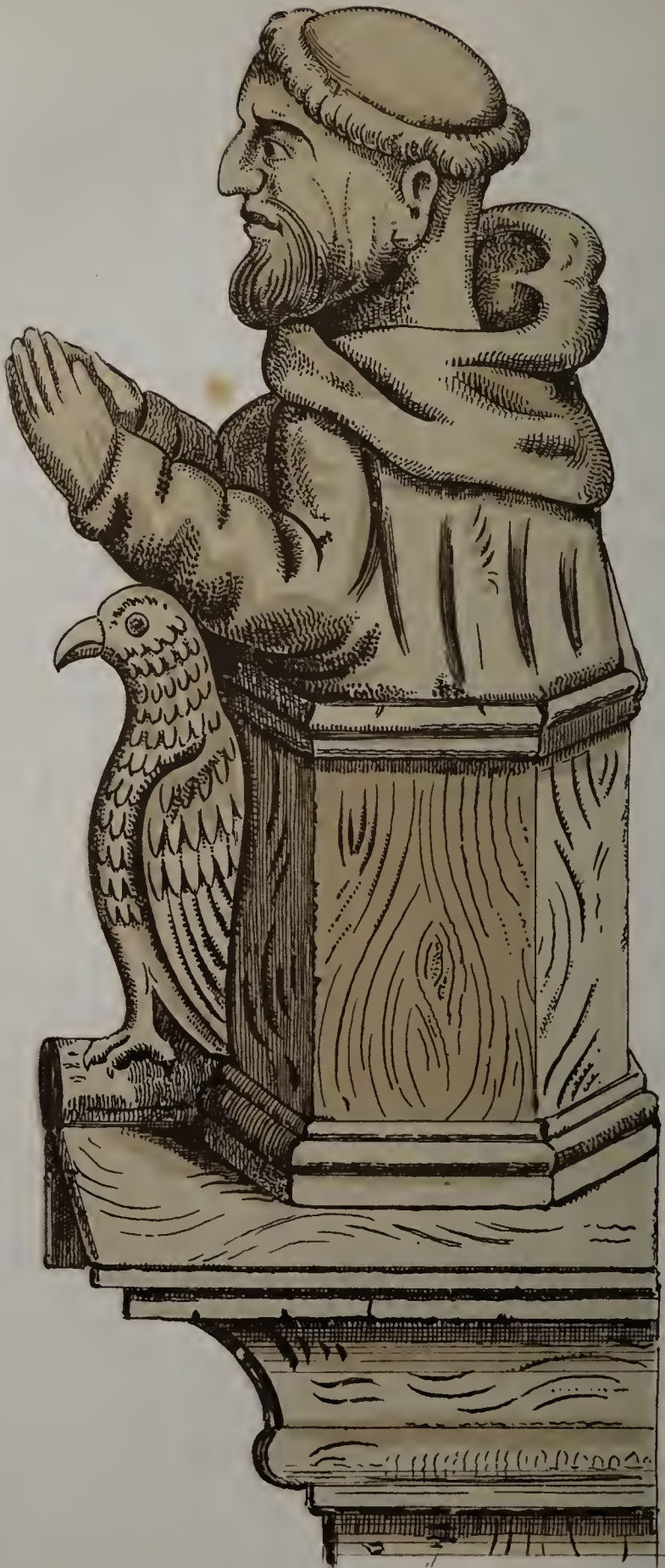
whom the Church is dedicated, some crowned and some plain, the crossed sword, the triple crown, the mitre, the the letter T, three fishes, and other simpler devices, to the number of about thirty, two appearing between each clerestory window on both sides of the Church, and being, as is well known, religious symbols. Also nine triangles on each wall, the emblem of the Holy Trinity.

The nave and roof were restored in 1864, at a cost of about £1600. Two of the old backs of benches were preserved. These are beautifully carved, and will be seen at the west end. Date, I suppose, same as Church. The other two were in a very dilapidated state. All the other benches were plain, and, according to a date painted on them, belonged to a later period, *i.e.*, about 1650, but this is doubtful. The west outer doorway of the tower was reopened in 1864, having previously (in 1841) been blocked up with the object of strengthening the tower. The inner door-way is modern, and took the place of a small window, which was there previous to 1841, and was similar to that now existing in the turret staircase, although somewhat larger. I see no traces of there having been a belfry arch, which is to be traced in most Churches, and I shall be glad to know what the members of our Society think on this point.

The turret staircase (with a small light in stone tracery, quatrefoil, in each stage) of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings, with a well designed conical stone capping and finial, having its entrance from within the nave, and not from the outside, as in modern cases, leads to the belfry landing, where there was an opening into the nave (now blocked up). What was the object of this doorway or window? Not surely (as is supposed) that the ringers might see when the congregation were assembling, for they rang from the floor below. There are five bells. The inscriptions are, on the treble, "Peck & Chapman, of London, *Fecerunt* 1772; 2nd has Mears' name, and names of Rector and Churchwardens, 1841; 3rd, the only old one, "*Sancta Maria O pro nobis*"; 4th, "Charles Newman made me,

1629"; tenor, same as on the second. They were taken down, with the framework, when the steeple was repaired in 1841, but having been replaced at that time in a lower position (*i.e.*, below the window) than formerly, their sound has since been much deadened by the surrounding walls, to the regret of myself and my parishioners. I now come to the chief feature in the nave, the magnificent open timber roof, similar to that at St. Andrew's, Cotton; St. Mary's, Woolpit; St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, and others; with its double hammer beam principals between each clerestory window, and its rich cornices between the principals. The canopies and the figures of angels, which existed formerly, as at Woolpit, I believe, to the present day, were probably destroyed by, or under the authority of, Mr. Commissioner Dowsing, and his Church spoilers, who also defaced the font about the year 1643. In the spandrils of the roof are some very good lines of carving. On the north side the carving is curious and grotesque. Among other representations you will see those of a fox or dog running away with a shoulder of mutton, two dragons facing each other, heads, animals, &c. The eastern bay, which we found to be coloured, was repainted in 1864, under the directions of Mr. Butterfield, as nearly as possible after the original pattern. The fact of only one bay being coloured is attributable either to its being the chief bay near the chancel, or over the rood, or as a pattern or beginning, the other bays to be finished at some future time, or when more money might be available for the purpose. The same thing occurs at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, and the same rule may, perhaps, be applied to the carved seats (four in number only), of which I have already spoken. The plain benches, which remained (marked with the date of 1650), appear to have been intended to be carved, and were ready roughed to a pattern which can be seen in a finished state in Rougham Church, and other Churches near it. The carved backs seem to have formed the commencement of what were intended to be a whole set of carved benches. The carved figures of the lion and dog had been partly knocked off, and now appear





as restored. On the other side (north) were the one, a monk, praying at a fald stool, hooded and tonsured; the other, figure of a griffin. They are still in the carver's hands for renewal, and ought to have been completed years ago.* Over the north door of the nave (blocked up in 1864) was, I am told, the figure of St. Christopher, bearing the Saviour in its most usual position. A figure is still visible on the north-east upper corner of the nave, and another to its left within the window, and part of the original chief painting still remains over the chancel arch, representing, as I suppose, "The Last Judgment," and "The Resurrection of the Dead." The figure of St. Peter with the keys appears in this fresco, as usual. I have never happened to see any description of it as it originally existed, but believe it was noticed by the Camden Society, of which I was a member, some years since. The figure of the Saviour sitting in judgment was probably to be seen formerly in the centre, but the whole painting was found to be so imperfect or obliterated in 1864, through, perhaps, the carelessness of workmen some years before, while scraping off the whitewash, that we could not leave it in a better state of preservation than that in which we now see it.† On the north wall, in the middle, formerly was written the Lord's Prayer; and, on the south wall, opposite, the Apostles' Creed. Scarcely any painted glass remains. The east window in the south aisle, two windows nearest the east end of the north aisle, and the east window itself, had remains of stained glass, representing respectively (though much broken and mutilated), 1st, the emblem of the Crucifixion; 2nd, two large figures and six smaller ones; 3rd, six figures without heads, also the three mitres for the arms of the See, and three crowns for St. Edmund. On reglazing the windows in 1864, I collected the fragments from the glazier, who had taken them away, containing portions

* These have been, since I wrote this paper, returned to me, beautifully restored, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Elliston, of Sudbury, whose services in all Church work are valuable.

† The frescoes have since been copied for illustration of this paper, and are now sent with it.

of figures, diamonds in plain colour, arms, &c , but have not been able to fit them together. Probably they form a puzzle which will prove too much for any of us, and they are exhibited to-day on that table; also, a Bible of 1611, the oldest Church register, commencing A.D. 1558, and the burse, or case for the corporal, made with needlework on canvass in various colors on one side, on the other with patterns in yellow or gold and blue on silk, and at all four corners with silken tassels in different colors studded with beads of pearl. During the incumbency of my predecessor this case was used by the churchwardens to keep the chalice in. The Church plate, dated 1730, the gift of Mrs. Jane Pretyman, and other articles of interest in connection with our parish, are exhibited on the vestry table, on the opposite side.

A portion of the lower part of the old rood screen, without gilding or decoration, and without the doors, remained in 1860, and was not considered worthy of preservation. The staircase leading to the rood loft on the south side is in good condition. The screen work now to be seen against the western wall formed, before 1864, the enclosure for two large square pews at the eastern end of the north and south aisles, in the latter of which formerly (if not in the former also) there existed a chapel, the piscina in south-west window having been re-opened in 1864. The south aisle probably belonged to the ancient family of Pretyman, who were large proprietors in this and neighbouring parishes from the earlier part of the 16th century, if not earlier still, up to the present day, being also formerly patrons of the advowsons of Bacton and Cotton, some also being Rectors of these parishes, Rev. Thomas Pretyman's name appearing in the institution books as Rector of Bacton in 1531. The gravestones re-laid in the aisles belong to the same family, bearing inscriptions dating from the middle of the 16th to the commencement of the 18th century, and the family arms, and those of Baron, Pistor, Smith, Tyrell, and other families into which they intermarried. A small brass remains in the nave, with inscription and date 1593.

In digging for a new foundation for the south-easternmost

pier, the old foundation was found to have been cut away to the shape of the inside of the old stone coffins for burial purposes. Some remains were in them, which at once fell to dust; where a head had lain was seen the remains of parchment, and part of a lead seal, on which were engraven the letters R.A.S.P.P., and the figure 6 in Roman characters. A fac-simile of the seal is sent with this paper. It seemed to have a slip of parchment run through it, as in the case of some documents in the British Museum. The font has carved figures of angels, bearing shields and roses, symbols of the Virgin Mary, alternately, except on one side of the octagon, which was left blank, and placed against a pillar.

I now come to the exterior of the building, having as yet only alluded to the flint work devices on the clerestory walls. In the Churchyard, near the old north door, is a ridged coffin stone, having a raised cross. I conjecture the date of it to be the 14th century. On the opposite side, near the porch, is a coffin-shaped stone, without inscription. On the south wall may be read as follows, but in abbreviated Latin:—“*Orate pro animabus domini Jacobi Hobart et Margaretæ uxoris ejus et parentum eorum.*” Thomas Hobart, of Layham, and Peter Naunton, of Letheringham, both in Suffolk, were the parents. Sir James Hobart was Attorney General in the reign of Henry VII., held property in this parish, which I have as yet been unable to identify; built the fine Church at Loddon, Norfolk; also St. Olave’s Bridge over the Waveney, that divides Norfolk and Suffolk; was a great benefactor to the noble roof of the Cathedral of Norwich, and was, in a word, a man of great charity and wide-spread generosity. He was buried in the year 1522 (having died at a very advanced age) in the Cathedral, between the ninth and tenth north pillars; and also his third wife, Margaret or Margery, who died in 1517. I do not find that he lived in Bacton, although our old parish records show that he was frequently named as one of the trustees of our charities. These records date from the beginning of the 15th century, and are in good preservation,

as some years since I examined them, and transcribed the greater part of them. Amongst the numerous benefactors to our parish, whose gifts are known to me through ancient documents, I cannot find the name of Sir James Hobart. Might it not be reasonable to conjecture that he and his father before him, built the south aisle of our Church? On the north wall, near the north door, I find also in abridged Latin:—“*Orate pro animabus Roberti Goche et Agnetis uxoris ejus.*” This Robert Goche was a capellanus, or chaplain, and one of the churchwardens of the parish in the beginning of the 16th century, who paid the second instalment of the 23 marks, viz., 4½ marks January 1st, 1513, for the sixteen acres of land at Finningham, to the use of Bacton parish. Robert Goche and his wife gave various gifts for the conduct of Divine service in the Church, and to the guild, as I learn from old inventories. Other benefactors were the Pretymans, Raynbirds, Deyneses, Ferrowe and Soper (Rectors of the parish); Kevetts, Symondses, Cooks, Cakes, Talbots, and many more. Robert Goche also, as I learnt from a deed (chantry certificate of the 2nd Edward VI. in the Record Office) by his will gave the money to be received for his lands sold to find a priest to sing mass in this Church, and pray for his soul, and for a light in the said Church. A priest was found, and had £5 6s. 8d. for his salary or wages, and for the light two shillings. The funds of this charity were probably devoted, together with those of many others, to the foundation of Grammar Schools, such as that at Bury St. Edmund’s, which still exists, and are popularly known as King Edward’s Schools. On the nave roof eastward there is the cot of stone which contained the sancte bell for ringing notice of the *sanctus*, or other solemn parts of Divine service. My kind friend, Colonel Tomline, who was a liberal subscriber to our Church Restoration Fund, told me, not long since, that it was singular that instead of a cross his family arms were to be seen at the east end of the chancel. These, however, I have not been able to discover. The cross is new, for the old one was very dilapidated. The arms in the window, “three

mitres for the arms of the See, impaling or, on a chevron, between three leopard's heads cabossed, gu.," are those of Nix, Bishop of Norwich, 1500-1536, who possessed the manor and advowson, together with the palace and park in this parish, all of which the Bishops of Norwich had possessed for centuries. Bishop Nix, having incurred a *præmunire*, forfeited these possessions to Henry VIII., and was forced to exchange the large revenues of his See for the revenues of the Abbey of St. Bennet. Where the palace was I have not been able to learn. The other arms, "Gu, on a fesse erm., a lion passant or., in chief a cross flory arg., between two annulets or, in base an annulet of the last," are those of Nix's suffragan, John Underwood, titular Bishop of Chalcedon, who was Rector of this parish in 1519. I have traced out the continuous list of the Lords of the manor and patrons of the Church from the Conquest to the present time, and the list of Rectors from the 14th century, the advowson having been in my own family since 1741, to this date. Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*, supposes that the manor was granted to the Duke of Norfolk by Henry VIII. I found a record in London proving that Queen Elizabeth in 1562 granted it to the Duke on payment of £2,654 5s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., including the manor of Cotton Bresworth, and the advowsons of Bacton, Cotton, and Shipmeadow. All the property having belonged to Anne of Cleves under Henry the VIII.'s will, she presented to Bacton Church in 1554.

LIST OF RECTORS OF BACTON.

14 Kal. Oct., 1318.	FIRMINUS DE LAVENHAM. Ad Coll. Epi. Nor.
4 Oct., 1341.	JOHN DE SUTTON, Tho. de Norwico. Ad Coll. Epi.
4 Non., Dec.	JOHN DE GYSELINGHAM. Per mut cum Badingham. Ad Coll. Epi.
13 Sept., 1349.	JOHN STANLAK. Ad Coll. Epi.
10 Feb., 1383.	JOH. MASELYN. Per mut cum Fornham. Ad Coll. Dui. Vic. Gen.
Ult ^e Aug., 1383.	GULFR BARKER. Ad Coll. Dui. Vic. Gen.
7 Feb., 1391.	RIC. BUSK. Ad Coll. Epi.

- 29 Oct., 1400. ROB. BRYAN. Ad Coll. Dui. Vic. Gen.
 28 Nov., 1418. JOHN FERROUR. Ad Coll. Dui. Vic. Gen.
 JOHN SPARROW. R. 14—
 3 Martii., 1497. EDM. BRYGGETT. Ad. Coll. Dui. Vic. Gen.
 21 Jun., 1505. WILL. SOPER. Ad. Coll. Dui. Vic. Gen.
 19 Maii., 1519. JOH. EPS. CALCEDON. Ad Coll. Dui. Vic.
 Gen.
 18 Maii., 1527. RIC. REDMAYN. Ad Coll. Dui. Vic. Gen.
 20 Sept., 1528. WILL. NEWTON. Ad Coll. Dui. Vic. Gen.
 6 Maii, 1531. THO. PRETTYMAN. Ad Coll. Epi.
 12 Feb., 1538. ERVANUS LEGH. Ad p. Rob. Stoor et Ric.
 Adam. Mōne advoc. conc. p. Ep. Nor.
 10 Jul., 1554. JOHN SHARP. Ad p. Henrici Gray Gen. Mōne
 adv. conc. p. Duām Annam de Cleves.
 Penult Martii., 1564. ANDR. DUNCH ; THOS. NUTTALL. Ad p.
 John Tyrrell Mil.
 1593. ROG. NUTTALL. Ad p. Assign Johs. Pretty-
 man.
 17 Apr., 1601. THO. MUNCK. Ad p. Ric. Hern.
 Ult. Dec., 1617. EDV. BRADSHAW. Ad p. Ric. Hern.
 11 Feb., 1633. JOH. MARLETON. Ad p. Joh. Becon.
 9 Sept., 1663. JOH. STINNETT. Ad p. Thomæ Syer.
 25 Sept., 1695. GUL. STINNETT. Ad p. Jōis. Needham, Joh.
 Symonds, and Joh. Rampley.
 1702, 23 Feb. FR. COCKSEGE. Ad p. Elizth Stinnett, Vid.
 1722, 24 die Mensis CAROLUS PLEIS institutus fuit post mortem
 Apr. Francis Cocksedge. Elizth Cocksedge pleno Jure
 patrona. Et eodem die dicta Rectoria de Bac-
 ton unita fuit cum — de Gislingham. Pro-
 viso curatum habeat, &c.
 1743, June 27. JAMES BARKER. Sarah Barker, widow, of full
 right by death of C. Pleice.
 1770, 9th July. ED. BARKER. John Barker, Esquire, of Shrop-
 ham, p.
 1795, Nov. 6. WILLIAM BOND, by William Mason.
 1802, January 5th. EDWARD BURTON BARKER, on resignation
 of Wm. Bond, by William Mason.
 1858, Sept. 3rd. AUGUSTUS BARKER HEMSWORTH, on his
 own petition.

A. B. HEMSWORTH.



COCKFIELD CHURCH.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF COCKFIELD.

The annals of Cockfield, though not very illustrious, are nevertheless worthy of some attention, and there are names occurring therein which deserve to be remembered in connection with the ecclesiastical, literary, and scientific history of this country.

Let us, in the first place, consider a little the history and architecture of the parish Church of St. Peter. The present building contains nothing, I believe, earlier than the 14th century, and consists of Decorated, Perpendicular, and still later work. To that century belong the Decorated arches and windows of the North aisle, the nave, the tower, a small window in the North side of the chancel, the sedilia, the beautiful niches outside the chancel, as well as the elaborate and varied work of the cornice under the parapet. To the 14th. century we must also refer a recess, apparently an aumbry,* in the South-east corner of the wall near the pulpit, which, as well as the remains of a piscina, was brought to light during the recent restorations. There is also a piscina in the chancel, near the sedilia, and another in the South aisle. To the latter part of the same 14th century belongs also the beautiful Decorated tomb in the wall of the chancel, which was both mutilated and covered with white-wash a few years ago, but has now been cleverly restored under the superintendence of Mr. Fawcett. It is thus

* It has been conjectured that this aumbry was not originally any part of the Church, but had been brought from

some secular building. On this matter I offer no opinion.

described in Lansdowne MSS. (No. 260, fol. 146b, quoted also in Davy's *Suffolk Collections*, Add. MSS. No. 19077 p. 244, in the British Museum), in a hand of the 16th century:—“In Cockfeild Church theis (there is) in the chauncel a toambe under a wall arched of a Knight How^d.” (*i.e.* of Knight named Howard), “of Sutton's Hall in that towne” (it is really in the parish of Bradfield Combust); “he was slaine by his servauntes; in one of his scutcheons a^o fess twixt four doble cottises, in another a fess.” The matrices of the scutcheons are now coloured black.

At the end of the nave is a square embattled flint tower with buttresses reaching almost to the top, containing six bells; on the South side the string-course has been cut through, and a panel opened; why this was done has never been satisfactorily explained. The buttresses inside the Church supporting the tower are, if I mistake not, an unusual feature; the Church tower at Hitcham however, as well as other features of that Church, are so similar, that it is to be suspected that both were the work of the same builders, or under a common superintendence. The remaining parts of the Church are, I believe, mostly of the 15th century, viz., the elaborate and beautiful porch, and the South side, which are Perpendicular. It was observed by Mr. Freeman last year, when the Archæological Institute of Great Britain visited Sudbury, that in the generality of East Anglian Churches there were two clerestory windows to each bay, but that St. Gregory's, Sudbury, furnished an exception. Among other exceptions is this Church. Some of the windows which are now Perpendicular were not always so: those in the chancel have been altered from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style, and the outline of the earlier windows may still be traced upon the South side. The East window had, no doubt, been similarly treated, as the mouldings which now enclose it do not well fit it, but make a polygonal rather than a curved outline. They belong to the Decorated period, and the present window has been lately executed by Mr. Fawcett, of Cambridge, in the same style, in place of the 18th century window, which had a wooden frame-work, happily fallen



TOWER OF COCKFIELD CHURCH.

into decay, instead of mullions and tracery. The edgings of painted glass in two out of the three large windows of the sides of the chancel have been made up of the glass which was till last year in all the three, supplemented by a few other pieces of ancient and modern glass. They probably come pretty near to their original appearance, and are presumed to be of the age of Henry VII., or thereabouts. They have been arranged by Mr. Constable, of Cambridge.

The stalls, which are of fine work, apparently about the end of the 15th century, were till lately dispersed piecemeal about the Church: they have been arranged and completed by Mr. Fawcett. The undersides of the miserere seats in the return-stalls have been intentionally hacked and mutilated; it is rather to be suspected that we have here traces of the handy-work of William Dowsing, Parliamentary visitor, and his myrmidons, who, during the time of the Puritan domination, left his mark on the Churches of these parts in 1643 and 1644 with his axes and hammers.* The communion-table, the rails†, and the pulpit, are all of Jacobean work of the 17th century; one side of the pulpit being left plain, shows that it was placed originally against a pillar: within the memory of man it stood against a pillar in the middle of the North aisle: more recently near the aumbry mentioned above. It is

* The name of Cockfield, however, does not occur in the published part of his Diary; and it is possible that these mutilations, as well as those in the painted windows, were perpetrated when the altar rails were broken up; and this occurred, as Mr. Tymms thought, about two years earlier. See below.

† "At Cockfield, the altar rails were tumultously and violently pulled up and broke in pieces by a company of profane and wicked fellows gathered together out of several townes neare about." *Lib. Fac.*, vol. i., fo. 100. This appears to have taken place in 1641. (*East Anglian*, by Tymms, vol. iii., p. 253.) The quotation is from an order of Bishop Sparrow, given at length, p. 272, "concerneing the setting vp of the rayles in Cockfield Chancel," dated June 13, 1682, and addressed to

Francis Harvey, Esq., Thomas Mylles, and Roger Glead, inhabitants of Cockfield, and also to the Churchwardens (not named). They are authorized "to raile in the said Communion-table in such decent manner as it was before." Another order, dated October, 1683, recites that the "rayles are not as yct sett vp," addressed to "Zacherie Fiske, Clerk, James Harvey, gent., Thomas Mylles, Roger Glead, inhabitants of the said parish." The rails, arranged about three sides of the Communion-table, were found in 1867 to be in a great degree decayed: the sounder ones have been re-arranged in two frames, and placed in their present position: they are doubtless those which were set up about the end of Charles the Second's reign, in conformity with the above-named order.

of fairly good work, with ornamentations of palm-branches. The base of the pulpit, however, is much earlier: not later, it has been supposed, than the 15th century. The benches of the Church replace some ugly pews of the present century, and some no less ugly and patched benches of the 17th; they have been copied from two worm-eaten fragments of benches of the 15th century, which happily survived, and are an exact reproduction so far as regards the terminating fleur-de-lis or poppy-head, except that it is of a smaller size than the original. The tower formerly contained a singing-gallery, which was removed before I came: in that part of the Church a few years ago were the Royal arms well painted for the time, about 1780; but on taking the wood down it was found to be rotten, and therefore not able (like the scutcheons now placed in the tower, belonging to the Harvey, Aspin, and Belgrave families) to be replaced.

The font a few years ago was in deplorable condition, cut down all round and scraped, and surmounted by an unsightly dome-shaped cover. It was only found possible to preserve the octangular base; and this guarantees that the form and size of the new font executed by Mr. Fawcett is of the same general form and size as the original one of the 14th or 15th century. It is ingeniously adorned with cocks, in reference to the original name Cochan-feld (A.S.); then in Domesday Cothefeld, (rather Coche-felda); afterwards Cokefeld, or Cockfield.* These cocks are intended to be connected with St. Peter, to whom the Church is dedicated; and a text of that Apostle now accordingly runs round the font on labels about the cocks. *Baptism doth now save us, &c.*

The pavement of the Church, made of Minton's tiles, was originally of brick, and was till lately interspersed, as the chancel now is, with flat sepulchral stones. These, as well as the ancient stone altar (on which are crosses) have been removed to the floor of the tower, where they are more secure from injury. The sepulchral monuments now remaining in the Church, which more especially deserve to be

* See Davy Add. MSS. in British Museum, 19,171 p. 101; *c* and *t* are frequently undistinguishable in ancient MSS.



MONUMENT IN COCKFIELD CHURCH.

mentioned here* are those of the Harveys, who, in the 17th century, obtained Pepper's Hall from the Spring family, the same race of rich clothiers who did so much for Lavenham Church. Francis Harvey, Recorder of Colchester, who settled here, had a son James, who married for his first wife Cecilia,† daughter of Edmund Waller, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, the famous poet who knew how to shift sides so gracefully in the civil wars, and to extol Cromwell and Charles the Second with almost equal sublimity and sincerity. Whether he ever visited his daughter here I know not. She died in 1695, and her tomb is in this Churchyard. The temple tomb in the chancel is to her husband, who died in 1728, aged 69, and to his son James Harvey, Fellow Commoner of Clare Hall, who died afterwards of small-pox in 1723, aged 20, having been destined for the legal profession; also to the Rev. Calthorpe Harvey, Rector of Lawshall, and Acle in Norfolk ‡ To the Harveys in the latter part of the last century succeeded the Aspins, related to them by marriage, and we have here the sepulchral stones of the Rev. Harvey Aspin, who died 1791, and of his wife. After them followed the Actons, also related to the above families, and after them the Baldwins, one of whom, the late respected Churchwarden, is buried in a vault in the Churchyard. Pepper's Hall, formerly written Pepperall's, was a manor, and the house was a moderate gentleman's seat. Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*, calls it a handsome mansion, which for some time has been and now is (in 1764) the seat of the Harveys.

* See Appendix for this and some other inscriptions.

† She is mentioned in a deed, dated 1698.

Mr. Harvey }
to }
Mr. Hawys } ffement of lands in Cock-
 } field:

Item, by indenture dated Nov. 6, 1689, reciteing the mortgages aforesaid, and their being forfeited and an intended marriage between James Harvey and Cecilia Waller and that the said mortgage money is intended to be paid out of the portion of the said Cecilia Waller and that the said termes are agreed to be

assigned over to attend and waite upon the inheritance of the premisses settled upon the said James Harvey and Cicilia Waller. (In possession of Mrs. Baldwin.)

‡ He was Rector of Acle, Norfolk, in 1710 (Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, by Parkin, vol. xi. p. 90), and of Lawshall, the adjoining parish to Cockfield, in 1732, when he succeeded Francis Harvey, who was Rector in 1704. He was probably the brother of Francis: for the latter see Davy's *Suffolk Collections* in the British Museum. (Add. MSS., 19078, fol. 9, 10.)

(p. 259). There is a tradition that it is constructed of the materials of the Old Hall (which gave name to a part of the parish now known as Old Hall Green), of which traces* are still to be seen not far from the Green. This must probably have been at least two centuries ago, if at all. A very old man, about 85, now living, altered Pepper's Hall into its present form; it had then two gables, and it seemed to him an Elizabethan house. He made a sketch of it from memory. The other monuments in the Church are in part to strangers; in part to Rectors of the parish. The Church and Chancel at one time contained many monuments which have now vanished, consisting mostly of the arms of families in painted glass. These will be found in Davy's Collection of MSS. relating to Suffolk, in the British Museum.† It must suffice to name the families, with little or no comment.

IN THE CHANCEL.

SPRING, of whom above.

RICE, a Knight.

DE VERE.—The De Veres, Earls of Oxford, possessed for many ages Earl's Hall, in Cockfield, named after them.‡ Their arms were formerly in the East window, along with those of Ufford, Spring, Waldegrave, and Rice.

IN THE CHURCH.

In various windows of the Church were arms of other families: Criketot, Pakenham, Du Boyce, Browne, Butler,

* The moat and the foundations are still in part to be traced; and their site is now commonly called the Old Gardens. This is, possibly, the Cockfield Hall vested before the Reformation in the Abbot of Bury, to which the Spring family succeeded in the 16th century; but I now rather suspect that it is the Old Pepper's Hall. Mr. R. Hilder can remember an old drift-way leading from the Great Green to the Old Gardens, and thence to Stanningfield; of which some faint traces remain. In the beginning of this century there was much fine timber in the neighbourhood of the Old Hall and Pepper's Hall, which has now almost entirely disappeared.

† See Add. MSS. 19077, p. 244, seq. The arms of some of these families are there described more or less fully from various MS. sources, and there are also some rough sketches of others, to which no family name is attached. A skilled herald would probably be able to make out a good deal from these notes.

‡ The juxta-position of the arms of the three families, Spring, Rice, and De Vere may be compared with the fact that there is now a connection between them. See *Burke's Peerage* under *Baron MONTEAGLE*.

Mortimer of Attleborough, in Norfolk, and likewise the arms of Cockfield; these last are described as *arg.* a cross between 4 cocks *or.* This family took its name from the place, and was descended from Roger de Vere and Alberic de Vere, both being sons of the Earl of Oxford, not very long after the Conquest. Members of this family held lands here under the Abbey of Bury, which are situated about Earl's Hall, now the residence of Mr. Hustler, and near Cockfield Hall, now in the possession of Mr. Jennings, of Newmarket. A group of cottages, not very far from the latter Hall, is now known as The Abbey, having, probably, been in possession of the Abbey of Bury; for we do not appear ever to have had an Abbey in this place.*

It is with regret that I mention the disappearance of these coats of arms; which are mostly described by Thomas Martin, in his Church Notes; by Jermyn, in his Collections relating to Suffolk; and some few by Davy, as late as Oct. 14, 1834; who has also brought together what others had recorded. So that much has been consigned to destruction within the last two centuries; some little even during the last half-century. When I came here in 1866 there was certainly nothing like a coat of arms to be seen anywhere; but the windows in the North aisle had been recently reglazed, and the fragments of painted glass which had belonged to them were packed in a confused mass in a basket, which was handed over to me by Miss Latter, a niece of my predecessor, the Rev. R. Jeffreys. It contained a portion of one shield of arms only connected together by lead. I now regret that I did not submit it to my late friend, Mr. Almack, who might probably have found some remaining pieces in the basket; and perhaps fragments of other shields. As it was, I forwarded the whole to Mr. Constable to do the best that he could with them; these, together with some other fragments in the Church, have been worked up along with a little modern glass into the edgings of the windows on

* The Abbey farm in Henry VIII's reign is mentioned in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, (vol. iii. p. 173, Ellis and Bandinel's edition), and is valued at £17 Os. Od.

the South side, and in a quatrefoil of one of the West windows. I feel, however, pretty confident that no skill, not even Mr. Almack's, could have made much out of them. Besides shields of arms, there were figures of saints, &c.: see a South aisle window for one of these. As regards the inside of the Church walls, I have only to observe that the recent restorations brought to light that there had once been frescoes there, but it was impossible to make out more than the bare fact. Of the ancient rood screen not a vestige remains; but the rood-staircase in part exists, and has been cased outside at a more recent period. It has been thought to have been one of Archbishop Laud's attempts to bring back again the rood-screens: by others, and, perhaps, more probably, to belong to the age of Anne, and to have had no such motive. The roof, with its king-posts, was once more ornamental than at present. It was lately repaired, in or about 1858, and the colouring obliterated. Mr. Drayton Wyatt in 1848 made careful sketches of the original coloured enrichments. There is some good oak carving in the roof of the South aisle. The only part of the Church of which anything more, perhaps, needs to be said here, is the porch, originally very fine work of the 15th century, ornamented with panels of flint, and having shields for arms, but now in a most deplorable state. On one of the almost blank shields appear faint remains of the arms of the Abbey of Bury. Davy had in 1834 seemed to himself to recognise them as such. The other shield is quite blank. There are elegant designs for the upper parts of the panels and for independent patterns slightly sunk in the clunch, of which the face of the porch is built. There is also another structure now forming a part of the Church, about which I should be glad to know more. It is now used as a vestry, but must have been in the first instance something very different. It has been conjectured to be a cell in which an anchorite might have dwelt; more probably, at it seems to me, it may have been a kind of priest's chamber. Whatever it was, it was certainly built later than the Chancel; it has cut into the niches and otherwise disfigured it. A squint or hagio-scope came to light during the restoration of the Church, a

little above the slab of Howard's tomb; but was covered up again, as was thought best, being now of no use and certainly not ornamental.*

From the Church I proceed to its Rectors,† and to their works, both literary and of other kinds.

The Rectors were presented by the Abbey or Abbott of Bury up to the middle of the 16th century. Subsequently the Springs presented, and in 1708 the presentation was made by St. John's College, Cambridge, in whose gift the living now is. From that time to the present the Rectors of Cockfield have always been chosen from the Fellows of the College. Among the Incumbents worthy of notice, Mr Knewstubb, the Presbyterian, presented in 1579 by Sir W. Spring, was Rector here for 45 years, and lived to be 80 years old. In Cockfield was set up one of the first meetings of such Dissenters as, without exactly renouncing the Communion of the Church of England, adhered to the Presbyterian mode of government in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. About 1576‡ according to Neal, or, as Fuller says, in 1582, "an assembly was held at Mr. Knewstubb's Church, in Cockfield," where sixty [puritanical] clergymen of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire met together to confer about the Common Prayer Book, as to what might be tolerated, and what totally rejected. They consulted also about apparel, holidays, fastings, injunctions, &c. "Matters," says Fuller, "herein were carried with such secrecy, that we can see no light thereof, but what only shineth through one crevice, in a private letter, one thus expressing himself to his friend: "Concerning the meeting, I hope all things were so proceeded in as yourself would like of, as well for reverence to other brethren as for other matters: I suppose before this time some of the company have told you by word, for that was permitted unto you." (*Church Hist.* ix, Cent. 16, § 16-18).

From Cockfield, proceeds Neal, "they adjourned to Cam-

* Further details about the architecture of the Church, as well as copies of the inscriptions, will be found in the Appendix (i.) and (ii.)

† For a list of them, with notes on all the later ones, see Appendix (iii.)

‡ 1579 is the earliest year possible.

bridge at the time of the next commencement, and from thence to London, where they hoped to be concealed by the general resort of the people to Parliament. In these assemblies they came to the following conclusions,* concerning ministers, deacons, ceremonies, subscriptions, churchwardens, &c., which were drawn up in an elegant Latin style by Mr. Cartwright and Travers, and given to the ministers for their direction in their several parishes." (*Hist. of Purit.* vol. i., p. 303.)

Mr. Knewstubb was one of the four puritanical divines at the Conference in Hampton Court in 1604, and took a prominent part therein. Some passages of arms between him and his opponents have been photographed. One citing a passage of one of the Fathers against him, which was for the interpretation of a place of Scripture, but yet was no genuine exposition of the sense: "Sire," said he to the King, "they say a son may tell money after his father; and I see no reason but a man may examine Scripture after a Father, for human judgment may err."† On another occasion he was rather saucily handled by James I. Mr. Knewstubb had said: "I take exception to the cross in baptism, whereat the weak brethren are offended, contrary to the counsel of the apostle." James I. replied (among other words) in these: "How long will such brethren be weak? Are not forty-five years long enough to grow strong in. . . . Some of them are strong enough, if not headstrong; conceiving themselves able enough to teach all the bishops in the land." (Full. p. 186). He also took exception to the surplice as being a kind of garment worn by the priests of Isis. The King replied that the common argument against it was that it was a rag of Popery; and as there were no heathen now amongst us, who might thereby be confirmed in paganism, he saw no reason why it might not for comeliness sake be continued. It was observed that of his party Reynolds spoke much beneath himself, but most largely; Knewstubb most affectionately; Chaderton most sparingly. (Fuller, *Ch. Hist.* x., Cent. xvii.) Knewstubb wrote, in 1577, lee-

* They are given afterwards at length.

† Harl. MSS. 6305: quoted in Add. MSS. 19,077, fol. 253.

tures on Exodus xx., and other places of Scripture; in 1579, an answer to certain assertions, maintaining the Church of Rome to be the true and Catholic Church, dedicated to those "gentlemen in Suffolk whom the true worshipping of God had made right worshipful." In the same year appeared his most important work, entitled "A Confutation of Heresies, taught by H. N. (*i.e.*, Henry Nicolas, of Leyden), and embraced of a number who call themselves of the Family of Love."* This obscure Dutch sect which came over to England, temp. Edward VI., attenuated all Scripture, according to Fuller, into allegories; and under pretence to turn them into spirit they turned them into nothing; and, according to him, they turned all morality into nothing likewise. They also counterfeited special revelations, and at length, though they were at first distinct from Antinomians and Anabaptists, so mingled themselves up with them, that "it is almost impossible to bank and bound their several absurdities." The Rev. Dr. Corrie, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, has an almost unique collection of their works, some of which, no larger than a penny tract, cost him several pounds. Mr. Knewstubb gave two exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge, one to be held by a scholar born and brought up at Kirby Stephen, in Westmoreland, his birth place, or, failing that place, from Appleby; and one from Cockfield, or, failing that, from Sudbury. He is mentioned in Baker's *History of St. John's College* as having been a Fellow of that College, and as succeeding Dr. Longworth, Master of St. John's, in the Rectory of Cockfield. Knewstubb was buried here in 1624, and Peck has preserved a Latin epitaph in praise of him,

* See Watt's *Bibl. Brit.* for a list of his works; also Lowndes' *Bibl. Man.* (Bohn's Ed.) The following passages will shew that the spirit of the man was not at all above the spirit of his age. "If you seeke after the Puritans these they (the Family of Love) bee which although for their loosenesse of life, they are from the toppe to the toe nothing but blottes; yet bragge they of all perfection, even vnto a verie deifying of themselues; what mischiefo therefore yee feare might come from the Puritans, that looke for assuredly

at their handes." * * "The Queen is to be desired to have her sword 'drawne vpon these horrible treasons.....to the launching of such as are curable and to the quite cutting off of those that are desperate, the captaines especially.'" And her most honorable Council is to be desired to consider "how her Maiesties swoorde may be most conningly and rightly handeled for the speediest and effectualest ridding heereof." From the address "to the Reader," prefixed to J. Knewstubb's *Confutation*.

which has vanished from Cockfield. Mr. John Smith succeeded Knewstubb, and was Rector from 1625 to 1676. He somehow managed to escape ejection during the Commonwealth, as is manifest from the parish registers. It may be observed that the plague in Smith's time visited Cockfield severely. In the sickness year (as our register calls it) viz., 1666, fifty-one burials are recorded in July and August, the day on which the corpses were buried being also specified; and besides it is mentioned that eighteen other persons (whose names are given) were buried between July 5 and August 21 in that year. This looks as though there had been some crowded burials, possibly without any service over the bodies. Smith was buried here in 1676, and was followed by Zachary Fiske, of Queen's College, Cambridge. Fiske was appointed in 1685 by the Mayor and two Aldermen of Bury and by the learned minister of St. James's Church, Nicholas Clagett, and his colleague, Mr. Batt, to be one of the preachers in the Wednesday Lectures for that year.* The election is confirmed by Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Norwich, in whose diocese St. Edmundsbury, as it was called, was then situated.† To him succeeded F. Robins (1708-1723), who seems to have been mostly non-resident, but was a benefactor to the poor here, to whom he left three pounds annually, and to St. John's College, Cambridge, to which he left two exhibitions of £10. Jonathan Hall, D.D., (1723-1743), also a prebendary of Durham during the same years, was the next Rector; he gave two silver flagons for the Communion; he was followed by Henry Wrigley, (1743-1765), who gave a handsome silver alms-dish for the Communion; these are now used. He was followed by Mr. W. Ludlam‡ (1767-1783), formerly Tutor of St. John's College, an eminent mathema-

* The handbill containing the names of the preachers was re-printed in *fac-simile* by the late R. Almack.

† Dr. Trumbull's living of Hadleigh was given in 1691, in consequence of his being a non-juror, to Mr. Fiske, who, notwithstanding, generously returned the emoluments to Dr. Trumbull, who continued to reside among the flock. (See

Rev. H. Pigot's Account of Hadleigh, in *Proc. of Suff. Institute*, vol. iii., p. 195).

‡ In 1757 he was appointed by the Master and Seniors of St. John's College, Cambridge, Parochial Chaplain of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire. His successor was appointed in 1765. (Clay's *Hist. of Horningsea*, p. 53, in Occasional Papers of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.)

tician, some of whose discoveries are printed in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, of which he was a Fellow. His essays on sacred subjects, afterwards reprinted along with those of his brother Thomas and under his inspection, were highly thought of at the time, particularly by Bishops Hurds and Marsh and Mr. Gough; and Mr. Nichols does not hesitate to say that they will ever be esteemed as among "the soundest theological publications of the age in which they were written." He died and was buried at Leicester in 1788, and an account of him is given in Nichols' *Hist. of Leicestershire*.* In his time, on Aug.

* 'He was highly celebrated for his skill in mechanics and mathematics. He was author of "Astronomical Observations made in St. John's College, Cambridge, in the years 1767 and 1768; with an Account of several Astronomical Instruments, 1769," 4to.; "Two Mathematical Essays; the first on Ultimate Ratios, the second on the Power of the Wedge, 1770," 8vo.; "Direction for the Use of Hadley's Quadrant; with Remarks on the Construction of that Instrument, 1771," 8vo.; "The Theory of Hadley's Quadrant; or Rules for the Construction and Use of that Instrument demonstrated, 1771," 8vo.; "An Essay on Newton's Second Law of Motion, 1780," 8vo.; "The Rudiments of Mathematics; designed for the Use of Students at the Universities; containing an Introduction to Algebra; Remarks on the First Six Books of Euclid; and the Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 1785," 8vo.; "An Introduction to, and Notes on, Mr. Bird's Method of Dividing Astronomical Instruments, 1786," 4to.; "Mathematical Essays; 1, on the Properties of the Cycloid; 2, on Def. I. Cor. I. prop. 10; Cor. I. prop. 13; Book I. of Newton's Principia, 1787," 8vo.; Essays on Scripture Metaphors; Divine Justice; Divine Mercy; and the Doctrine of Satisfaction, 1787," 8vo.; Two Essays; on Justification and the Influence of the Holy Spirit, 1788." He also published in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1, "Account of a new-constructed Balance for the Woollen Manufacture," vol. LV. p. 205; 2, "Observations on the Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun at Leicester, June 3, 1769," LIX. 236; 3, 4, and 5, "Astronomical Observations there," LX. 355, LXV. 366 370; 6, "Eclipse of the Sun at Leicester, 1778," LXVIII. 1019;

7, "An Engine for turning Ovals in Wood or Metal, and drawing Ovals on Paper," LXX. 378. In *Gent. Mag.*, vol. XXXV., p. 412, is his Report to the Board of Longitude on the Merits of Mr. Harrison's Watch; and in vol. XLII., p. 562, a short account of Church Organs. He was also, in early life, an occasional writer in the *Monthly Review*. (Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. I. pt. II. p. 318.) See also Nichols' *Lit. Anec.*, vol. III. p. 639, where his works are again enumerated: his library is there stated to have been sold by the eminent bookseller Lockyer Davis in 1790. His essays (published after his death conjointly with those of his brother William, Rector of Foston, Leicestershire, in two volumes in 1807, 8vo.) were assailed by Dr. Isaac Milner in his Biographical Preface to his brother Joseph's Posthumous Sermons in reply to Mr. W. Ludlam's "attack on Mr. Milner's observations upon Gibbon's account of Christianity." In the Appendix to the Essays are "Remarks upon the scurrilous reflections cast upon Mr. W. and T. Ludlam by Dr. Milner," pp. 435-458. He was friendly with the Rev. T. Robinson, of Leicester, at which place he appears to have lived during the later years of his life, following his favourite mechanical studies, although their differences of sentiment led Mr. Robinson to fear that he might have found in him a formidable opponent. The fact, however, proved otherwise. 'Mr. Ludlam constantly attended Mr. Robinson's discourses, and aimed to promote his welfare in every possible way.' See Robinson's *Life*, prefixed to his *Scripture Characters*, p. 11, Lond., 1827. See also Nichols' *Illustrations*, vol. v. pp. 349, 899, and the Indices to his *Anecdotes* and *Illustrations*, and *Hist. of Leicestershire*.

2, 1775, we find (in Davy's *Suffolk Collections*) that there happened in the afternoon a violent storm of thunder and lightning; the new work belonging to the spire (tower) of the Church, "which had been almost destroyed by a violent storm the beginning of the hard weather last winter, and was nearly repaired, was beat down, and the inside set on fire at three or four different places," and with great difficulty extinguished. A son of Mr Ludlam was Governor of Sierra Leone, and a tribute of respect inscribed on his monument at Leicester by his mother in 1810, was the joint production of Henry Thornton, M.P. for Southwark, of Thomas Babington, M.P. for Leicester, and of his brother-in-law, Zachary Macaulay, father of the late Lord Macaulay, all strong anti-slavery men. Dr. George Belgrave, the Methuselah of the later Rectors, was here from 1788 to 1831, holding also during part of the time the living of Stisted, in Essex, but residing mostly amongst us. He built nearly all the older part of the present Rectory, in which, however, are still slight traces of an earlier house, probably Jacobean, and there are now among us some who can recollect his three-cocked hat, as well as his kindly manners and instructions.* To him succeeded Mr. Reginald Bligh (1831-1841) nearly related to Lieut. Bligh, Governor, in 1806, of New South Wales, famed for his connection with the Bounty, and for the hardships he endured from the mutineers of that vessel off Pitcairn's Island in 1789. Reginald Bligh built the newer and better part of the present Rectory, and designed to improve the Chancel, but was cut short by death in 1841, occasioned by catching cold at a funeral. He was succeeded by the Rev. R. Jeffreys (brother of Dr. Julius Jeffreys, the inventor of the respirator), who, besides other good deeds, built the present National School, which has since his death been enlarged. He also meditated the restoration of the Chancel, and had even, I have heard, gone so far as to order plans to be made for

* His name appears under the year 1792 among the Preachers at Bury St. Edmund's in behalf of the Charity for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of

Clergymen in Suffolk; see the Annual Reports. But neither this sermon nor anything else from his pen appears to have been printed.

its execution; whether they were ever actually made, I cannot say. He was buried at Twickenham, in June, 1866, after having for a few years ceased to reside here during the winter months, by reason of ill-health.

The only Cockfield-born person whose life has been written, or head engraved, is, so far as I know, Isaac Milles, the son of a plain country gentleman living at Cockfield, on a small estate of his own, at Carrington's Farm (as I have after much labour made out), and churchwarden here. He was sent to Bury school, whither he went daily from his father's house; thence to St. John's College, Cambridge,* where he became acquainted with E. Stillingfleet, W. Cave, &c., as well as with Isaac Barrow, Trin., and Thos. Tenison, C.C.C., afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, of all whom we have interesting accounts in his life (printed in 1721), usually† but erroneously‡ said to have been written by his son Thomas Milles, who in 1706 was Greek Professor at Oxford, and the year following Bishop of Waterford. Isaac Milles was successively Curate of Barley, Vicar of High Wycombe, and Rector of High Clear, Hants, in all which stations he shewed himself to be a most exemplary man, performing all

* His admission to St. John's has been kindly copied by the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of the College, where it appears thus—"Isaac Mills Suffolciensis de Cockfield filius Thomæ M años natus septendecim, literis grammaticis institutus in Si Edmundi Burgo sub M^{ro} Stephens p^r triennium, admissus est Subsizator pro M^{ro} Bedon Tutore et fidejussore ejus M^{ro} Fogg Novembr. primo 1655." The house in which he lived, formerly known as Carrington's Farm, now Park Farm, is now in possession of Mr. Jennings, situated off Deadman's Lane, in a field. A deed dated 1783 (in the possession of Mrs. Baldwin) speaks of the said premises "being sometime in the tenure of Thomas Milles, late of Christopher Prentice, and then in the occupation of the said Robert Carrington." The Thomas Milles named herein is in all likelihood the person thus named in the Register: Thomas Mills, farmer, buried 1765. The name often occurs

there in the 17th and 18th centuries, but it has long since vanished from the parish, except as belonging to persons of a lower class. The house has evidently seen better days, and was a substantial farmhouse. The family were entitled to bear arms, which are figured in Virtue's engraving of Isaac Mills, together with the motto *Pietate et prudentia*. They are, Ar. a chev. betw. three mill-rinds, sa. (See Burke's *General Armoury*.) Isaac's father is not termed esquire or even gentleman in Bishop Sparrow's monition mentioned above, but he was evidently one of the principal inhabitants of the parish.

† As by Noble, *Biogr. Hist. of England*, vol. 2, p. 138.

‡ The author refers (p. 13) to the Bishop as an authority, "as I have been informed by his Lordship." I am inclined to think that the biography was not written by any of his sons.

his duties both in the study and among his flock with all diligence and fidelity. His life shews how little the state of the country clergy at that period agrees with the description given of them by Lord Macaulay in his *History of England*. The features of Isaac Milles have been perpetuated by the eminent engraver, Geo. Virtue. A copy of this rare print is in the British Museum.

The parish registers go back as far as 1561, and, with slight exceptions, are perfect down to the present time. They contain various entries of some interest, but none on which it is necessary to dwell here. All the earlier books are written on parchment. (See Appendix, vi, "*Extracts from Parish Registers.*")

A duplicate copy of a portion of our registers, much more full in details, written on paper, injured by damp, was kindly presented to me by the Rev. N. Drake, into whose possession it had come. The earliest entry is 1678, the latest 1743, which last says, May 3, 1743, "I gave Mr. Wm. Studd and Mr. John Bixley orders for to present Rich^d. Sutton, John Nice, Thomas Mower, and John Carter for refusing to pay the church clerk his dues." (Signed) ROGER SPARKE. This happened when Dr. Hall was the Rector: Messrs. Studd and Bixley were the Churchwardens: John Carter had just been married, and had doubtless refused the fees: who Roger Sparke was I know not; perhaps the church clerk himself. The same register informs us that "J. W. Sparke did put eighteen tench and one small carp into my pond, March 3, 1737"; and there are other entries of the same kind.

There is little more that needs to be said. As regards the history of the parish, we find that the Romans had some connection with it. The *warbank*, so called, near the Hole Farm, is considered to be a fragment of a Roman encampment. A bronze bust, found near it, was lent me by Mr. Prigg; I took it to the British Museum and shewed it to Dr. Birch, who like myself thought it to be of late Roman work. A pot containing about 200 Roman denarii was found not far from this bank in Lavenham; they are described by me in

our *Proceedings*. Roman coins have been found in Cockfield occasionally. Mrs. Edgar has a second brass of Julia Domna, wife of Sept. Severus, found here. A quantity of Roman bricks, tiles, &c., but no coins, were found in or about 1826 in a field belonging to Earl's Hall.* A tile found in 1834 near Colchester Green in this parish, mentioned in Davy's Collection, is supposed to be Roman. In Saxon times, about the middle of the 10th century, the lands of this place were given by Earl Algar to Ethelfled, his daughter-in-law; she, according to her father's will, ceded them, together with Chelsworth which King Edgar gave her, to the Abbey of Bury. Nearly the whole of the parish seems to have remained for a long time in the possession of the Abbey; but after the Norman Conquest the Earls of Oxford and their family held under the Abbot for some time; then they became seised of some lands temp. Edward I., and kept possession of Earl's Hall as late as the reign of Elizabeth. After passing into various hands, it is now in the possession of Mr. Hustler. Cockfield Hall, and its manor passed away from the Abbey at the dissolution to the Spring family, and thence to various other hands, much of the land being till recently in the possession of Mr. Buck, and now in that of Mr. Jennings. Pepper's Hall likewise formed a part of the Spring estates, and then came into the possession of the Harveys, Aspins, Actons, and Baldwins, as has been said. The other principal landowners of the place now are Sir C. J. F. Bunbury, Bart., the Rev. C. J. Martyn, the Rev. G. A. Langdale, Mr. Le Grice, Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Elers, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Wolton, Mr. Mothersole, Mr. Ruffell, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Collett, and Miss Brooke. The Misses Manning are Ladies of the Manors of Cockfield Hall and Earl's Hall.

There is no house in the parish of any considerable antiquity except that near the church, which may be as old as the reign of Henry VII., its timber work inside and

* *Concise History of Bury and its environs*, p. 87 (1827.)

out will repay a visit: its early history is not known to me. One of the cottages near Small-bridge bears the date 1676, and some other cottages seem to be of about the same date, as do some fine chimneys in the farmhouses in which Mr. King, sen., and Mr. Ruffell now live. Portions of several other farm-houses are certainly of the 17th century; an oven in Cockfield Hall, as Mr. F. Jennings informed me, bore date 1615 or 1616 (the last figure being partly defaced); in a garret in Carrington's Farm, now commonly called Park Farm, the date 1687 is impressed in plaster; but if Isaac Milles was born here, as I have supposed above, the original house must be older, and the appearance of some of its parts in no way militates against this supposition. Perhaps I should not omit to mention the Hundred-stone (so called) in this parish, formerly inscribed thus—

This marks the bounds
Of three hundreds and three towns.

The hundreds being Babergh, Thedwastre, and Cosford; and the parishes Cockfield, Felsham, and Thorpe Morieux. Close to this stone is a pond by the road-side, called the Hundred-stone pond, through which flows a stream (often dry), which, passing through Lavenham and Hadleigh, falls into the Stour near Higham. It is navigable for small vessels as far as Hadleigh. The source of this stream, the Bret, seems most properly placed in Thorpe Morieux (see the Ordnance Map). It is said however by Dyer* to rise in Cockfield; and there are two tributaries of it which do so: one rises in a ditch near the Rectory, and goes into the Hundred-stone pond; the other rises near Cross Green, and goes into the stream not far from Pepper's Hall. To this river, if it may be so called, Drayton alludes in his *Polyolbion*, where, speaking of the Stour, he says—

Breton, fair nymph, fresh succour to her brings.

Of the natural history of the place I shall content myself with saying that Mr. Jordan, the schoolmaster of the

* *Restoration of ancient modes of bestowing names on Rivers, &c.*, pp. 210-11
(Exct. 1805.)

National School, and I, have given some attention both to its zoology and botany. We have captured, or received, or procured, or seen, various birds and insects of some importance, and collected several plants which are more or less uncommon; but it would be of little interest to read a list of them here.* The *Mirror* for 1838 says that no primrose grows here, and that the villagers declare that it will not live here, but sickens and soon dies. This, I believe, has been thought to be so since the year of the plague. But in truth we have the primrose, though very rarely: I have gathered both it, the cowslip, and (what is very common here, though rare in most parts of England) the true oxlip, in Dead Man's lane, Cockfield. So, as there is an error to the alleged fact, we may be content to leave the reason to shift for itself. A nephew of Mr. Bligh informed me that in his uncle's incumbency there was an heronry here, near the rectory.† The bird itself, the heron, has occasionally within my knowledge visited the place, and one took up his quarters for some days by the moat close to the rectory. I have only to add that I have derived much assistance in drawing up this paper from the notes of my former Curate, the Rev. W. T. T. Drake, taken from MSS. in the British Museum, from transcripts from some parts of those MSS., made by Mrs. Babington, and from various pieces of local information supplied by Mrs. Baldwin, by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, and by Mr. Richard Hilder. The Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, has given me free access to the MS. books of the College, and has kindly assisted me in other ways; W. T. Bensly, Esq., Deputy Registrar of Norwich, has very liberally furnished me with a copy of the list of rectors down to the eighteenth century from the Norwich Registry, and J. Drayton Wyatt, Esq., architect, has communicated

* I hope before long to give some account of the birds of Suffolk in these *Proceedings*, and also of additions to Henslow's and Skepper's *Flora of Suffolk*, in which the Cockfield birds and plants will be included.

† Mr. Hilder remembers the time when the heron, as well as other birds against which war is now waged, was much more common than at present; but he has no recollection of an herony.

most valuable notes made by himself many years ago before certain features of the church had vanished. These last will be found in the Appendix.

CHURCHILL BABINGTON.

APPENDIX.

(I) ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE ARCHITECTURE OF COCKFIELD CHURCH.

(A) *From "The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. Part VII. Suffolk." (As the Church was in 1855.)*

No. 454, Cockfield, St. Peter, "Has a large and handsome tower, without pinnacles, which seems Perpendicular."—RICKMAN. "Chancel, with late vestry on the North side; nave, with clerestory, aisles, and South porch; tower at West end. The church is Decorated with some later additions. The East window is very large, but all the tracery has been destroyed; the buttresses have good niches. There is a small piscina, with a canopy in the South wall [of the chancel] and against the North wall is a fine altar-tomb, panelled, and with shields; over it is a fine canopy in three bays, divided by buttresses with rich pinnacles; there is a great variety of detail about this monument, much disfigured by whitewash. The nave-piers are octagons, with moulded caps; the tower has buttresses set square at the angles, good two-light windows in the upper stage. The South aisle and porch are good but late Perpendicular, with three-light transomed windows and a battlement richly panelled. Font, a plain octagon. There are good open seats with poppies and panelling."—WILLIAM CAVELER, Architect.

(B) The dimensions of the Church are as follows:—The chancel 37 feet long, and 17 feet 3 inches wide. The nave 65 feet long, 18 feet 8 inches wide; and the aisles are the same length as the nave, and 11 feet 3 inches wide. The tower is 11 feet 2 inches from East to West, and 9 feet from North to South. The height of the tower from the top to the roof-ridge is about 28 feet; from the ridge to the ground about 43 feet: total about 71 feet. Height of the nave wall about 30 feet. Height of chancel roof ridge to the ground about 37 feet: add $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet for the cross. The vestry is 15 feet 2 inches long by 8 feet wide.

The bells are six, and bear the following inscriptions:—

No. 1. * IOHN IOWARS * ROBT DEBENHAM * C * W * THO
* GARDINER * FECIT * 1721 * NUM = 126*.

No. 2 is blank.

No. 3. CHARLES ◊ NEWMAN ◊ MADE MEE 1700

No. 4. GH (?) HT (?) CHARLES ◊ NEWMAN ◊ MADE MEE
1699.

No. 5. MILES ◊ GRAY 1656

No. 6. IAMES ◊ EDWARD ◊ 1060.

The last inscription seems to be blundered. The date may be 1668.

Mr. Hilder informs me that the present bells were placed as they are now between thirty and forty years ago : there were previously five bells only. Besides one bell being added one was taken away and replaced by another. He made partial copies of the inscriptions, and it appears that Nos. 1, 4, and 5 were certainly here before the alteration.

The porch is 14 feet 4 inches North and South, by 11 feet 4 inches East and West. The windows in the East and West walls, which are now (July, 1879) being restored, are designed from the traces of them found beneath the stucco. A niche on the right side of the entrance door into the church has been revealed by the restoration of the porch, of which the original work has been retained, wherever that was possible : the new work has been restored by help of the remains of the old.

On the North side of the Church are four two-light Decorated windows with quatrefoil above, all perfectly similar. The West window of the North aisle and the lower West window in the tower are also similar as regards tracery, but the comprising-arch of the latter is segmental, agreeing with the belfry window above, and the other belfry windows. On the North and South sides of the tower are single windows of one small light each ; also four narrow rectangular loop holes on the South side in the staircase. The East window of the North aisle is a Perpendicular four-light window without transom (altered in modern times.)

On the South aisle of the Church are four Perpendicular three light windows transomed, all similar ; in the West of the same aisle is a similar window but larger. In the East end of the same aisle is another window generally similar, also larger, but with the transom lower down ; the upper part of the window over the three middle lights is divided into six smaller lights, these being finished above as in all the other windows. In the South wall, near the S.E. corner is a piscina, in a square recess.

In the chancel on the North side towards the West is a high three-light Perpendicular window, without transom ; in the upper part are four small lights, with a lune on either side. On the same side, nearer the East, above the Decorated tomb, is a broad Decorated window, having a quatrefoil above. On the South side, on either side of the door, is a window similar to the Perpendicular window on the North side. The new East window has been already described. There are six stalls on each side, and two at each end facing the East. The original tracery of the desk in front of the stalls on the North side appears to be entire. The stalls have been completed where necessary by modern work.

Within the vestry is a piscina in the middle of the South wall, and an aumbry nearly square, in the South-east corner. In the North wall, at the East corner, is a low narrow door, which has been blocked up. The present unsightly window on the North side is modern. The narrow one-light window on the West side is original, and deeply splayed. The lower door communicating with the chancel seems to be tolerably ancient. It is surmounted by a hood moulding.

Outside the chancel, on the South, are two buttresses with Decorated

niches half way up, of beautiful work. On the East side are two similar buttresses ; on the North were originally two others similar, one of which is entirely, and the other almost destroyed, by the construction of the vestry : the cornice, immediately beneath the roof, is an elaborate one, composed of quadripartite flowers, human heads, and various animals.

To these notes of my own I am now able to add with great pleasure the following valuable remarks by J. Drayton Wyatt, Esq., Architect, relating in part to details no longer existing :—

(C). It was in the summer of the year 1848 that I first saw Cockfield Church, when I made as complete an examination of the fabric as time would then allow. There proved to be, however, so much that was interesting and valuable that I took another opportunity (viz, in August, 1849) of visiting the church for the purpose of further sketching, measuring, and recording its special features. From these notes I extract the following particulars, some of which have reference to points already touched upon in the previous historical description ; others are supplementary, and include the ancient polychrome-decoration of the roofs, which has since been wholly effaced. I prefer to adhere mainly to the exact wording of these “ notes ” :—

The proportions of this Church are exceedingly good ; as are also the details throughout. Some of them are comparatively plain and bold, but many portions are richly moulded, especially the Chancel, with its string-courses, cornice, plinths, and groined niches in the buttresses,—all in the pure late-Decorated style, which prevails generally throughout the edifice.

The South aisle and South porch are, however, decidedly Perpendicular, with panelled parapets and flush flint surface-walling in parts ; also the window jambs in this aisle are more deeply recessed outside than in the other windows of the Church.

The Tower is of noble size, and lofty. Octagonal staircase on South side—not placed at either of the angles, but near the middle,—thus displacing the belfry window. Above is the tower parapet of chequered flint-work, in which two opposite oblong panels have been sunk (or cut through) continuing down below the cornice, which has accordingly been destroyed to suit. I could not examine this part from the tower roof, nor arrive at any conclusion as to the object of these alterations. Had there been but one panel, viz. : the large one on the South side, its shape and position might have favoured the conjecture that it was made to receive the framework of a wooden sun-dial.*

The Staircase to the rood loft, as now seen externally, is of plain red brick, square on plan, and apparently of recent erection. The only now visible fragment of the original staircase is a small stone quatrefoil window, which probably remains in situ, though it may have been inserted afresh.

* Others have conjectured that the panels were cut for the employment of a transit instrument ; if so, probably in Mr Ludlam's time.—(C. B.)

The present Vestry is a small oblong chamber, with a lean-to roof, on the North side of the Chancel, and which has undergone considerable mutilation. A doorway and two small windows on the North side have been blocked up, and a large square modern two-light window substituted. A few stone corbels remain in the walls, at about 7 feet from the ground, indicating the position of an intermediate floor which once divided the building into two heights. The outline of the window which formerly lighted the upper apartment is still to be traced in the West wall. No indications of any staircase are to be seen. Probably the means of communication between the two chambers was by a wooden step-ladder, such as yet exists in a very similar and curious structure of about the same date, at Hessett* Church, a few miles distant.

The roofs are mostly covered with lead.

Some of the ancient ironwork is in good preservation on the doors.

Inside, it is noticeable that the clerestory windows are not over the centres of the *arches*, but over the centre of the *piers*, and also that there is an additional window on each side, in the space nearest to the Chancel arch.

The Jacobean pulpit rests on a slender Perpendicular stem, panelled, with moulded eap and base.

There are four ancient oak stalls, and a few oak benches.

There is more or less stained glass in all the two-light windows of the North aisle.

The roofs of the Nave and Aisles are simple in construction, but shew an unusual amount of finish as regards mouldings, carving, and applied colour.

The Nave roof is of pure "Decorated" date, of a good pitch, each principal truss being formed of a tie beam, with king-post above, from which spring curved braces, two being in connection with the longitudinal ridge under the collar beams, and the other two abutting against the upper strutted rafters, which help to make up the general polygonal form of the roof. The tie beams are 11in. x 9in., with mouldings and fillets, separated by a deep hollow. The more prominent mouldings are painted red, and the hollows are painted blue. Above these, on the plain face of each side of the beam, is painted a series of delicate quatrefoils in circles, the pattern being in white, and the ground blue. There are 62 quatrefoils in each length, from wall to wall. The wall plates are each 6½in. deep, and moulded to correspond with the beams. All these mouldings are gathered to a point at their respective ends, which are further enriched by beautiful rosettes, &c, sometimes single and sometimes double, carved in relief with excellent effect. The king-posts are octagonal shafts, with well-moulded caps and bases. The curved braces above are 6in. x 7in., chamfered underneath; the

* This interesting Church has been exhaustively described and illustrated in a paper specially devoted to that subject

by Canon Cooke, in his *Materials for a History of Hessett* in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute*, vol. v. See p. 23.

longitudinal beam is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4in., also chamfered. On the soffits of these braces, also on the cardinal faces of the king-posts, are painted a succession of arrow zigzags, and traces of a similar kind of enrichment appear on the other timbers. The alternate faces of the king-posts are painted a plain vermilion. The principal rafters measure each $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 9in., and are laid flatwise; the collars, common rafters, and stud-pieces, are $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and are *not* chamfered.

The North Aisle roof is a lean-to, contemporary with that of the Nave, and very similar in detail. This also has carved rosettes in the wall plates under each principal. The eastern bay has the additions of boarding under the rafters, and battlements above the wall-plate.

The South Aisle roof is (like that part of the church) of late Perpendicular character, and rather flat in pitch. The principals have curved brackets at the ends, and are richly carved with scroll foliage, excepting in the Eastern bay, which is without carving. On one of its massive beams is the date "1673," and on another "W. H., 1795."

Variations from the foregoing description noted during a recent inspection of the Church in July, 1879:—

1. The Nave roof is now *slated*.
2. The Pulpit has been considerably lowered. Very little of the "stem" is now left.
3. There is now *no* stained glass in either of the North aisle windows.
4. All vestiges of colour on the roofs have disappeared; also the boarding and battlements to the North Aisle roof.

J. DRAYTON WYATT.

(II.) COCKFIELD EPITAPHS.

(A.) NOT NOW REMAINING THERE.

Mr. JOHN KNEWSTUB'S Epitaph at Cockfield in Suffolk.

Posteritati sacrum.

Humillimus pientissimusq; Dei servus, Johannes Knewstub, hujus ecclesiæ de Cockfield per annos XLV. vigilantissimus & fidelissimus pastor; nutricius ecclesiæ & scholarum singularis; christianæ veritatis, salutiferæ evangelii doctrinæ, veræ puræq; religionis contra antichristum Romanum ejusque emissarios acerrimus assertor & propugnator; nullus hujus sæculi procellis sueeumbens, fortiter adversus omnes casus humanos, pro divini nominis gloria, summa cum tolerantia restitit. Tandem senio confectus LXXX^o ætatis anno, ex hæc miserrima vita in celestem patriam, pie, sancteque migravit XXIX^o Maii anno reparatæ salutis, 1624.

Heu quantulum tanto viro monumentum! Johannis Knewstub imaginem hic P.C.B.O. ut cujus ingenii monumenta æterna sint, ejus corporis quoq; memoria ne a posteritate desideretur.

Friends maye awhile by arte our viewe commende
But 'tys not longe eare all thinges heere shall ende.
The arte of artes is so to lyve & dye,
As we may lyve in heav'n eternally.

John Knewstub.

He lyved 80. years & dyed the 29. of Maye, 1624. (Peck's *Desid. Cur.*
p. 216, London, 1779.)

E. Codice MS. penes Samuel Knight S.T.P. 1731.

(B.) EPITAPHS NOW EXISTING IN THE CHURCH AND CHANCEL.

In the Chancel on the South Wall, on a white marble slab :

(1)

“ Within a vault beneath is deposited the body
of

The Rev. GEORGE BELGRAVE D.D,
rector of this parish
and vicar of Stebbing in the county of Essex.
He died March 10th 1831
Aged 81 years.

Also that of FANNY his wife.

She died Dec. 16th 1844

Aged 88 years.”

(Their arms above).

Below, on the Chancel floor, is a slab to the same persons, to the same effect.

On the North side of the Chancel floor :

(2)

In memory of
The Rev^d REGINALD BLIGH B.D.
Rector of this parish.
Died Feb. 4th 1841,
In his 63^d year.

(3)

To y^e memory
y^e Rev^d
Mr. COLLIER WALTER
Born at Witney
In Oxfordshire
& Died 19th of Apr.
A } 1737.
Ætat } 44

(4)

In the middle of the North side of the Chancel is a tomb, having two columns and two pilasters with Corinthian capitals on each side ; above the pediment are the Harvey crest and arms on a shield impaling Beriffe between scrolls and flowers. A bust of James Harvey is in the centre, placed on a plinth, resembling a sarcophagus. Below this and below the columns, the tomb is divided into three compartments, each of which, as well as the plinth, bear inscriptions. The whole was executed by N. Royce, of Bury St. Edmund's.

On the plinth, below bust :

JACOBI HARVEY, Aulæ Clarensis apud Cantab. Socio-commensalis effigies.

Si vultum, Sculptor, parum feliciter ausus es,
 Meis quommodo Adolescentis exprimenda divinior !
 Acri erat Ingenio, optima Indole, Moribus mellitissimis ;
 Linguarum, tum Græcæ cum Latinæ, non levitus doctus ;
 Eruditione Academicâ, ultra annos, repletus ;
 Artium, quas attigit, tenax ; nondum tactarum avidissimus ;
 Cum jam severioribus Legum Anglicarum studijs,
 Quo Patriæ esset Idoneus, se accingeret ;
 Vale (heu longum !) dicendi gratia, Academiam visens,
 Variolarum lue correptus domum redijt ;
 Nostræque Omnium Spes unâ cum Illo conciderunt.
 Die Junij 9^o Anno Dom. 1723^o Ætat suæ XX^o.

On the left hand side, below :

In cœmeterio proximo tumulatus jacet
 JACOBUS FRANCISCI HARVEY de COCKFIELD
 Arm^{ri} filius, Jurisconsultus,
 & Coloniae apud Icenos Recordator.
 Uxorem duxit Ceciliam,
 E filiabus Edmundi illius Walleri
 Qui ante omnes sui temporis Poetas adeo emicuit :
 Eâ autem defunctâ, Elisabetham ;
 Cui pater Tho^s. Beriffé de Freton in agro Essexiensi Armigr^r,
 Mater Damaris ex antiquâ Careiorum familia.
 Ceciliæ Liberi Ipsam jam diu secuti sunt,
 Elisabetham (sic Deo placitum !) suos Unicus,
 Cujus ibi extantem vides Imaginem, præcessit.
 Patremq ; tam cari capitis desiderio tabescentem,
 Ad se, post Quadriennium ægre decursum, attraxit.
 Obijt 14^o Aprilis A.D. 1728^o. Ætat. 69^o.

In the centre :

Juxta Filij dilectissimi Exuvias requiescit
 ELISABETHA JACOBI HARVEY UXOR
 Femina, Virtute, Prudentia, Æquanimitate, Ornatissima ;
 Deum, sine fuce, Sanctissime colens ;
 Inopes, sine tubâ, largissime sublevans ;
 Erga Maritum Obsequio & amore spectabilis,
 Mariti Propinquis, & Vivens & Moriens, Amicissima,
 Quippe Patrimonium Ejus (novit Ille Cui credidit) sibi legatum
 Hæc, omni fide, omni laude digna, integrum restituit.
 Matrem suam annorum plus 80^{ia}, onus perferentem
 Quam impense coluit, observavit, dilexit,
 Tot malis superstitem maluit relinquere,
 Quam diutius abesse Filio,
 Eo ipso die, quo Ille ereptus est, desijt Vivere,
 Obijt 19^o Aprilis Anno Dom. 1734, Ætat. 55^o.

On the right hand side :

In hâc Ecclesiâ depositæ sunt
 Reliquiæ Rev^{di}. Viri CALTHORPE HARVEY A.M.
 Qui Parochiarum Lawshall & Acle,
 Nuper Rector fuit
 Vir Doctrinâ, Benevolentîâ, & Pietate Insignis ;
 Omnibus Notis, Amicis, atque Affinibus, Charissimus :
 At ab iis, quorum Æternæ Saluti invigilavit,
 Summo Honore Colendus, summo Studio desiderandus.
 Quippe in Obeundis Ecclesiæ Muneribus
 Pastor non alius unquam aut fideiùs,
 Ant feliciùs, Operam, & animum dedit.
 Privatis enim monitis, uti publicis Concionibus,
 Et integerrimâ Morum Probitate,
 Illis Viam, quæ ad beatam Immortalitatem
 Perduceret, sedulò commonstravit.
 Obt. 19 Nov: 1767. Ætat: 82.

In the Church, within the Tower :

(1)

Here Lieth The Body of
 RICHARD GARNHAM who died y^e jo
 of April 1699 Aged 60 years.

Ye world is nothing heaven is all
 Death did not hurt me by my fall
 Tell every friend of mine y^t weep
 J am not dead but fast asleep.

(2)

In memory of
 Mrs. ELIZABETH LYNDLEY Spinster
 Who died 5th June 1770
 (Her arms above).

(3)

The Rev.
 CALTHORPE HARVEY, A.M.
 who died 19th Nov^{br}.
 1767
 Aged 82 years.

Also
 FRANCES His Wife
 who died 20th May 1770
 Aged 60 years
 (Their arms above).

(4)

In Memory of
 ISABELLA the Wife of
 The Rev. Harvey Aspin
 who died 6th Jan^{ry} 1790
 Aged 81 years.

Here Also Lieth The Body of
 The Rev. HARVEY ASPIN
 Husband of the above-named
 Isabella & Rector of *Hartest* with
Boxted and *Baylham* in this County
 who died June 4th 1791
 Aged 75 years.
 (Their arms above.)

(5)

In Memory of
 Mrs. DOROTHY ASPIN Wid^o
 who died 5th March 1764
 Aged 84 Years.
 Also ANN ASPIN
 Her daughter
 who died 17th July
 1769.

On a white circular tablet let into the staircase, where was formerly the
 rood-loft staircase, on the outside :

(6)

Near this place
 lieth
 MARY the wife of
 STEPHEN WALLER
 who departed this life
 June 22nd 1800
 Aged 56 years.

In the Tower are suspended hatchments of the Harvey, Aspin, and
 Belgrave families. For their arms and their wives' arms see below.

The Royal Arms dated 1783 are no longer in the church, having in
 part crumbled away on being taken down when the church was being
 restored in 1868.

There were also at one time brasses in the church : (1) on a very
 large slab of Purbeck marble, with two large figures joined below by a
 band, and below them a smaller figure ; (2) on a slab of Purbeck one
 figure at full length like the preceding ; (3) and (4) on each of two
 narrow oblong stones a small brass.

These brasses had vanished in Davy's time : he gives outlines of their
 matrices in his Church notes on Cockfield ; they are now buried beneath

the new tiles, as they could not be contained in the tower floor with the other slabs now placed there together with the ancient stone altar, on which are small crosses. Two coffin lids, which he mentions as lying near the door at the west end, I do not remember having seen.

(C.) AMONG THE NUMEROUS MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, THE FOLLOWING, NEAR THE CHANCEL DESERVE TO BE MENTIONED :—

(1.) On a flat stone :
 Here lyeth y^e body of
 CECILIA daughter of
 EDMUND WALLER, late of
 Beaconsfield in
 Buckinghamshire Esq.
 & wife of James Harvey.
 Ob^t 6 Jan. 1695.
 Aged (3?)5. (first figure mutilated)
 Their arms above.

(2) On a flat stone :
 Here lyeth the Body
 of ELIZABETH only daughter
 of IAMES HARVEY by
 CECILIA his firste wife.
 Ob^t 27 June 1712.
 Aged 21 years.
 (Her arms in a lozenge above.)

The oldest of the upright slabs in the churchyard appears to be one bearing a death's head and cross-bones above ; and reading, as far as can be made out, as follows :

Here lyeth y^e Body
 of IAMES y^e son of
 REUBEN HOW
 & ANN his wife who
 Departed this Life
 Iune vii 1721 (figures a little mutilated)
 Aged 21 (?) year.

At North end of Chancel, where others of the family lie. It existed in the parish, as appears by the registers, from the time of William III, and still exists in the person of the Sexton.

Some other monuments in the churchyard are copied in Davy's *Church Notes* under Cockfield. He has also recorded many names occurring upon the upright slabs, some of which can scarcely be read now.

(III). LIST OF RECTORS AND OTHER PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE LIVING.

(From *Tanner's MS.*, 1359, in the Diocesan Registry of Norwich, kindly furnished by W. T. Bensly, Esq., Deputy Registrar, who observes that the reference "Domesd" is to the "Norwich Domesday Boke" a volume of the 15th century containing an account of the Livings in this Diocese, &c. References to the Institution Books here are indicated by "Lib. IV.," &c., down to "Lib. Trimnell." Bishop Tanner, whose MS. is mentioned above was at one time Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich.)

COKEFEILD.

Domesd. Estimatio Eccliaē præter portionem l marc. Portio S. Jacobi in eadem Ecclia xxx^s. Carnagiū vii^d ob.

Nigr. Reg. S. Edm. f. 161. Quiet. Clam. Comit. Alberici de Advocatione hujus* Eccliaē Abb. S. Edm^d.

* de Chokefeld vel Kokefeld (ibid. 110). de Lellesey (Cox Maero). For him see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, under WILSON of Highfield House. Maero apparently means that the Quit-claim of the Advowson alluded to refers to Lindsey (anciently called Lellesey) and not to Cockfield.

Abb. S. Edm. MS. f 251—14 Ed. 1—COKEFEUDE—Adv. et donatio Eccliaē spectat ad Abb. S. Edm, et pertinent Eccliaē eidem 1. mes. 53 acr. terræ 1. acr. pasturæ et 1 acr. bosci cum pertinentiis suis ex dotatione Abbatum S. Edm.—Abbas S. Edm. et Conv. Cap. Dñi de Cokefeude.

There is a tithe call'd Linsey tith, whereof there goeth but one sheaf of three to the Parson, and the like order is for small tithes within that limit wh goeth to Linsey [1612 Alan.]†

† The Lindsey Tithe, levied on land now belonging to Mr. Le Griece, has been commuted for £20, and is paid to St. John's College, Cambridge. The Rev. J. W. Pieters, Bursar of the College, in answer to my enquiry, says: "I have searched everywhere, and am sorry that I cannot find any information to send you as to the Lindsey tithe." Dr. Bateson, formerly Bursar, says: "I have no knowledge of the origin of the word Lindsey, as attached to the tithes we own at Cockfield, but the one you mention is a very probable one. We bought them, I think, from Dr. Belgrave or his executors." I

suspect them to be the same as the "decimæ molendinorum meorum de Cokefield, et de Leleseya, et de Kerseya," which Nesta de Cockfield (*temp.* Hen. III.) gives to Kersey Priory "ad sustentandum lumen prædicitæ capellæ."—See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, under Kersey Priory in Suffolk (vol. vi., pp. 592-3, Ed. 1846.) When the religious houses were destroyed, this tithe was of course no longer paid as before, but I cannot precisely explain by what steps it has at length come into the possession of St. John's College. Kersey Priory is close to the parish of Lindsey.

WILL. DE COLUM ad præ. Dñi Regis raōne vac.
Abbatiae S. Edm.

Mr. JOËS DE HOUTON ad præes Hugonis Abbis
S. Edm^{di}. ob. 1246.

ROBTUS PASSELEW ad præes Henrici Abbis S.
Edm^{di}.

Mr. JOËS HASELARTON ad præes Edmundi Abbis
ob. 1283.

Ex inquisitionibus sup jure patronatus
hujus Eccliae inter Comit. Oxon et Abb.
S. Edm^{di} 1283 (in Reg. Eccl. Buriensis.
penes Mr. Novell f: 31-32) ubi.....
*quod Ecclesia patitur sectionem, eo quod
Frēs Hosp. Sⁱ Salvatoris percipiunt
duas garbas decimarum de Dño Aula
inferioris de Cokfield, et Capella de
Lellesey percipit tertiam garbam deci-
marū Aula superioris in Cokefield:
estimatio eccliae 50 marc.*

Cart. Jois n. 10. 4 Maii. Rx.
dedit Eccl. de Cokefield.

HENRICO DE VEERE Clerico raōne
vac. Abb. Bur.

Mr. JOES DE MELTON R^o Oct. 1326.
Lib. Nig. Bur. 241. Revocatio pre-
sentationis factae per fidelem Oxon.
de quodam *Ric de Elongsl**(?) Cler.
ad Eccl. de Cokefeld (jure Patronatus
ad Abb. S. Edm. spectanti) 1326.

Lib. iv. 107. 2 Sept. 1349.

ADAM DE MELLES ad præes. Dñi
Abbis S. Edm.

Lib. v. 81.

ADAM DE HAUTOBOYS. 35 Edw. III.
Mr. WILL. DE PYHALE (p mut. cum
Thorndon) ad præes. Abbis. S. Ed-
mundi, 17 Jun. 1368. (l. marc.)

Lib. vi. 215. 6 Oct. 1396.

Mr. JOHANNES IXWORTH, Cantabr.
LL.D., Rector etiam de Sevenoke qui
gratias expectativas habuit a Curia
Rom. pro Canonic. in Ecclis London
Sarum et Cicestr. et Wesbury Wigorn.
Wren. 121.

* Perhaps Elmswell is intended.

- Lib. vii. 23. 5 Oct. 1409. { JOHANNES CLAYDON
 JOËS IXWORTH (p mut. cum Stanton)
 ad præ. ejusd. (l. marc.)
- Lib. xi. 8. 6 Apr. 1447. Mr. RIC. PEDE Decr. Dat. ad præ. ejusd.
 (l. marc.)
85. 27 Oct. 1455. ROB. FORTH ad præ. ejusd.
- Lib. xii. 140. ult Oct. 1489. Mr. JOHANNES CAMPIS ad præ. ejusd.
- Lib. xiv. 201. 18 Dec. 1525. ROB. BASSE ad præ. Nic. Hogan.
 Gen. hac vice ; 1555 rectoria maxime
 ruinatur.
- Lib. xviii. 172. 25 Maii, 1557. WILL. MODY ad præ. Edm. Windham
 assign. Ducis Norf. assign Abbis de
 Bury.
- Lib. xix. 139. 22 Oct. 1579. RIC. LONGWORTH S. Th. Pr. ad
 præ. Witt Spring, Arm.
 Magister Coll. S. Johannis Cantabr.
- Lib. xx. 38. 13 Aug. 1579. JOHANNES KNEWSTUBB S. Th. B.
 ad præ. Witt Spring, Mil.
- One at the Conference at Hampton Court on y^e Puritan side of g^t note.
- Lib. Harsnet. 29 Sept. 1624. JOHANNES SMITH ad præ. Will:
 Spring, Mil.
- Lib. Sparrow. 10 Nov. 1676. ZACH. FISKE ad præ. assign Gul.
 Spring, Bart.
- The Registers show in 1682 : Licence to rail in the Communion Table. In 1683 :
 Monition to finish the said Rails.
- Lib. Trimnel. 18 Dec. 1708. FR. ROBINS S. Th. B. ad præ. Mag^{ri}.
 et Soc. Coll. Johannis Cantabr.

From and after the institution of Mr. Robins, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, have always presented a Fellow of their own College. The advowson appears to have been obtained from Arthur Young, as "500 A. Young" is written in one of the Bursar's books (Ashby's MSS. *Collectanea*) against the name of the living : he is no doubt one of the Bradfield family. The 500 perhaps means that the

College gave £500 for it. The successive dates of the institutions after Mr. Robins stands thus in the Institution Books at Norwich.

1720	Jan. 10.	JONATHAN HALL, B.D.
1743	Nov. 11.	H ^v . WRIGLEY, B.D.
1767	May 13.	W ^m . LUDLAM, B.D.
1788	June 5.	G ^{eo} . BELGRAVE, B.D.
1831	Aug. 13.	REGINALD BLIGH, B.D.

By an order in Council dated 19th April, 1837, part of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, which comprehends Cockfield, was transferred from the Diocese of Norwich to that of Ely. Henceforwards the Rectors of Cockfield became subject to the Bishops of Ely (see *Le Neve, Fast. Eccl. Angl.*, vol. i., p. 325, Hardy), and their institutions are registered in the Ely Books of Institutions, preserved at Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

1841	June 2.	RICHARD JEFFREYS, B.D.
1866	Nov. 9.	CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D.

Of the Rectors before Dr. Longworth little appears to be known.* The Parish Register only mentions that W. Modye, Rector of Cockfield, was buried here on June 28, 1567; and there is no sepulchral monument now remaining either of him or of any of his predecessors. But from Dr. Longworth downwards something may be said of each Rector in succession.

RICHARD LONGWORTH (1567—1579.)

In Baker's History of St. John's College, edited with continuation in 2 vols. (Cambridge, 1869), by the Rev. Professor John E. B. Mayor, Fellow of the College, is a chapter entitled, "Richard Longworth, twelfth Master, admitted May 11, 1564," and there are various other references to him in the same work (see Index), whence the following account is derived. He was elected Keyton Scholar in St. John's Coll., Nov. 6, 1550; to a Fellowship on Lady Margaret's foundation in the same College, July 27, 1559; to a Senior Fellowship *unanimes consensu*, Feb. 28, 1561. He is described in the College books as born in Lancashire. When Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, not omitting St.

* In one of the Helmingham Deeds (No. 4), Reginald de Eccles and others settle Wylbey Manor, in Hingham, in 1357, on Adam de Hautboys, parson of

Cockfield. Blomefield *Norf.* vol. ii, p. 444 [Ed. 2], quoted by Davy, Add. MSS. 19,077 under Cockfield. (*Notes on Rectors.*)

John's College, in August, 1564, he "was then" (says Baker) "a very young man, and not having attained to the degree of Doctor of Divinity could have no share in the public exercise: but though he had no opportunities of shewing his learning, yet in these proceedings he has the character given him of a pious, prudent man, a fit character for a governor. He appears to have been a man of business, and a noted preacher, a thing much valued in those days: he was chosen College Preacher in 1561, and the same year Preacher for the University. He commenced D.D. in the year 1567, and the year after was Vice-Chancellor. . . . Dr. Longworth died in 1579, which year his Deanery of Chester, a Prebend of Worcester and his Rectory of Cockfield became void by his death. In the last he was succeeded by Jo. Knewstub, who, as he was Fellow of the same College, so was of the same persuasion with his master." He had also been collated to a Prebend in the eighth stall of Durham in 1567, but resigned that preferment in 1572, on being made Dean of Chester. (Le Neve's *Fasti*, vol. iii., p. 316. Hardy). Amidst all these splendid preferments it is to be feared that he found little time for Cockfield, and there is no sign in our Register that he ever resided here at all. In his Mastership of St. John's College he became at length unfortunate; he sided with the discontented Puritanical party, and the College was then involved in great disorder. In Aug. 1569, several of the Fellows wrote to Cecil, Lord Burghley, complaining of the degeneracy of their College, and that during Longworth's government their house went more and more into decay of good learning. The Bishop of Ely wrote letters, as visitor of the College, and deprived Longworth of his Mastership.

JOHN KNEWSTUB (1579—1624)

"Joh. Knewstub, St. John's, B.A. 1564; M.A. 1568; B.D. 1576" (Richardson's MS. *Catalogue*).* "Ego Johannes Knewstub ex com. Westmor. admissus sum socius pro Domina Fundatrice, 21, Martii, 1567." (Peck's *Desid. Cur.* vol. i., p. 216, Lond. 1779; Baker u.s., 288.) Admitted a Senior Fellow of St. John's Coll., 5 April, 1572. (Id. p. 326.) Jo. Knewstub, rect., buried 31 May, 1624. (*Parish Register*.) For a notice of him, his epitaph, his works, and his benefactions, see above. Besides the account of him (at the Hampton Court Conference) in Fuller's *Church History*, see Neal's *History of the Puritans*, vol. i., and on the other side, Collier's *Eccles. Hist.*, p^t ii., book viii., Perry's *Hist. of the Church of England*, vol. i. He certainly deserves to be called in Baker's words, *Notus vir.* (u.s., p. 288, note). It does not appear that he was ever married.

The following extracts from letters relating to Knewstub's inquiry for a Curate, and his intended payment, are not without interest. Bedell (afterwards Bishop) was then preacher at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.

* Preserved in the Registry of Cambridge.

(See Tymms *Hist. of St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's*. pp. 115-125). They are preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (Bodl. MSS. tom. lxxv. 180), and are quoted by Davy u.s., p. 254, from *Brit. Mag.* vol. x. pp. 674-678 :—

Bedell to Ward (end of Letter).

“I am to entreat you to provide for Mr. Knewstub, if you may, any young man that would be his Curate and teach in his parish, that would wear the surplice: he should have £10 yearly and his table. Dated Bury, 26 Nov., 1604.” Bodl. MSS., tom lxxv., 180.

The same to the same.

“For Mr. Knewstub's Curate he should be with him in house; and I do think the place would be very profitable that way to a young divine not only for knowledge, but for the rare example of a good life. I pray you do what you can herein, and with all speed. Bury, this 3rd Dec.” (1604).

JOHN SMITH (1624—1676).

John Smith or Smyth occurs in the Registers as Rector from 1625 onwards, which record the births and burials of 5 sons and 6 daughters. He was buried here, where he had so long lived, June 21, 1676. His name is so common that I cannot identify him so as to be able to say anything of his degrees, &c. Nor do I know who Sara (*sic*) his wife was. His eldest son, William, baptised Nov. 12, 1631, was admitted as a Sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, under Mr. Frost, at the age of 17, on Nov. 3, 1648. (St. John's Admission Books).

ZACHARY FISKE (1676—1708).

“Zachary Fiske, Suffolk, adm. Sizar, 4 Oct., 1664, tutore Clem. Smith.” (Extract from the Admission Books of Queen's Coll., Cambr., kindly furnished by the Rev. W. G. Searle), B.A. 1668, M.A. 1673. (*Graduati Cantabrigienses*.) Not a Fellow of his College. He was twice married. By his first wife Elizabeth, who died in 1685, he had two sons and four daughters; by his second wife, Margaret, he had four sons and three daughters. I have not discovered the maiden name of either of his wives. His eldest son Thomas, baptised June 16, 1678, was doubtless the Thomas Fiske who was B.A. of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, in 1698, and the same as the Thomas Fiske, Curate of Hadleigh, whose name is attached to the Register of Burials there in 1706. He resided in the room over the library in the Rectory Tower at Hadleigh. His father was then Rector of Hadleigh as well as of Cockfield, having, as has been said, been presented to the living by William and Mary in 1691, though he allowed Dr. Trumbull, the non-juring ex-Rector to retain the emoluments and in great degree to perform the duties. Another son of Mr. Fiske, viz., John, baptized Dec. 28, 1693, may probably be the same as he who became B.A. of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, in 1715, and Rector of Thorpe Morieux in 1719. Neither Thomas nor John were Fellows of their

College. Zachary Fiske was in all likelihood of the same family as the Fiskes of Thorpe Morieux, an adjoining village. For them see *Concise Description, &c.*, p. 312, and Burke's *Landed Gentry* under FISKE-HARRISON.

The Parish Registers shew that Mr. Fiske resided constantly at Cockfield, where he was buried Sept. 15, 1708. I am not aware whether any monument was ever placed here to him or to his predecessor.

FRANCIS ROBINS (1708—1720).

“Franciscus Robins natus infra Chart juxta Sutton Valence in agro Cantiano, literis institutus in schola libera apud Sutton sub M^{ro} Foster, filius Joannis R. agricolæ, ætatis suæ 18. Admissus est subsizator pro M^{ro} Vaughan, tutore et fide jussore ejus M^{ro} Browne. Junii 30. 1685.” (St. John's College Admission Books).

He took the degree of B.A. in 1688 ; M.A. 1692 ; B.D. 1700. (*Grad. Cant.*) He was elected a Fellow of St. John's on Lady Margaret's Foundation on April 1, 1691, and a Senior Fellow on Nov. 3, 1707. His Fellowship was filled up March 14, 1710. (*Baker's Hist.*) He signs our Parish Registers as Rector 1711-1715 ; Thomas Martin signs as Curate 1717-1722. His benefactions to the parish have been mentioned above : he was also a benefactor to St. John's College, Cambridge, where till lately he was commemorated by a feast held annually on a fixed day in Lent. He is buried at Sutton Valence, and a College order dated 23 May, 1785, allows a sum not exceeding £5 for replacing his monument in the Church there. (*Baker*).

JONATHAN HALL (1720—1743).

“Jonathan Hall, Dunelmensis, de civitate Dunelm, filius Johannis Hall generosi, anno natus quindecim, literis institutus in schola privata infra Dunelm sub magistro Ross admissus est pensionarius sub M^{ro} Orchard Tutore et fide jussore ejus Aprilis 10^{mo} 1696.” (St. John's Admission Books). Elected Fellow of St. John's College on Lady Margaret's Foundation, April 9, 1701 ; Senior Fellow, April 13, 1720 ; his Fellowship was filled up Feb. 13, 1722. (*Baker*). Took the degrees of B.A. in 1699 ; M.A. in 1703 ; B.D. in 1710 ; D.D. in 1723. (*Grad. Cant.*)

On Jan. 21, 1717, ten Fellows were elected in place of as many non-jurors who were expelled, Mr. Hall being one of the five Seniors who were present at their election. (*Baker*, vol. ii., p. 1008). He signs our Registers as Rector 1723-1742. His gift of Communion plate is mentioned above. He was Prebendary of the fifth stall in Durham Cathedral 1723-1743, and died on June 29, 1743. (*Le Neve*). He was not buried at Cockfield. In his time the Rev. Collier Walter lived here, and one of

his six children was born here in 1728, he being buried in the church in 1737. Probably he was Dr. Hall's Curate John Nickalls, who was certainly his Curate, was buried Jan. 4, 1743.

HENRY WRIGLEY (1743—1767).

“Henricus Wrigley, filius Henrici Wrigley defuncti, natus apud Manchester literis institutus Cestriæ sub M^{ro} Henelman annos habens 17 ; admissus pensionarius Tutore et Fidej. Doe. Edmundson, May 13 (1715).” (St. John's Admission Books).

Elected Fellow of St. John's on Dr. Keyton's Foundation, March 13, 1722 ; elected Senior Fellow, Nov. 27, 1736. His Fellowship was filled up April 1, 1745. (Baker). Took the degree of B.A. in 1718 ; of M.A. in 1722 ; of B.D., 1729. (*Grad. Cant.*) Was tutor of St. John's, and Bishop Dodgson and Dr. Powell were among his pupils (Baker), as well as Mr. Ludlam, mentioned below. He signs the Parish Registers as Rector, 1743-65. He died at the end of 1766, but is not buried here. His present of Communion plate is mentioned above. Robert French signs himself as Curate 1754-1771.

The following quotation from the *Chase*, Jan. 3, 1767, co. 8 (a newspaper ?) is from T. Martin's notes, incorporated in Davy, u.s. :—

“*Cambridge, Jan. 1.*

“Last week died the Rev. Mr. Wrigley, Rector of Cockfield, co. Suffolk, and formerly Fellow and principal Tutor of St. John's College. The living is in the gift of that Society, and worth £300 per annum.”

Its value in the King's books had been £30.

WILLIAM LUDLAM (1767—1788).

“Gulielmus Ludlam, Leicestriensis, filius natu major Richardi Ludlam M D., natus in oppido de Leiester literis institutus in publica ejnsdem oppidi schola sub M^{ro} Clayton, admissus pensionarius minor, tutore et fidejussore ejus M^{ro} Wrigley. July 24 (1734) an. æt. 18vo.” (St. John's Admission Books).

He was elected Fellow of St. John's, March 13, 1744 on the Lady Margaret's Foundation ; Senior Fellow, March 15, 1763. His Fellowship was filled up, March 14, 1769. (Baker.)

He took his B.A. degree in 1738 ; M.A. in 1742 ; B.D. in 1749. (*Grad. Cant.*). The Mathematical Tripos was instituted only ten years after he took his degree, viz., in 1748 : had it existed in his time he would doubtless have been very near the head of it ; most probably the Senior Wrangler. While he lived in College he was very intimate with

Dr. Powell, his contemporary, who became at length (in 1765) Master of St. John's. He supported Mr. Ludlam as a candidate for the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics in 1760, to which however Mr. Waring, also a very eminent mathematician, was elected. The Master and Seniors in 1767 commissioned him to buy two globes, at a price not exceeding ten guineas, for the observatory in St. John's, and a suspicion has been already mentioned (under Appendix i.) that he converted the Church tower here into another observatory, after he left the College.

He signs the Parish Registers here as Rector from 1767 to 1773, and again in 1782 and 1783. During the interval and later on he was living with his brother at Leicester, where the Rev. T. Robinson found him when he was appointed in 1778 to be Lecturer in St. Martin's Church in that place. Vaughan's *Life of Robinson* (pp. 58-72).

William Courteen signs as Curate from 1771-1780.

John Smyth signs as Curate from 1783-1788.

For Mr. Ludlam's works, theological and mathematical, see above; also for Dr. Herbert Marsh's opinion of Dr. Milner's attack on him, see Baker, vol. ii., p. 855, where he calls it very violent and unjustifiable.

His simple epitaph in St. Mary's Church, Leicester, is given in Nichols' *Hist. of Leicest.* (vol. i., p. 318) who mentions that he was Vicar of Norton-by-Galby, in the same county, from 1749-1788 (vol. ii., p. 734). He was married, and left a family, one of whom is mentioned above. Being anxious to discover his wife's maiden name, I wrote to the Rev. Canon E. T. Vaughan, formerly of Leicester, and in reply, he says:—

“Her maiden name is not mentioned in my father's *Life of Robinson*; though several things are told about the marriage. He says (at p. 92), ‘Having rigidly adhered to his College habits for some years after he had quitted the walls of St. John's, he at length abruptly formed the determination of marrying a wife, and speedily gave effect to it. What could scarcely have been anticipated, considering the period and former usages of his life, he was much blessed and prospered in this connection. . . . The lady whom he married had proved herself a most useful and affectionate helpmeet to him; sharing all his little troubles, and tenderly relieving all his complaints; ‘making all his bed in his sickness,’ and kindly exercising herself, by much forbearance, self-denial, and labour

‘To rock the cradle of reposing age.’

They had several children born to them, most of whom died in infancy or early youth: but two lived long enough to realize, in some considerable degree, the fond hopes which their anxious mother had entertained of them; although their days were few, and they, too, have been swept hastily to their graves before her.’*

“I can remember being taken, as a child, to visit an old Mrs. Ludlam, who was the widow of one of the two elder Messrs. Ludlam, I think of Mr. Wm. Ludlam, the Rector of Coekfield.† This lady was I think clearly (from the form of expression used)

* In a note to this it is said—“Mr. T. Ludlam, the eldest, distinguished himself greatly by his talents, zeal, and integrity, as Governor of Sierra Leone. Mr. W. Ludlam, the younger brother, had become

eminent in his profession as a surgeon, and was much respected for his humanity and charity.”

† In a later note he suspects that it was Mrs. T. Ludlam.

still living when the *Life of Mr. Robinson* was published, in 1815. I know very well Mrs. William Ludlam, the younger, the widow of the younger of the two brothers mentioned in the above note. She had been a Miss Parker, niece of Mr. Parker Newdigate, of Arbury Park, Warwickshire. She afterwards removed with her family of daughters to live at Cambridge, where her only son, Thomas, who had been an Oakham boy, went as a Freshman to Peterhouse, Cambridge, in Oct., 1828. They were living there when I went as a Freshman to Christ's, in 1830, and continued there until her son took his degree in 1832 as Senior Optime, and 12th in 1st class of Tripos. The year, as you will remember, was an extremely good classical year. He died a few years ago as Vicar of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and, I believe, was much respected there. . . . I have had on my study chimney-piece for the last forty years and more a time-piece, at the back of which (inside) is this inscription, 'Made by Jas. Bullock for T. L., 1777, improved by W. L.' It has a 'gridiron' pendulum, composed of 9 parallel rods of brass and iron alternately, and I think the upper part (which is of flexible steel) is supposed to vibrate between 'eycloydal checks.' I believe accomplished clockmakers know a certain construction of clocks as made 'on Ludlam's principle.' This clock was given me by my mother, to whom it came by gift from her eldest sister, Miss Pares, to whom it had been given or left by (I think) the widow of one of the Messrs. Ludlam, probably the old lady whom I have mentioned above. Apparently its original owner was Mr. Thomas Ludlam, the Confrater of Wigston's Hospital. My clock is always treated with profound respect by any intelligent clockmaker who sees it."

GEORGE BELGRAVE (1788—1831).

"Georgius Belgrave, Rutlandiensis, filius Jeremiæ Belgrave Clerici, natus ad Preston [in com. Rutland], literis institutus in schola de Uppingham, sub M^{ro} Knap, admissus est subsizator, Oct. 19, 1765, tutore et fidejussore M^{ro} Abbot, annos natus 16." (St. John's Admission Books).

For his pedigree, and the history of his family, see Nichols' *Hist. of Leicest.*, vol. iv., p. 207, and Burke's *Landed Gentry*, under BELGRAVE. Elected Fellow of St. John's on Lady Margaret's Foundation, April 7, 1772; Senior Fellow, March 7, 1788; his Fellowship filled up March 31, 1789. (Baker). Took the degree of B.A. in 1770 (when he appears as 8th Senior Optime in mathematical honours); of M.A. in 1773; of B.D. in 1781. (*Grad. Cant.*) Incorp. B.D. of Trin. Coll., Oxford, June 16, 1802; D.D. (of the same University) June 17, 1802. (*Grad. Oxon.*) Signs the Parish Registers here as Rector in 1788, and resides constantly. He officiated till Sept. 25, 1828, and was buried here, March 17, 1831. He married on Aug. 6, 1788, Fanny, daughter of James Neave, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex. (Nichols, u.s, and *Ipswich Journal*, Aug. 16, 1788, quoted in Davy, u.s.) She was, no doubt, of the same family as the present Baronet of that name, of Dagnam Park, Essex, the arms being the same. (See Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* under NEAVE). For her epitaph, see above. For some account of him, and for his epitaph, see above. He died (says the *Ipswich Journal*, March 19, 1831) "deeply regretted," after having been Rector of Cockfield 42 years, and 28 years Vicar of Stebbing, in Essex; his widow died, as the same journal, Dec. 21, 1844, observes, at her residence in Westgate Street, Bury St. Edmund's.

(Quoted in Davy, u.s.) In his time William Gooch signs the Parish Registers, as Curate, in 1792 and 1793; as Officiating Minister in 1797 and 1805. Frederick Croker often signs as Officiating Minister from March 20, 1820, and as Curate from July 21, 1822, to Aug. 12, 1831.

REGINALD BLIGH (1831—1841).

“No. 1002. Reginald Bligh, of Cornwall (nothing said of his father or exact birth-place), Sizar under Wood and Smith, May 17, 1797.” (St. John’s Admission Books). Elected Fellow of St. John’s on Lady Margaret’s Foundation, April 6, 1802; elected a Senior Fellow, Sept., 1823. His Fellowship was filled up March 25, 1833. He took the degree of B.A. in 1801, when his name appears as 12th Wrangler; of M.A., 1804; of B.D. in 1812. He first signs the Register as Rector on Aug. 21, 1831, and officiates for the last time on Dec. 14, 1840. Buried here Feb. 12, 1841, aged 63. For some account of him, and for his epitaph, see above. He was never married, but a sister lived with him here. Bligh is an ancient family name in Cornwall. See Bridger’s *Index to Pedigrees*, p. 18.

RICHARD JEFFREYS (1841—1866).

“No. 1522. Richard Jeffreys, of Cambridgeshire, born at Ely, March 14, 1791. Sizar under Wood, May 15, 1808.” (St. John’s Admission Books). A note from his niece, Miss Latter, in answer to my request, supplies some further information. It appears that Richard was the third child (of sixteen), and the third son of the Rev. Richard Jeffreys [of Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A., 1785; M.A., 1802; *Grad. Cant.*] His father was a Minor Canon of Ely, who gave up this preferment in order to take a Chaplaincy at Calcutta, and is the Chaplain referred to in Henry Martyn’s *Memoirs*, who, during the time of a pulpit controversy against Martyn, when his turn came to preach, ascended the pulpit, not to preach, but to read a homily of the Church, bearing on the subject, and so stopped all mouths. On his return to England he became Rector of Throcken and Buntingford, Herts. The Jeffreys family used to have a right to send a son to Winchester, in consequence of “some great uncle Edward Jeffreys” [Trin. Coll., Cam., B.A., 1737] having left houses at Winchester to the College. “I have never heard,” she says, “that my dear uncle ever wrote anything. I remember Mr. Crick, the public orator, when staying with us at Cockfield, speaking of his talent for writing Latin verse, which he spoke of as unequalled.” His skill in the use of the lathe, and also his extraordinary skating powers are still well remembered. He was elected fellow of St. John’s on Dr. Thimbleby’s Foundation April 2, 1816; and a Senior Fellow on May 10, 1834. His Fellowship was filled up April 4, 1843. He took the degree of B.A. in 1813, when his name appears as 4th Senior Optime in mathematical honours; of M.A. in 1816; of B.D. in 1823. He signs the Parish Registers as Rector in July, 1841, and frequently till 1856; sometimes later. James S. Serjeant signs as Curate from

Jan., 1848, to Aug., 1855, and sometimes officiates afterwards. George Dobree signs as Curate from Oct., 1855, to Jan., 1866. Mr. Jeffreys was never married, but his sister, Mrs. Latter, generally resided with him in the Rectory. For some further account of him, see the body of the paper above. He was greatly beloved and respected in the parish.

(IV). EXTRACTS AND ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE TENURE OF LAND IN COCKFIELD: ITS MANORS, AND POPULATION.

1. *Possessions of the Abbey of Bury.*

(A). "St. Edmund held Cockfield in King Edward's time (1041-1066 A.D.) for a manor of four carucates and a half of land. Always fourteen villanes; and then sixteen bordars, now (1086 A.D.) twenty-two. Then two ploughs in the demesne, now three; and then twelve ploughs of the vassals, now six. Always four bondmen, eight acres of meadow, a mill for winter use; now three earhorses, and twelve head of cattle, and thirty-seven hogs, and ninety-eight sheep; now twelve hives of bees. This manor was then worth six pounds, now eight. In the same are twenty-one freemen of five carucates of land, whom four vassals hold of the Abbot. Berard three carucates; and James one; and Goleman one. Thirteen bordars and three bondmen. Then among them all eight ploughs, now seven; and sixteen acres of meadow. Dannage (wood) for six hogs. All these may give and sell their land, but the soke and protection to the same Saint; except one, over whom he had the soke only. It was then worth three pounds, now four. This village was in length thirteen quarentens (furlongs), and one mile in breadth; and it pays twenty-three pence half-penny of the tax. But others hold there." DOMESDAY BOOK. *The Land of St. Edmund*. Extracted and translated by the Rev W. Bawdwen from p. 356b to 372 of the original. (MS. in the Library of the Suffolk Institute, fol. 15). Another translation scarcely differing is given at p. v. of the *Facsimile of Domesday Book, Suffolk* (Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1863). The words in parenthesis are from this translation.

(B) "COKKEFELD MANERIUM."

"Firma Manerii, £17 0s. 0d." From the *Computus ministrorum Domini Regis* (Henrici sc. Octavi) preserved in the Augmentation Office. Abstract of Roll. 32, Hen. VIII.

(DUGDALE *Monasticon*, vol. iii., p. 173. Ed. Cayley, Ellis, & Bandinel).

This is no doubt the annual value received by the Abbey from the Abbey Farm, which I conjecture may have been on or near the site of the farm-house occupied by Mrs. Sansum, that part of Cockfield being now known as the Abbey.

2. *Cockfield Manors.*

In recent times there have been only two manors, an account of which is contained in the following extracts, which are based on medieval authorities mostly given in the original Latin in Davy's *Suffolk Col-*

lections as above. Ethelfled's will is translated by Thorpe (*English Charters*, p, 519.)

(1). Cockfield consists of two manors, viz., Cockfield Hall, "which probably formerly belonged to the Abbey of Bury, but which Sir Wm. Spring died seised of, in the 42nd of Queen Elizabeth. The other is Earl's Hall, so called from the Veres, Earls of Oxford. Alice, the widow of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who died 24th Edward I., had for her dowry the manor of Cockfield, and some others, in this county. After her decease, it came to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who died possessed of it, in the 33rd Edward III.; it remained in that family till another named John, Earl of Oxford, taking up arms with the Lancastrians, against King Edward IV., forfeited his estates; Edward gave them to his brother, the Duke of York; but the Earl assisting King Henry VII. against Richard, in Bosworth-field, he was restored to his honours and estates; and enjoyed by his successors till the death of Aubrey de Vere,* the last Earl of Oxford, who died about 1702." (*Concise Description of Bury St. Edmund's and its Environs*. P. 85. London, 1827).

(2) Cockfield "is a village of large extent, having two manors, Cockfield Hall, and Earl's Hall; the former being vested in the Abbot of St. Edmund's, by the gift of Earl Alfgar, after the decease of Ethelfled, his daughter; and then King Edgar gave to the said Ethelfled, Chelsworth manor, which she gave, together with Cockfield, to the said Abbey, according to her father, the Earl's will; and the Cockfield family, who are supposed to derive from a younger son of the noble house of De Vere, Earls of Oxford, held here of the said Abbot.

Alberic de Vere had a younger brother, Roger, who held this lordship of the said Abbot, immediately after the Conquest; and Abbot Anselm, who lived in the time of Henry I., granted the service of Roger, to his brother Alberic, at the King's request: from this parish they assumed the surname of Cokefield. Anselm also granted to Adam de Cokefield and his heirs, by the service of one Knight, the land in Cockfield and Lilesey, in Suffolk, which his father Lemmerus held in his lifetime, as the men of St. Edmund's swore and testified, in the presence of Talbot, the Prior, and others.

In the 3rd of Richard I., Sampson, Abbot of St. Edmund's, leased to Adam de Cokefield for life, the manors of Groton and Semere, which had been previously farmed by his father, Robert de Cokefield: and in the 3rd of Henry III., Rohais, his widow, re-leased to Thomas de Burgh and Nesta his wife, her dower in the lands of her late husband, Adam de Cokefield, in Cokefield, Semere, and Groton; other lands being assigned to her.

This Nesta was the only child of Adam de Cokefield, and Rohais, his wife. After the decease of Sir Thomas de Burgh, she became the wife

* This appears to be an error: see below.

of John de Beauchamp, who died about the 24th of the above reign ; and married, thirdly, to Matthew de Leyham. In the 26th of Henry III., this Matthew de Leyham and Nesta, his wife, granted to the Abbot of St. Edmund's, five carucates of land in this parish ; the Abbot re-leasing all claim to the land belonging to his Convent, in Lilesey, Groton, Semere, and Rougham. The interest of the Cokefield family appears to have ceased here at the above period.

After the suppression of the above Monastery, Cockfield Hall manor became vested in the Spring family ; and Sir William Spring, Knt., of Pakenham, died seized thereof, in the 42nd of Queen Elizabeth, when John Spring, Esq., his only son, succeeded ; who deceased the following year." (PAGE'S *Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller*, pp. 932, 933. Ipswich, 1844).

It appears from Davy's *Suffolk Collections* (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 19,171, p 46), that there were at one time four manors in Cockfield, viz., Cockfield Hall, Earl's Hall, Peper's als' Colchester's, and Butler's als' Jaccobbie's.

The following list of the LORDS OF MANORS down to 1826 is taken from Davy (Add. MSS., 19,077, f. 238-9) :—

MANOR OF COCKFIELD HALL.

LORDS.

	967	Earl ALFAN.
		ATHELFLED, his daur. They gave it to
T.R.Edw.		The ABBOT OF BURY.
20 W. 1	1086	DITTO. Who granted it to
3 E. 1	1275	The PRIOR OF BURY.*
H. 8		The CROWN, on the Dissolution.
37 H. 8	1545	JOHN SPRING and DOROTHY his wife, by grant from the Crown. He died 1547.
39 H. 8	1547	Sir WILLIAM SPRING, Knt., son and heir. Died 42 Eliz.
42 El.	1600	JOHN SPRING, Esq., son and heir. Died 1602.
	1602	Sir WILLIAM SPRING, Knt., son and heir. Sir WILLIAM SPRING, of Pakenham, Bart., son and heir. Died 1654.
	1654	Sir WILLIAM SPRING, of Pakenham, Bart., son and heir. Died 1684. Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, of Kentwell Hall, Bart. Died 1683.

* For his office and rank, see Yates' *Bury*, p. 186.

- 1683 Sir LUMLEY ROBINSON, Bart., son and heir.
Died 1684.
- 1684 Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, Bart., son and heir.
Died 1706.
- JOHN MOORE, Esq. Died 1753.
- 1753 RICHARD MOORE, Esq., son and heir. Died 1782.
- 1782 RICHARD MOORE, Esq., son and heir. Died
1826.

On Oct. 8, 1829, were to be sold by auction at the Mart, London—The Manor of Cockfield Hall; Cockfield Hall Farm, containing 340 acres; the Manor of Earl's Hall in Cockfield; Earl's Hall Farm containing 333 acres (*Ipswich Journal*, Sept. 19, 1829, quoted by Davy.) Both the Manors came into the possession of Mr. James Cuddon, of Norwich, and then into the hands of Mr. Serjeant Manning, who acted as Steward for his daughters, the Misses Manning, who purchased them in 1853 of Mr. Cuddon's executors, and who now hold them, as has been said. Cockfield Hall and Farm were purchased by Mr. Samuel Buck, of Hawstead, who gave the land on which the School now stands, and after coming into the hands of his brother, Mr. Robert Buck, and his nephew, Mr. Corsbie, were purchased in 1865 by Mr. T. Jennings, of Newmarket, whose son, Mr. F. Jennings, now resides at the Hall or Manor-house. Earl's Hall was purchased by Mr. Robert Martin Carss, of Little Welnetham, who sold it in 1861 to Mr. William Baker Hustler, who now resides there.

The following, according to Davy, appear to have been the TENANTS of this Manor under the Abbot :—

ROBERT DE COKEFIELD.

ADAM DE COKEFIELD, son and heir.

11 Joh. 1209 MARGARET DE COKEFIELD, da. had "seisinam suam" (*Abbrev. Placit.* p. 67).

ROBERT DE COKEFIELD, son and heir of Adam.

ADAM DE COKEFIELD, son and heir.

NESTA DE COKEFIELD, da. and heir. Married
(1) Thomas de Burgh; (2) John de Bello Campo;
(3) Matthew de Leyham.

MANOR OF EARL'S HALL.

LORDS.

- 20 W. 1 1086 The ABBOT OF BURY.
 ROGER, brother of Aubrey de Vere, E. of Oxford,
 by grant from the Abbot.
 ALBERIC or AUBREY DE VERE, 1st E. of
 Oxford. Died 5 Steph.
- 5 Steph. 1140 AUBREY DE VERE, 2nd E. of Oxford, son and
 heir Died 16 Joh, 1216.
- 16 Joh. 1216 ROBERT DE VERE, 3rd E. of Oxford, brother
 and heir. Died 5 H 3., 1221.

HUGH DE VERE, 4th Earl (1221). ROBERT DE
 VERE, 5th Earl (1262), ALICE his wife had it
 for her dower (1296). ROBERT DE VERE, 6th
 Earl (1312). JOHN DE VERE, 7th Earl (1331),
 held it with Matilda his wife. He died in 1360 ;
 she in 1367. They were succeeded by THOMAS
 DE VERE, 8th Earl, 1367 : he by ROBERT DE
 VERE, 9th Earl, who died in 1388 ; he forfeited
 it in 1381. AUBREY DE VERE, 10th Earl,
 uncle of Robert, restored to it in 1397 : succeeded
 by his son and heir, RICHARD DE VERE, 11th
 Earl (1400) : by JOHN DE VERE, 12th Earl,
 attainted and beheaded (1 E. 4) in 1461 : JOHN
 DE VERE, his son and heir, 13th Earl (restored
 1470), forfeited it in 1485.

The Crown granted it to RICHARD, Duke of
 Gloucester, in 1462. It was held by JOHN,
 Lord Howard, in 1475. John the 13th Earl was
 restored some time in the reign of Henry VII.,
 and on his death, in 1512, was succeeded by his
 nephew and heir, JOHN, the 14th Earl. Then
 followed JOHN, 15th Earl, in 1527 : JOHN, the
 16th Earl, in 1539 : EDWARD, the 17th Earl,
 in 1562. He was succeeded by Sir WILLIAM
 SPRING, Knt., who died in 1600 : and was suc-
 ceeded by Sir WILLIAM SPRING, Knt., in
 1602 : he by Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Knt.,
 in 1609. Sold to ISAAC WOODER. In 1609
 JOHN STRUTT held a part. In 1668 Dame
 Elizabeth Spring granted a lease of it to Sir
 THOMAS ROBINSON, of Kentwell Hall. The
 Manor then went with that of Coekfield Hall
 down to RICHARD MOORE who sold them and
 died in 1826. (See above.)

MANOR OF PEPER'S, *alias* COLCHESTER'S.

LORDS.

Held in 1315 by ADAM DE COLCHESTER: some time afterwards by JOAN PEPER, a woman: in 1425 by ADAM DE COLCHESTER (?): and at a later time by THOMAS SPRING, who died 1523. Other members of the Spring family, down to Sir W. SPRING, who succeeded in 1601.

The HARVEYS appear to have succeeded the SPRINGS about the middle of the seventeenth century both to the Hall and to the Manor. Francis Harvey,* who died in 1691, was succeeded by James Harvey, the Recorder of Colchester. His widow, Elizabeth Harvey, devised them to the Rev. Harvey Aspin and his heirs. He belonged to a Hampshire family, took the degree of LL.B. in 1740, being a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was related to the Harvey and Calthorpe families, and married Isabella Lestrangle of Bury St. Edmund's, a member of the Hunstanton family of that name. He succeeded to the Harvey estate in 1767, and left it to his sister Dorothy who, in 1761, married Nat Acton of Bramford (died 1795) whose family was anciently seated at Ipswich. Thus on the death of Harvey Aspin in 1791, the Actons succeeded, and in 1814 William Baldwin, of Sparrow's Nest, Ipswich, formerly of Thorpe Morieux, purchased the estate of Caroline Acton. About this time the Manor fell into disuse, the Manor-house was turned into a farm-house, and the estate was enfranchised by the Honour of Clare. Mr. William Baldwin, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1830. The farm is now in the possession (by purchase) of Mr.

* I inadvertently stated in the body of this paper that Francis Hervey was Recorder of Colchester, whereas it was his son James who held that office. "Francis Hervey of the Middle Temple and of Cockfield in Suffolk Esq and late Reader of that Hon^{ble} Society, descended from Sir Francis Harvey of the same house, Serjeant at Law and one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, (*temp.* James I.)," *Grandeur of the Law*, 1684, p. 165, quoted in Jermyn's MS. (in possession of Lord Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath and

Wells).⁷² Jermyn adds, "Sir Francis was appointed Justice 1624." The Bishop, who kindly lent me the above MS., refers to his paper on the family of Hervey, from which it appears that Sir F. Harvey, the Justice of the King's Bench, 1626, whose arms are in one of the windows of the Middle Temple, was of the Northamptonshire branch of the family. See *Proc. of Suff. Inst.*, vol. ii., p. 414, and pl. x. for the arms in the window, which however are not the same as those in Cockfield Church.

J. T. Cousens, son-in-law of Mr. Baldwin. (The information given above is derived from Katherine Jermyn's "Insignia of Suffolk Families" in MSS. in the Library of the Suffolk Institute; and from the Title-Deeds of Pepper's Hall.)

MANOR OF BUTLER'S, *alias* JACOBIE'S.

LORDS.

The aforesaid THOMAS SPRING, died seised of it in 1523, and was succeeded by other members of the family down to JOHN SPRING, Esq., who was seised of it in 1600.

I have been unable to discover anything more of this Butler's Manor, but am inclined to suspect that the Green now called Button's Green is a corruption of Butler's Green. The house thereon, belonging to the Rev. G. A. Langdale, occupied by Mr. Simkin, and also the house not far distant, known as Knight's Hill, belonging to Mr. Barnewell, and occupied by Mr. Edgar, are certainly not very modern and may probably be of the seventeenth century, but there was a house between the two known as the Old House of which no vestige now remains, though a barn belonging to it was taken down about twenty years ago. This I suspect may have been the Manor House.

It should be added that Cockfield was anciently included in the Liberty of the Honour of Clare, as appears by several Records in the Tower, one of which is as early as 47 Hen. III. (A. D. 1259) Harl. MS., 370, in Brit. Mus., quoted in Davy, (Add. MSS. 19,102, p. 79). Mr. H. Elwes, of the firm of Messrs. Turner, Elwes, and Co., Colchester, of whom the first named is the present Steward of the Honour of Clare, informs me that he finds an old entry in one of the Terriers that the Manor of Pepper, in Cockfield, was formerly held of the Honour by an annual Suit Fine or Quit Rent of 15s., but was enfranchised. There is no date, but it must have been at latest very early in the present century. Other properties, belonging to the families of Creasy, Burch, &c., were also liable to fines in the last century, as Mr. Elwes adds, but they have been allowed to drop. The Langdale family, however, still pay. The late Rev. M. R. Langdale paid in 1857 to R. Rouse, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the Steward of Her Majesty of the Honour of Clare for Ingress to 40 acres of land in Cockfield, as follows:—Enrolment, £2 2s. 0d.; Ingress Fine, £1 0s. 0d.; 13 years' Suit Fines and Acquittance, £1 1s. 8d.; in all, £4 3s. 8d. "In 1860 I paid," says the Rev. G. A. Langdale, in a letter to me, "£1 1s. 0d. as Ingress Fine, and 5s. for three years' Suit Fines." Whether any other family having land in Cockfield still pays to the Honour I cannot say.

Since the great properties of the Springs and De Veres were broken up (the former in about the middle of the 17th, the latter well after the middle of the 16th century, so far as I am able to conjecture) the lands of Cockfield have frequently changed hands, and the owners have but

rarely been resident. The only country gentleman's seat in the parish for the last two hundred years and more appears to have been Pepper's Hall, whose successive inhabitants have been already named.

In 1827 the principal proprietors of Cockfield are said in the *Concise Description of Bury and its Environs*, to be Sir H. Bunbury, Bart., Nathaniel Lee Acton, Esq., R. Moore, Esq., George Barnwell, Esq., Mrs. Studd (of Wetherden), Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. James Steward. Of these Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Steward were, I believe, the only residents. Of the rest, the property now held by the Barnwell family is one of the most considerable, viz., Knight's Hill, now occupied by Mr. Edgar. It was purchased about the middle of the last century for the Rev. Frederick Barnwell, Rector of Brockley, in Suffolk, from 1766—1771; he was the youngest son of Charles Barnwell, Esq., of Mileham, in Norfolk, and from him the property has descended to the present possessor, C. L. Barnwell, Esq., who has mostly resided in London. The present principal landowners are mentioned in the body of this paper. Of the resident landed proprietors, Mr. Ruffell, of Cliptbushes, inherits a Jacobean farmhouse, in which his family have lived as tenants for several generations; and this is more, I think, than can be said of any other.

The population of Cockfield, according to official returns, was 829 in 1810; 1023 in 1835 (see Davy, *Add. MSS.*, 19,171, pp. 289 and 297); it was 992 in 1861; 930 in 1871, and has remained nearly stationary till now (1879).

The parish contains 3626 acres, and must be much greater now than in the time of William the Conqueror, when Domesday Book was compiled.

(V). CHARITIES IN COCKFIELD.

(A). "*Mr. Knewstub, of Cockfield, in the County of Suffolk, Clerk, his foundation of two Exhibitions for two poor scholars. An. 1623. September 1.*"*

"Mr. Knewstub gave to the College an annuity of eleaven pounds per an. out of certain lands, called Squire's lands, in South Minster and Steple in Essex. Twenty shillings whereof is to go to the College, and ten pounds to two poor scholars commonly called sub-sizars.

To be elected at the generall election of scholars; one whereof to be out of the north and the other of the south. For the north parts, one born in the parish of Kirby Stephen, and for want of such a one, any one born in the county of Westmorland, and brought up in the school of Kirby Stephen. For want of such, one to be chosen of Appleby school. And for the south parts, one born in the parish of Cockfield in Suffolk, and for want of such a one, one taught in the school of Sudbury.

If absent above 50 days together, the allowance in proportion shall go to the College. If absent 91 days, they are to forfeit their exhibitions. V. Whit Book, p. 1039.

* Those of his name and kindred to be preferred before any others.

The nomination to the one, by the Vicar or Incumbent of Kirby Stephen, and the schoolmaster for the time being. To the other, by the Rector or Incumbent of Cockfield aforesaid for the time being."

(Fifth Report from the Select Committee of Education, etc., viz., Appendix [B] documents. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 8 June, 1818.) See also Nicholson and Burn *Hist. and Antiq. of Cumb. and West.*, vol. i., p. 543.

(B). *Corder's Charity*—(See the Will of John Corder, of Cockfield, dated 13th May, 1636, printed in H. McKeon's *Inquiry into the Rights of the Poor in Lavenham*, p. 39, Lond. 1829.)

"Twenty-four shillings a year, the gift of John Corder, arising from a small farm in Lawshall, in Suffolk, divided among several parishes, among which is the parish of Cockfield." (Painted on a black-board in Cockfield Church.)

The Will directs that £1 0s. 0d. shall be spent by the Minister and Churchwardens "amonge such poore of their towne as they in discretion think fitt in bread." Provision is made for change of value of the estate.

(C). *Grimwood's Charity*.—"A house and garden situate in Cockfield, near the Rectory, for the use of the poor, given in the year of our Lord 1667, by John Grimwood." (The same board.) This is the house "anciently called The Town House" of Page's *Suppl.*, p. 935. The yard in which it is situate is now called Workhouse-yard, the house having been formerly used as a Workhouse. On "a small piece of waste" here situate, the Rev. R. Jeffreys, sunk a well in 1846 for the use of inhabitants near adjoining, and paid £2 2s. 0d. "for fine and fees on grant" thereof, and stamps "to James Cuddon, Lord of the Manor of Cockfield Hall; and 1s. 6d. for three years quit-rent." (*Parish Document*.)

(D). *Nice's Charity*.—"Twenty-four shillings a year, the gift of Edward Nice, arising from a piece of land lying in Bradfield St. Clare, Suffolk, bequeathed in the year of our Lord 1671, to be distributed annually to four of the poorest widows." (The same board.) See also *Charity Commissioners' Reports*, vol. xx., p. 490., where it is stated that the land, five acres, is called the Church Close.

(E). *Extract from "the Will of Francis Robins, of the parish of Sutton Valence, in the county of Kent, Clerke, late Senior Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, and now Rector of Cockfeild (sic), near St. Edmund's Bury, in the county of Suffolk, dated July 7, 1720."*

(Copy of the Will preserved in the archives of St. John's College, Cambridge.)

"Item, I give to the poor of the severell parishes of Sutton Valence, Cockfield and Lenham the severell summes of three pounds a piece to each parish to be distributed yearly for ever on the eleventh day of March by the Minister and Churchwardens of the three above named

parishes amongst the most indigent and honest poor people such chiefly as are sick or dont receive constant alms from the parish but are willing to keep out of the poor rates by their own labour and industry."

His property is mostly left to St. John's College, Cambridge, and to various relatives.

Extract from Charity Commissioners' Report on Charities in Kent, made 26 Novr., 1836, published 1837.

"Sutton Valence.

Robins's Charity.

The Rev^d. Francis Robins by his Will bearing date 7th July, 1720, proved in the Prerogative Court, gives to the poor of the several parishes of Sutton Valence, Cockfield (in Suffolk) and Lenham the yearly sums of £3 each to be distributed every 11th March by the Minister and Churchwardens of the respective parishes amongst the most indigent and honest poor people, such chiefly as should be sick, or should not receive constant alms from the parish, but should be willing to keep off the poor-rates by their own labour and industry; and he requested his executors to buy a parcel of land in Smarden, therein described, to be a perpetual fund for the payment of these three several sums without any deduction.

Up to Christmas, 1833, the yearly sum of £3 was paid by the late Sir John Filmer to each of the three parishes above named as charged on land, containing about 18 Acres, in the parish of Boughton Malherbe or Lenham, occupied by William Chainey. On the death of Sir J. Filmer this property came to George James Sullivan, Esq.

In consequence of some doubts which existed as to the party who was liable to this payment, the Churchwardens had not in March, 1836, received the annuity due to this parish; when received it was distributed to the poor, and it is stated that those who were most industrious were selected."

(F). *Fenton's Charity*.—"The sum of £90, clear of the legacy duty, left by Mr. Samuel Fenton, in the year 1848, by which £100 Stock was purchased in the Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities, and invested in the names of the Rev. R. Jeffreys, Rector, and Messrs George Stearn and William Baldwin, Churchwardens. The dividend thereon to be expended annually in bread or coals for the poor of the parish." (The same board.)

(VI). COCKFIELD REGISTERS.

The Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from 1561 to 1760 are contained in one quarto parchment book. The late Rev. R. Bligh has written the following note inside the cover:—"The leaf containing pages 21 and 22 is missing. The years 1591 and 1592 are lost, and 1590 and 1593 are both of them in consequence incomplete. Discovered by me in December 1831. In other respects the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (1561-1760) seem complete." R. Bligh, Rector.

The Baptisms and Burials from 1761 to 1812 are contained in a small folio parchment volume. The other Registers are contained in various paper books down to the present time. I have not observed any imperfection in any of them, except that which is mentioned above.

(A.) BAPTISMS.

- 1595 John, s of John Mannock, Gent. 29 July.
 1597 Anne, d of do. 28 March.
 Probably related to John Mannock Esq of Gifford's Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland. F. Mannock, Esq of the same place was created a Baronet by Charles I. (Burke's *Ext. Baronets.*)
- 1598-9 Mary, d of Stephen Newcomen, Clerk. Feb. 1.
 Probably a member of the ancient Lincolnshire family so named. (See Burke's *Gen. Arm. and Land. Gent.*)
- 1612 John, s of Richard Knewstub. 17 June.
 1624 Samuel, s of Thomas Milles. 25 Feb.
 Educated at Bury Grammar School, admitted a sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge, June 9, 1643. (St John's Admission Books.) Brother of Isaac, mentioned above; he afterwards became "the very worthy minister of Royston," Herts, where he was "vicar for many years." (*Life of Milles*, pp. 5, 31.)
- 1629-30 Elizabeth, d of Mr. John Smyth, Rector. 4 Mar.
 1631 William, s of do. 12 Nov.
 1633 John, s of do, 14 Sep^r. Oritur et moritur eodem die.
 1636 Sara, d of do and Sara. 10 Aug.
 1638-9 Susan, d of do. 19 Mar.
 1642-3 Mary, d of do. 4 Jan.
 1651 Mary, d of do. 8 May.
 1664-5 John, s of do. 23 Jan.
 1665-6 Sara, d of do. 4 Mar.
 1667-8 John, s of do. 13 Feb.
 1634-5 Frances, d of Mr. Francis Plumsted. 5 March.
 1636-7 William, s of Mr. Francis Plumsted and Clemence his wife. 9 Feb.
 1639-40 Robert, s of do. 13 Feb.
 1641 Ann, d of do. 8 Aug.
 1638 Isaac, s of Tho. Milles and Ruth his wife 30 Sept. (For a notice of him, see above, p. 209. His mother "was a minister's daughter." *Life of Milles*, p. 5.)
- 1658 James, s of Mr. Francis Harvey and Winnefred his wife. 17 Feb. (Born 5 Feb.)
 For the family see above, pp. 199, 241, and p 221 for James' epitaph. This Francis was probably a grandson of Sir F. Harvey.
- 1674 Frances, s of Frances Harvey Esq and Barbara his wife. 28 Jul.
 B.A. 1696 ; M.A. 1700. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Rector of Lawshall, Suffolk. See above, p. 199 (note), where the word "probably" may be omitted.

- 1678 Dorathy, d of Francis Harvey Esq. and Barbara his wife. 20 Jun.
- 1678 Thomas, s of Mr. Zach. Fiske, Rector of Cockfield, and Elizabeth his wife. 16 Jun.
This is no doubt the Thomas Fiske who was B.A. of Queen's Coll. Camb. in 1698 and Curate of Hadleigh in 1706. (See *Proc. Suff. Inst.*, Vol. iii., p. 195, note.)
- 1679 Elizabeth, d of do. 19 Aug.
- 1680 Dorathy, d of do. 19 Dec.
- 1682 Katherine, d of do. 2 Aug.
- 1683 Mary, d of do. 4 Jul.
- 1684-5 Robert, s of do. 1 Mar.
- 1691 Zach., s of Zach. Fiske and Margaret his wife. 1 Jul.
- 1692 Margaret, d of do. 11 Jun.
- 1693 John, s of do. 28 Dec.
B.A. of Queen's Coll., Camb., in 1715. Rector of Thorpe Morieux, 1717. Died Oct. 4, 1764, aged 72 years. (*Concise Description of Bury, &c.*, p. 313.)
- 1696 Zach., s of do. 28 Apr.
- 1696-7 Margaret, d of do. 24 Feb. Oritur et moritur eodem die.
Buried same day.
- 1698-9 Charles, s of do. 29 Aug.
- 1699 }
1700 } Samuel, s of do. 13 Feb.
- 1702 Margaret, d of do. 12 May.
- 1705 Charles, s of do. 11 July.
- 1686-7 Calthorpe, s of Fr. Harvey Esq. and Barbarah his wife. 8 Feb.
- 1703 James, s of James Harvey Esq. and Elizabeth his wife. 15 Sept.
- 1724 Thomas, s of Thomas Martin A.M. and Catherine his wife. Jul. 27.
- 1735 Mary, d. of Robert and Mary Asbin (Aspin?). 11 Dec.
- 1728 John, s of Collier Walter, Clerk, and Susanna. 10 June.
- 1729 Susanna, d of do. 8 Oct.
- 1730 Susanna, d of do. 29 Sept.
- 1731 Collier, s of do. 9 Dec.
- 1735 Robert, s of do. 1 Jul.
- 1736 Susanna, d of do. 22 Oct.
- 1802 Ann Elizabeth, d of Rev. William and Mary Gooch (late Hill spinster). 14 Sept.
- 1806 Catherine Sarah, d of Rev. Thomas and Maria Godfrey (late Pogson spinster) 29 Nov. Received into the Church 1 Nov., 1810.
(Mr. Godfrey resided at Pepper's Hall.)
- 1809 Thomas Æmilius Charles, s of do. 2 Oct. Received 1 Nov. 1810.

(B.) MARRIAGES.

- 1609 Richard Knewstub and Joane Talcoate. 1 Aug.
Doubtless a relative of the Rector.
- 1636 Mr Edward Plumsted and Jane Gumbye. 8 Sept.
Probably a member of one of the Norfolk families whose arms are given in Burke's *Gen. Arm.*
- 1685 Charles Trumbull LLD. widower and M^{is} (Mistress) Eliz. Calthorpe. 9 Aug.
Rector of Hadleigh, till Mr. Fiske succeeded him. (See *Proc. Suff. Inst.*, vol. iii., pp. 189-201.) Miss Calthorpe was doubtless visiting the Harveys at Pepper's Hall, where Calthorpe Harvey was born in 1686. Sir W. Trumbull, the Doctor's brother, was chief Secretary of State to King William III.
- 1702 James Daniel and Elizabeth Fiske. 30 Jul.
- 1859 James Dodington Carmichael Lt Colonel 32nd Foot, and Barré Georgina Watson, widow, daughter of Major B. Latter. 7 July. She was a niece of the Rector.

(C.) BURIALS.

- 1564 "The Lady Dorythy Spring," 10 Apr. (Daughter of Sir W. Waldegrave and widow of Sir John Spring of Lavenham. See Burke's *Ext. Baronets*, p. 501.)
- 1567 William Modye, Rector of Cockfield. 28 June.
- 1613 John Spring, Nov. 19. (Son of Sir W. Spring of Pakenham. See Burke u.s.)
- 1624 Mr. John Knewstub, Rector of Cockfield 31 May. (See his epitaph above)
- 1639 Susan, d of Mr. John Smith, Rector. 25 Mar.
- 1664-5 John, s of do. 25 Jan.
- 1676 John Smyth, Rector of Coekfield. 21 June.
- 1633 Edmund Heywood, of Peppers. 21 Mar.
Churchwarden in 1632. Probably a tenant under the Spring family.
- 1641 Clemence, wife of Mr. Francis Plumsted. 8 Aug.
- 1644 Ruth, wife of Tho. Milles. 29 Oct.
- 1657-8 Theophilus Harvie. 30 Jan.
A Norfolk family bearing the same arms (viz., ar. 3 saddles sa. 2 and 1) as the Cockfield Harveys is mentioned in Burke's *Gen. Arm.*
- 1663-4 Winefred, wife of Francis Harvey, Gent. 14 Feb.
- 1672 Thomas Milles, Sen^r. 14 Nov. Probably the father of Isaac Milles.
- 1676 Francis Plumsted. 14 Apr.
- 1679-80 John Garnham, s of Mr. Tho. Garnham. 28 Feb.
Mr. Hilder thinks that the Cockfield Garnhams were related to a family of the same name in the adjoining parish of Felsham,

and in the *Concise Description of Bury and its Environs*, p. 129, Mrs. Garnham is mentioned as being "one of the principal proprietors of estates" there in 1827. No one of the name is connected with that place now.

- 1685 M^{is} Elizabeth Fiske, wife of Zach. Fiske. 8 May.
 1691 Zach., son of Zach. and Margaret Fiske. 2 Oct.
 1692 Marg., d of do. 24 Nov.
 1698-9 Charles, s of do. 6 Feb.
 1700 Katherine, d of do died at S. Hasteed, Essex, 25 Nov., buried there 27 Nov.
 1705 Charles, s of do. 8 Oct.
 1708 Zach. Fiske, Rector of Cockfield. 15 Sept.
 1684 A son of John Ponder that died unbaptized buried in his orchard. 10 Nov.
 1685 Thomas Milles. 20 May.
 1691 Francis Harvey Esq. 29 Sept.
 1695-6 Cecilia, wife of Jas. Harvey Esq. 9 Jan. (See her epitaph above.)
 1691-2 Edmund, s of Jas. Harvey Esq and Cecilia his wife. 8 Feb.
 1699 Richard Garnum. 2 Apr. (Buried in the Church ; see his epitaph above).
 1712 Eliz., d of James Harvey Esq. 4 Jul. (See above, p. 221)
 1712 James, s of Ruben How. 10 June. (See his epitaph above, p. 224, slightly misread. For 1721 read 1712.)
 1723 James, s of James Harvey Esq and Eliz. his wife. 10 June. (See his epitaph above.)
 1724 Thomas, son of Tho. and Cath. Martin A.M. 5 Aug.
 1725 John Jowars of Cockfield Hall. 15 Oct. (Churchwarden in 1721. See inscriptions on bells.)
 1728 James Harvey Esq. 17 Apr. (See his epitaph above.)
 1734 Elizabeth, relict of Jas. Harvey Esq. 24 Apr. (See her epitaph above.)
 1739 Damaris Berife, Vid. 1 Dec. (See James Harvey's epitaph above.)
 1729 Susanna, d of Collier Walter, Clerk, and Susanna. 21 Oct.
 1731 Susanna, d of do. 18 Dec.
 1737 Rev. Collier Walter. 22. Apr. (See his epitaph above.) He was probably Curate to Dr Hall.
 1742-3 John Nickalls, Curate. 4 Jan.
 (Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge. B.A. 1735. M.A. 1739.)
 1743 Madan Fisk, Vid. 11 Aug.
 1748 Samuel Fiske, a single man. 17 Apr.
 1750 William Sparke, Church Clarke & Sexton for 38 years, died 15 Nov.
 The earliest entry, if I mistake not, of a parish clerk or a sexton here.
- 1764 Dorothy Aspin, widow, from St. Edmundsbury. 9 Mar.

- 1767 Calthorp Harvey, late Rector of Lawshall. 24 Nov. (M.A. Magd. Coll., Oxf., 1711. See above, p. 199, and his epitaph p 222.)
- 1769 Mrs. Ann Aspin, a singlewoman. 25th July.
- 1770 Mrs. Frances Harvey, Relict of Calthorpe Harvey. 26 May. (See her epitaph above.)
- 1770 Mrs. Elizabeth Lingley. 11 June. (Read Lyndley. See her epitaph above. She was in all likelihood sister-in-law to the Rev. Calthorp Harvey, her arms being the same as Mrs. C. Harvey's.)
- 1772 Susanna, relict of Rev. Collier Walter. 17 June.
- 1790 Isabella, wife of Rev. Harvey Aspin aged 81. 16 Jan.
- 1791 The Rev. Harvey Aspin aged 75. 13 June (See their epitaphs above.)
- 1800 Mary, wife of Stephen Waller aged 57. 28 June. (See her epitaph above.)
Stephen Waller (her son?) was a farmer (*Register of Baptisms* for 1816, n. 111), possibly some family connection of the poet, whose daughter Mrs. Harvey, is buried close by.
- 1831 George Belgrave D.D. Rector, aged 81. 17 March. (See his epitaph above.)
- 1841 Reginald Bligh, B.D., Rector, aged 63. 12 February. (See his epitaph above.)
- 1844 Fanny Belgrave of Bury St. Edmund's, aged 88. 23 December. (See her epitaph above.)

(D.) OTHER ENTRIES.

- 1574 Thomas Steward and John Jowers Churchwardens.
This is the first entry of the Churchwardens for the year : they occur frequently, but not regularly, afterwards.
- 1625 John Smith, Rector. Roger Abbot, Tho. Milles, Churchwardens.
His name, sometimes written Smyth, occurs again regularly along with those of the Churchwardens down to 1635, but never afterwards.
This Thomas Milles was probably the father of Isaac Milles, and grandfather of Bishop Milles. (See above.)
The entries from 1625-1634 are repeated.
- 1642 Mr. Plumsted, Tho. Renouls, Churchwardens.
- 1656 Fras. Harvie gent. John Grimwood, Churchwardens.
- 1666 "The sicknesse yeare."
"Betweene the 5th of July 66 and the 21st of August following these persons hereafter named were buried." [They are eighteen in number ; and there are fifty-nine others entered separately during the year ; the average number of burials in the ten preceeding years is twelve.]

- 1677 Zach. Fiske, Rector, and often afterwards till 1694 (inclusive).
 1711 Fran. Robins, Rector. Also in 1712, 13, 15.
 1715 Thomas Martin, Curate. Also 1717, 1718, 1722.
 1721 Generals at Sudbury. Apr. 20.

The word *Generals* is used for an Archdeacon's visitation. See Halliwell's *Dict.*, s. v.

- 1721 Generals at Lanham (Lavenham) 5 Oct.
 1723 Jonnath. Hall Rector, and forwards to 1742.
 1743 Henry Wriggly, Rector, and forwards to 1765.
 1767 William Ludlam, Rector, and forwards to 1773, and again 1782 & 3.
 1754 Robert French, Curate, and forwards to 1771.
 1764 William Curteen, officiating minister, Curate 1771 to 1780 ; officiates in 1788.
 1781 John Smyth, Curate ; and forwards to 1788.
 "N.B. This year, an Act passed imposing a Tax of three-pence, on all Births or Christenings : and y^e same on Burials, except of Paupers or such as receive Relief of y^e parish. This Tax commenced on Octobr. 1st 1783.

J. Smyth Curate."

Hence the word pauper is often added from this date. From 1783-1812, women's maiden names are added.

- 1784 "Paid W^m Humphry of Sudbury eight shillings and 3*d.* being y^e Tax money, received for Xtnings. Marrges. and Burials in this Parish, since October 1783 to y^e present day—31 Dec.

John Smyth, Curate."

Similar entries under 1785, 1786, 1787.

- 1788 George Belgrave, Curate 2 Oct. Rector 14 Oct. ; and forwards till 1828.
 1792 William Gooch, Curate till 1793. Officiates in 1797 and 1805.
 1820 Frederick Croker, officiating minister, also in 1821, 1822. Curate 1822 and forwards to 1831.
 1831 Reginald Bligh, Rector ; and forwards till 1840.
 1841 Richard Jeffreys Rector ; and forwards till 1865.
 1848 James S. Sergeant Curate ; forwards to 1855, and officiates often afterwards.
 1855 George Dobree Curate, forwards to 1866.

(VII). ARMS NOW OR FORMERLY IN COCKFIELD CHURCH.

The arms of the Cockfield Harveys are mentioned above under No. VI., those of their wives may be found in Burke's *General Armoury*, as well as the arms of the Aspin and Acton families ; also those of Dr. and Mrs. Belgrave in other works of the same writer : but I prefer to

give an account of these, and if possible of some of the arms now lost from the windows, on some future occasion, together with some extracts from medieval authorities relating to the Manors, &c.

GENERAL MEETING, *June 30, 1874.* The LORD JOHN HERVEY,
President.

Starting from Finningham station, the first church visited was that of WESTHORPE, dedicated to ST. MARGARET, an interesting but sadly dilapidated building, chiefly of the Decorated period, the clerestory and roof being additions of the 15th century. The rood screen has been removed, and is lying neglected in the Barrow Chapel, but the East end of the South aisle is still enclosed by Decorated screen work of good design. In the South wall of the aisle is an arched tomb, probably coeval with the building, but covered by a slab having a plain cross in relief which must have been originally intended for some other tomb. The door to the belfry should be noticed for its iron work. The windows of the aisles are still in fair order, but the East window is the work of the village carpenter, who has preserved nothing but a fine coat of arms, De la Pole quartering Burghershe, *Gu. a lion rampant doubled tailed or.*, impaling France and England quarterly with the garter, the arms of John, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, husband of Elizabeth of York, a sister of Edward IV. On his mother's side this Duke was descended from Geoffrey Chaucer, and quartered the arms of Burgheshe in right of his grandmother Maud, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Burgheshe. On the North side of the chancel is the chapel or rather mausoleum of the Barrows, darkening a beautiful two-light window of the chancel. It is entered from the North aisle through iron gates, and contains an elaborate monument of white marble to Maurice Barrow, 1666, commenced by his cousin and successor, Maurice Shelton, but completed by Henry Shelton. The floor of this chapel is paved with slabs of cement in imitation of marble, on which are jars of flowers, &c., figured in outlines of coloured clays or cements, after the manner of Florentine mosaic work. In the chancel is a mural monument, to William Barrow, 1613, who is represented kneeling at a faldstool, with his two wives kneeling opposite to him. Below are three shields, viz., Barrow of eight quarterings 1 and 2 Barrow, 3 and 4 Bures, 5 Roydon, 6 Fermor, 7 Morieux, 8 Per bend wavy or. and sab., Barrow impaling Wingfield, and Barrow impaling Daundy.

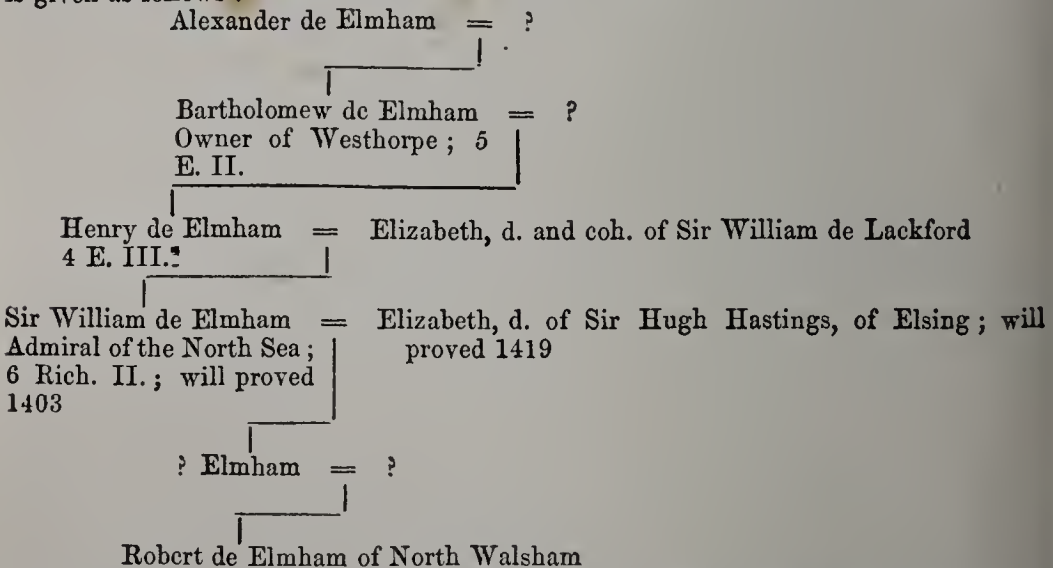
The following sketch of the history of the Manor was read at the meeting :

In the time of Edward the Confessor the Manor was held by one Ulric Hagana; in the time of the Conqueror by Eudo, the son of Spirvic. In the reign of Henry III. mention is made of Walter de Westhorpe, and some time later in the same reign one Robert Hovel held the Manor, a name now represented by the Thurlow family.

In 1307 one Philip de Eye is named as the Lord, and then we come to the important family de Elmham, who became owners of Westhorpe in 1312, and probably resided

there throughout the 14th century. In 1312 Bartholomew de Elmham was Lord of the Manor, and had a grant of free warren. He was succeeded by his son Henry in the fourth year of Edward III., 1330. He lies buried in the church, possibly in the arched tomb in the South aisle. Then follow the names of John de la Ryvere, succeeded by that of his son Richard de la Ryvere, as holding the Manor for William, the son and heir of Henry de Elmham. In 1380 Sir William de Elmham, Knight, became the Lord of the Manor, but nine years previously, viz., in 1371, he had a grant of a market, fair, and free warren. Sir William held command in the army which Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, led into Flanders ostensibly to support the Italian Pope, Urban VI., against the nominee of France, Clement VII. The expedition failed, chiefly through the jealousy of the Duke of Lancaster, and on the return of the Bishop and his Knight they were condemned in a heavy fine. Sir William de Elmham's share of this fine was 3080 golden francs, which the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk was directed to levy. This occurred in 1384, 7th Richard II. (Rymer, ann. 1384.) Sir William died in 1403, and was buried in the Abbey at Bury, leaving his estate to his widow, Elizabeth, who died in 1419, also buried at Bury. His arms, Arg. a fess gu. between three eagles displayed sab., are or were, in Wyverstone Church.

Their wills are extant. That of Sir William is short, mentioning his children, but not naming them. The will of Elizabeth is in French, with numerous specific bequests, by one of which she assigns to the altar of St. James, at Westhorpe, "Un vestiment entier de rouge drap soie, &c., avec ij chandelers de laton." Their pedigree is given as follows :



It is not clear what became of the estate on the death of Elizabeth, widow of Sir William de Elmham, in 1419, but not many years afterwards the Manor was held by Sir William De la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk. This Earl held high position in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI., being successively created Marquis of Suffolk, Lord High Admiral, and finally Duke of Suffolk in 1448. He was found seized of the Manor at the time of his mock trial and death in the cockboat off Dover.

Sir William was succeeded by his son John De la Pole, who married the sister of Edward IV.; who was again succeeded by Edmund De la Pole, beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1513, apparently because Plantagenet blood flowed in his veins. The estates were forfeited to the Crown, but assigned for life to the widowed Countess Margaret, daughter of Lord Scroope.

In the month of February, 1514, Charles Brandon, Viscount L'Isle, "one comely of stature and high of courage," the friend and companion of Henry VIII., was raised to the vacant Dukedom of Suffolk, with a grant of the possessions of the unfortunate

noble. On the death of the widowed Countess, in 1515, he took possession of the Manor of Westhorpe. The story of Charles Brandon's marriage with Mary, the sister of Henry VIII., and Dowager Queen of France, need not be repeated; but after their return to England Charles and his Royal wife appear to have spent much of their time at Westhorpe, the Queen amusing herself by laying out her garden after the fashion she had learnt in France, and occupying her later years in the education of her children. Here Mary died on the 25th of June, 1533, and in the month following she was buried with Royal honours in the neighbouring Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. On the dissolution of the Monastery her remains were removed to St. Mary's Church, and her tomb was re-opened in 1731, and again in 1784. Full notice of these proceedings is given in the late Mr. Tymms' *History of St. Mary's Church*. The Duke died in 1545, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. His arms were, Barry of 10 arg. and gu., over all a lion rampant or crowned per pale arg. Three children were the fruit of this marriage; Henry, Earl of Lincoln, who died young in 1525; Frances, who married Henry Grey, 3rd Marquis of Dorset, created Duke of Suffolk on the death of his wife's half brother, Henry Brandon, 2nd Duke; Eleanor, who married Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland. Frances was the mother of that "admirable young heroine" the Lady Jane Grey. Another daughter was the Lady Catherine Grey, who, for having dared to marry Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, without the consent of the maiden Queen, was committed to the Tower, where she died in 1567. Through these daughters of Mary, Queen of France and Duchess of Suffolk, the blood of the Tudors still runs in the veins of the Dukes of Athol and other noble families.*

Of the Hall but little is known. It is said to have been of considerable size, with a chapel attached, and a garden laid out in the French style. It was pulled down about 1750, and, as Martin states, without any regard to the preservation of the ornaments.

Henry Brandon, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, dying childless in 1551 the title became extinct, and soon after, viz., in 1554, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, the builder of Brome Hall, and ancestor of the Lords Cornwallis, had a grant of the reversion, with power to alienate, which he seems to have done in favour of John Cowell and others. In 8th of Elizabeth Sir Nicholas Bacon had a grant of the Manor, and near the end of the same reign it is found in possession of William Barrow.

The Barrows were a family of position in Norfolk and Suffolk. Thomas Barrow, who was living at Cranworth, in Norfolk, 1581, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Bures, by whom he had a son, William, whose monument is on the North side of the chancel. He married twice; first, Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Daundy. Probably he made Westhorpe his residence, and died there 24th Dec., 1613. By his second wife, Elizabeth Daundy, William Barrow left an only son, Maurice, who resided chiefly at Barningham, in this county. Maurice married Maria, daughter of Richard Smith; of Leeds Castle, in Kent, the widow of Sir Jacob Poyntz, and died at the age of 69, in 1666.

Maurice Barrow, though he died at Barningham where he had lived, directed his body to be buried at Westhorpe, and left by his will £500 to build his tomb. Probably he was the destroyer of the fine old Hall, whose ruthless destruction has been so regretfully recorded by Martin.

On the death of Maurice Barrow, the estate passed under his will to his cousin, Maurice Shelton, one of an ancient family connected with both Norfolk and Suffolk. Sir Ralph Shelton, who was Sheriff for Norfolk in 1570, married twice, his second wife being a sister of William Barrow, of Westhorpe, and from this marriage Maurice Shelton was the second in descent. He died s. p. in 1676, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who was again succeeded in 1690 by his son Maurice, who died in 1749.

Maurice Shelton, before his death in 1749, must have settled the property upon his daughter Arabella, as we find it held by her husband, Thomas Taylor, as of her right;

* *Gents. Mag.*, 1826, May, p. 397.

and again, in 1746, it was held by John Reilly, in right of his wife Maria Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Taylor and granddaughter of Maurice Shelton. John Reilly died in 1795, and his wife in 1810. Maurice Shelton was buried at Shelton, in Norfolk, where his ancestors had long resided. The inscription on his tomb describes him as the last male heir of his family. He was the author of a book in two volumes entitled *An Essay on Nobility*, printed for the author 1720.

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF WESTHORP HALL.

	T. R. E.		ULRIC HAGANA.
	W. 1.		EUDO, son of SPIRVIE.
24	H. 3.	1240	WALTER DE WESTHORP, bro ^r . of Roger, was seized of 2 p ^r . of a fee. ROBERT HOVEL held it. PHILIP DE EYE 1 E. 2. 1307.
5	E. 2.	1312	BARTHOLOMEW DE ELMHAM had a grant of free warren.
9	E. 2.	1316	ADAM DE COMOIS. L 18 E. 2. 1324. He released all rights to
4	E. 3.	1330	JOHN, son of ROBERT POLLARD. 18 E. 3. 1344.
4	E. 3.	1330	HENRY DE ELMHAM, son and heir of Barth ^w ., held the Manor of Westhorp. JOHN DE LA RYVERE, died, seized 35. E. 3.
35	E. 3.	1361	RICHARD DE LA RYVERE, bro ^r . and heir.
11	R. 2.	1380	Sir WILLIAM DE ELMHAM, Knt., son and heir of HENRY. He had a grant of a market, fair, and free warren. 46 E. 3. 1371. Died 1403, and left it to
4	H. 6.	1403	ELIZABETH, his widow. She died 7 H. 5. 1419. WILLIAM DE LA POLE, D. of Suffolk. Died seized 20 H. 6. 1448.
28	H. 6.	1448	JOHN DE LA POLE, D. of Suffolk, son and heir. Died 7 H. 7. 1492.
7	H. 7.	1492	EDMUND DE LA POLE, E. of Suff., son and heir attainted, and beheaded 1513.
3	H. 8.	1511	ROBERT WASHINGTON, and ANNE his wife, by grant for life, and afterwards 5 H. 8, 1513, in fee.
6	H. 8.		MARGARET, w ^o . of EDW ^d . DE LA POLE, had an assignment for life. Died 1515.
7	H. 8.	1515	THE KING CHARLES BRANDON, D. of Suffolk, had a grant of it.
1 & 2. } P. & M. }		1554	Sir THOMAS CORNWALLIS, Knt., had a grant of the reversion. He had licence to aliene it to
39	Elii.	1597	JOHN COWELL and others.
8	Eliis. Elii.	1566	Sir NICHOLAS BACON, by grant. WILLIAM BARROW, Esq ^{re} ., 1609. Died 1613.
		1613	MAURICE BARROW, of Barningham, Esq ^r ., son and heir. He died 1666. By his will, dated 1665, gave it to
		1666	MAURICE SHELTON, Esq ^{re} ., the elder, his cousin. MAURICE SHELTON, Esq ^{re} ., son and heir. Died 1676. s.p.
		1676	HENRY SHELTON, Esq., bro ^r . and heir. Died 1690.
		1690	MAURICE SHELTON, Esq ^{re} ., son and heir. Died 1749. THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq ^{re} ., in right of ARABELLA, his wife, & dau ^r . of MAURICE SHELTON, Esq ^{re} .
		1746	JOHN REILLY, Esq ^{re} ., in right of his wife, MARIA REBECCA, grand dau ^r : of MAURICE SHELTON (da. of Tho ^s . Taylor). He died 1795.
		1795	MARIA REBECCA, his w ^o . Died 1810.

BACTON (ST. MARY) succeeded Westhorpe, where the Rector, the Rev. A. B. Hensworth, read the paper printed at page 184 of the *Proceedings*.

COTTON (ST. ANDREW) was the next church on the programme. At this fine example of the Decorated period the members were met by the Rector, the Rev. M. Turner, who had kindly prepared notes for the meeting. The most notable point in the building is the South door, a rare example of delicate 14th century carving, the capitals of the shafts representing oak leaves, and the hood moulding a wreath of vine leaves exquisitely undercut; traces of original colour remain. The buttresses of the tower for two stages are at right angles to the faces of the walls, but in the upper stage die into an angle buttress. The same occurs at Besthorpe, Norfolk. The arrangement of the West end is somewhat of a puzzle. The nave has a beautiful West window of the Decorated period, but this window would be entirely obscured by the tower but for a lofty arched opening which forms the Western face of the tower. The arrangement is singular, but a further difficulty arises since the tower appears to be work of the Decorated period, while this Western arch looks like an insertion of the 16th century. The roof of the nave, which is of the hammer beam type, rivals that of Bacton. The chancel, which has remains of a good piscina and sedilia, is 40 feet 3 inches long, by 20 feet 9 inches wide. The nave is 63 feet by 19 feet, separated from the aisles by five arches, and lighted above by nine clerestory windows on each side. The South aisle is 64 feet 5 inches long, by 9 feet 6 inches wide. The North aisle is 64 feet 5 inches, by 9 feet 3 inches, and the tower measures internally 14 feet square. The following extracts from the Parish Register, which dates from 1538, were read by the Rector:—

1644 Feb. 14 W^m Smyth was instituted. Chancel tiled thro' in 1648. Being kept out of my living from 1644 I was sent for by the town 1648.

This Michilmas 1653 ends y^e performance of matrimonye by ministeriall hands, as those whom wise and pious antiquity have thought most fitt to be the persons to performe that action; y^t it might be undertaken and finished wth prayers counsell and spirituall blessing upon y^e partys entering into y^t holy estate ordayned by God himself. And my judgement is y^t it is an action not merely civill, though not absolutely spirituall. And since it is in choyse into which order to place it, it would be more honourable among X^{ns} to make y^e action as religious as we can Wherein do we collect in matrimony, performed by civill men and in a civill manner that there is anything more in marrying a wife than any other legall contract as in buying horses or hiring servants In a state or church in wh. for soe many hundred years marriages have been adjoynd to ministeriall offices, it sh^d be taken from them and devolved into the hands of Gentlemen, it appears much more strange.

Then followys an entry:—

Thomas Day and Ann Cutting were married by Edward Harvy Esq^r and in the church by me, W^m Smyth.

In the Register of Baptisms is this entry—

Annis	{	1556	}	nec nati
		1557		nec renati

This entry is in the hand-writing of William Smyth, who, according to Blomfield, was born in Paston, in Norfolk, brought up at Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, Vicar of Mendlesham and Rector of

Cotton, in Suffolk, and Harleston, in Norfolk, installed Prebend of Norwich, Oct. 18, 1670.

Leaving Cotton, a pretty drive of three miles brought the party to MENDLESHAM, at which place Camden fixes a residence of the East Anglian Kings. Here, towards the close of the 17th century, a large silver ornament, supposed at the time to be a crown, but more probably a torque, was found; and subsequently a gold ring, inscribed with runic letters, was unearthed. The church, with its fine tower abutting upon the high road, is dedicated to St. Mary. The tower and porches are of the Perpendicular period, while the nave and the North and South doors are good Early English work. The South aisle, with good windows, belongs to the next period. The North porch is a fine specimen of the 16th century work, with a chamber roughly panelled with oak slabs, and having an iron bound door, fastened by a curious lock. It has been used as the town armoury, and still contains various pieces of 17th century armour, including a musket and powder flask of the period. Here also are two church chests full of old parish accounts and stray leaves of an early Register. The Communion plate (the chalice bearing date 1662), is also kept here. The four angle buttresses of this porch terminate in bold grotesque figures of the wild man and his dogs. Two other points deserve notice, viz., the original benching and the simple cot for the sanctus-bell, a plain rectangular opening in the gable of the nave.

The following notes on the earlier history of the parish were read at the meeting :

The history of the Lordship of Mendlesham during the reign of the early Norman Kings seems somewhat uncertain. The family of Danmartin is stated to have been enfeoffed of the Lordship soon after the Conquest; Odo de Danmartin held lands here in the time of Henry II. (Pipe Rolls), and Galiena de Danmartin exchanged the Manor with Hugh de Mandeville for lands in Essex, by a fine levied 41st Henry III. (1256). Hugh, styled the son of Otto de Danmartin, held the Lordship, and obtained a patent for a fair in the year 1280 (9th Edward I.) He is called the Master of the Mint. In *Domesday Book*, the name of Otto, a goldsmith, occurs as holding lands in Essex, and in Suffolk at Mendlesham. He is supposed to have been the father of Otto, the younger, to whom Henry I., about the year 1107, restored the mysteries of the dies. Later in this reign, William Fitz Otto, goldsmith, was confirmed in the lands his father had possessed, on condition of performing the duties of the office which Otto, the goldsmith, had executed. The office to which this relates bore the title of *Cuneator*, and was the only hereditary office connected with the Mint. The tenure seems to have been by *petit serjeanty*, and the duties, to superintend and appoint the engravers of dies, an office of no small trust at any time, but more especially when we remember the number of Mints which had licence to coin money. In 1264 (49th Henry III.), Thomas Fitz Otho claimed as his right by inheritance all the broken dies, and he presented before the barons Ralph de Blund to the office of cutter of the King's dies.

In 1301 (30th Edward I.), the Manor passed to Sir John Botetout, upon his marriage with Maud, the heir of Hugh Fitz Otho. The office of *Cuneator* being hereditary, vested in Sir John Botetout, in right of his wife; upon his death it was sold by the widow to Lord Latimer. Sir John Botetout was Governor of Briavel's Castle, in Gloucestershire, and Admiral of the King's Fleet. He was distinguished in the Scottish wars of Edward I., and was one of the 104 Earls and Barons who in the name of the Commonalty of England gave answer to the Pope's assumption of

temporal power, claiming for the See of Rome power to dispose of the Kingdom of Scotland, that, "By the grace of God it is, and shall always be our common and unanimous resolve, that with respect to the rights of his Kingdom of Scotland, or other his temporal rights, our aforesaid lord the King shall not plead before you, nor suffer his right to be brought into question by any inquiry." Thus early, as Lingard remarks, did our ancestors distinguish between the spiritual and temporal authority of the Pontiff.

Sir John Botetout was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1308 (2nd Edward II.) He died 1311 seized of the Manors of Carbrooke Woodhall, and Butetorts in Cranworth, Norfolk, and of Mendlesham, in Suffolk. His eldest son, Thomas, dying in his lifetime, he was succeeded by his grandson John, a minor, in whose descendants the Barony remained until 1406, when it fell into abeyance between three daughters. In 1764 Narbonne Berkeley, Esq., established his claim to the Barony, but on his death it again fell into abeyance, until it was called out in favour of Henry Somerset, fifth Duke of Beaufort, descended from the sister and heiress of Narbonne Berkeley. The Barony is now merged in the Dukedom.

The second son of Lord Botetout was John, whose daughter and heir married Sir Robert Swynburn.

With the third, or, according to other authorities, the fifth son we are more immediately interested; he is styled *Otho of Mendlesham*, and we may fairly assume that he made this place his residence.

Geoffrey de Bottetourt

William de Bottetourt

John de Bottetourt=Matilda, sister and h. of Otho, and d. of Thomas Fitz Otho, by
 Lord of Mendlesham, summoned to Parliament as a Baron 10 Edw. ii., ob. 18 Edw. II. Beatrix, d. and coh. of William Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, who married secondly William de Monchensis, of Edwardstone

Otho, 5th son, =Sibilla (?)
 ob. 19 Edw. III.

John de Bottetourt=Catherine, d. of William Weyland, Kt.

Johanna=John Knyvet, son of Sir John Knyvet

From Otto the estate seems to have passed to his son Sir John, 19 Edward III., whose daughter, Joane, carried the estate by marriage to John Knyvet, the son of Sir John Knyvet, of Buckenham Castle, in Norfolk. A shield on the stone work of the West door, much worn, appears to bear the arms of John Knyvet. The brass which now lies in the nave, but which not long ago laid in the South aisle, probably represents this John Knyvet. The brass is that of a knight in the plate armour of the beginning of the 15th century. The only coat upon the brass still remaining, viz., 3 piles within a bordure sable, charged with besants, is that of his mother, the wife of the Lord Chancellor, and one of the co-heiresses of the Lords Basset, of Weldon. But when Sir J. Blois made his church notes, there were two other coats of arms, viz., Knyvet impaling Fitz Otto or Boutetort (Bendy of 6 a canton) and Knyvet impaling Basset. It also bore this, "Hic Jacet John Knyvet A Dom. istius villæ qui obiit 1417." Upon the West door the two coats, noted by Sir T. Blois as Boutertort impaling Weyland and Knyvet quartering Bourtetort, seem to imply that the church tower was completed if not built by John Knyvet. It is pleasant to think that he may have used his ample fortune to complete church

work begun by the family the heiress of which he married. The Knyvet Hall is said to have stood to the East of the church. Mendlesham remained in the Knyvet family for several generations. After the Reformation they appear to have become possessed of the Advowson, which had been originally granted by William Rufus to the Abbey of Battel. Sir Thomas Knyvet, who died in 1569, in an elaborate will settling his vast estates, bequeaths to his next heir his Manor of Mendlesham, and directs that the next turn of presentation to the Vicarage be given to "Oliver Mellynge, his servant," an early illustration of Macaulay's sketch of the post Reformation clergy. In 1649, the grandson of this Sir Thomas sold most of his possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk.

LORDS OF THE MANOR.

9	E. I.	1281	HUGH, son of OTHO DE DANMARTIN. THOMAS FITZ OTHO (son and heir of Otto Cuneator). Died 2 E. I.
2	E. I.	1274	HUGH FITZ OTHO, son and heir. D. 11 Edw. I., 1283.
11	E. I.	1283	MAUD, sister and coh., m. Sir John de Botitourt.
17	E. II.	1323	OTTO DE BOTITOURT, 5th son.
19	E. III.	1345	Sir JOHN DE BOTITOURT. JOANE, d. and h., married John Knevet, Esq. Died 1417
5	Henry V.	1417	Sir JOHN KNEVET, son and heir.
9	Henry V.	1421	JOHN KNEVET, Esq., son and heir.
24	Henry VI.	1446	Sir WILLIAM KNEVET, Kt., son and heir.
7	Henry VIII.	1515	Sir THOMAS KNEVET, Kt., son and heir. Sir EDMUND KNEVET, son and heir. Sir THOMAS KNEVET, of Buckenham Castle, Kt., son and heir.
11	Eliz.	1569	Sir THOMAS KNEVET, son and heir. Died 1595.
		1609	JOHN ELDRED, Gent.

After a visit to STOKE ASH Church, where the Rev. W. H. Sewell read the paper printed in Vol. IV., p. 417, the party halted for luncheon at the White Horse, a road-side inn better known in days gone by. After luncheon, the Rev. Professor Churchill Babington read a paper upon a find of Roman coins, lately made at Lavenham, and then the party proceeded to

THORNDON ALL SAINTS, where the members were met by the Rev. Dr. Lee, who pointed out the chief objects of interest in this restored church, first calling attention to the North and South doorways,* which, with one of the windows in the chancel, indicated the existence of a church of Decorated style, about 1330. The general style of the building was that of about the middle of the 14th century, when the nave was probably almost rebuilt and lengthened. How reluctant our fore-fathers seemed to be to destroy evidences of those who preceded them, and how often we find a doorway, window, or arch carefully preserved and remaining a witness of the piety of a past generation! The tower, which stands on the South side of the nave, is Perpendicular. When the church was restored, evidences were discovered that the church had at one time suffered from fire, and probably owing to that calamity the

* On the porch are the arms of Hemenhall or Hempnall. On a fess between 2 chevrons 3 escallops. *Davy.*

nave and a portion of the chancel were rebuilt during the Perpendicular period. The niche in the South-east angle of the tower entrance is a fine specimen of 14th century work, and one of the windows of the tower is deeply splayed externally. The font is of the 15th century, and is very similar to many others in Suffolk and Norfolk. The Rector also pointed out the fine carved lectern, copied from that at Shipdham, Norfolk, lately presented to the church, and the beautifully carved wooden reredos in three compartments, in the centre one of which the Last Supper is represented, presented by the family of the late Rector, observing that whether it could be retained depended on the decision in the Exeter Cathedral case. Subsequently, at the Rectory, some Saxon remains, discovered in the parish not long since, were shown.

At BRAISEWORTH, the next parish visited, a new church was built in 1857. But, the old graveyard being still used, the nave of the original church has been retained for the burial services. The beautiful Norman South door has been removed to the new church, but there are still remains of very early work, especially in a window on the North side. The Rector, the Rev. R. M. Bingley, kindly read extracts from *Domesday Book* relating to the parish, and spoke of the three Manors in the parish, Old Hall, New Hall, and Boirles. With reference to the fabric and its ornaments, he said the original building was Norman, if not earlier. When the nave was pulled down in 1856 two windows with semi-circular heads were discovered in the South wall, similar in character to, but larger than, that which remains in the North wall of the chancel. The dimensions of the chancel are stated to be 18 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft. 6 in., and of the nave to have been 31 ft. 10 in. by 15 ft. 4 in. The foundations appeared to be laid without concrete, and consisted of deep and wide trenches filled with loose flints. At the East end they came upon an apparent extension of the foundations as though an apse had formerly existed. The two most interesting remains were two Norman doorways which were removed to the new church and there restored and erected. One was a unique specimen of a rude pointed arch with rough Norman mouldings. A theory had been advanced that this doorway was built at a later date, of old Norman materials, but Mr. Bingley thought it a complete answer to this that the mouldings diminished towards the apex of the arch, which would not have been the case had they ever belonged to a semi-circular arch. The churchyard had no boundaries. The remains of a later date are the ambry or credence table, the piscina, the remains of the old chancel gate, and monuments to Alexander Newton, Esq., 1569, to William Colman, 1643, and John Greene, 1642; an iron frame for an hour glass, and two stone coffins. The new church is in the Norman style, with a large heavy West window with wheel tracery in the head, the walls being of rubble with Caen stone dressings.

A short drive brought the party to EYE, and a halt in front of the Union House, from whence an excellent view of the earth-work, known as Eye castle, can be obtained. Here the Rev. C. R. Manning read the

suggestive paper printed in Vol. V., p. 104, and the party then adjourned to the church, where the Rev. W. H. Sewell read such parts of his exhaustive paper upon the church as time permitted. This paper is reserved for a future part of the *Proceedings*. The day ended with a call at the Vicarage, where the Rev. W. Page Roberts had most kindly prepared a welcome for all, and ample support against the fatigues of the homeward journey.

D.

THE PROSPECTS OF WELSH CAMPANALOGY.

[*Read at the Lampeter Meeting, August, 1878.*]

It is thought that the following paper, now re-printed, by permission, from the volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1878, may have some interest for Suffolk readers. I have accordingly appended a few notes, to connect the text in a small degree with the county, and I have added the inscriptions on the bells in the Deanery of Fordham, Suffolk.

J. J. R.

The history of our church bells is a branch of archæology apparently so unattractive that it is only within the last thirty years that any efforts have been made to copy and arrange the legends and ornaments which decorate the tuneful or tuneless tenants of our church towers and bell-cots. Before that time only the most meagre scraps about bells found their way into local histories, and the information recorded by such men as Blomefield was often as incorrect as it was scanty. Thirty years ago, when as a boy I began to collect the inscriptions from my own neighbourhood in Suffolk, hardly the name of a founder or the site of a foundry was known; and I believe that of the mass of fine initial crosses, foundry stamps, ornate capitals, and other embellishments which exist plentifully in every English county, not one had been engraved. Pass from 1848 to 1878, and we find whole counties investigated. Mr Lukis led the van with Wiltshire, Mr. Tyssen followed with Sussex, then Cambridgeshire and Norfolk disclosed their treasures. Our patriarch, Mr. Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George, surpassed us all with his fine quartos on

Devon and Somerset; and Mr. North has brought out a well-illustrated Leicestershire. This year has seen Cornwall added to the list of completed counties, while Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire are well in hand, and there are no small accumulations of matter for Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Dorset, and perhaps other counties.

I am not aware that anything has yet been attempted with regard to the bells of Wales, and though there are reasons why legends and decorations are not to be looked for in the same abundance within the Principality as in England, yet there can be little doubt that a diligent investigation would bring to light a substantial mass of important facts. There is apparently no reason why Welsh towers should not possess some amount of the bell literature of English towers. Those who would study the history of our bells must begin with the bells themselves, but they will not end there. Parish account-books, wills and inventories, bonds, the muniment chests of corporations, and many similar sources of information, will be found to contain items which prove at times the missing links in chains of evidence. Should any be disposed to take up the subject, he should be forewarned not to disregard the loneliest churches and the smallest bells. While sometimes noble peals of eight, ten, or even twelve bells record little or nothing of importance, a solitary tinkler in a bell-cot, or a cracked member of a village trio may bear on its shoulder magnificent lettering or important combinations of foundry-stamps.

As an instance I may mention that by far the finest lettering in the kingdom is only known to exist in two towers in small villages in Lincolnshire—Somersby, the birth-place of our poet-laureate, and South Somercotes. But what have we found? We have found the physiognomies* of some of our kings and queens,† impressions of medals,

* As at Ampton, Suffolk.

† As on a bell at South Lopham.

Norfolk, cast by Thomas Gardiner, of Sudbury, in 1725.

both British and foreign,* invocations to saints, in which the mistakes in grammar and prosody are enough to draw down anything but a blessing, allusions to contemporary historical events, and mediæval† usages at death and burial. We find the hand of the builders of our cathedrals active in bell-making. We have seen the great Alan de Walsingham, Prior and Bishop-elect of Ely, setting the founder about his work; we have seen the items in the roll of his Sacrist, so as to perceive the difficulty of collecting copper and tin, and the ease of dispersing beer. We have found monks occasionally making bell-frames as well as bells, up to the time when Henry VIII. and Cromwell swallowed up indifferently the worthy and the worthless. Yet the evidence which assigns the vast majority of our bells to secular founders is not to be withstood. These secular founders we track out by their stamps, tracing them not only to their original foundries, but as they wandered from place to place; and in one instance‡ the bell-founder is shown to have been also a cannon-founder, the Sir William Armstrong of his day.

The work of the campanalogists, few as they are in number, is, then, by no means without its significance, and their collections will be valuable some day when the history of English metallurgy is written. But it is time to turn to the little that has been done to my knowledge in Wales, which little is, nevertheless, not devoid of encouragement. I will first mention the later bells, in order that none may be at the trouble of climbing the towers in which they hang.

Llangefni (Anglesey).—Bells by Blews, of Birmingham, 1868.

Llangyvelach (Glamorganshire).—Four by John Rudhall, Gloucester, 1805.

Llan-y-byther (Carmarthenshire).—One by one of the Rudhalls, in the last century. I could not get round this bell:

Llanrwst (Denbighshire).—One, Llanrwst bell, H. H.

* As at Risby.

† As in the will of John Baret, recited

in Tymms's *Wills and Inventories*.

‡ The Churches of Bury St. Edmund's.

Rector, 1780; Priest's bell, Walker, Chester, 1822.

Gwydir (Carnarvonshire).—One, 1750.

Bettws-Garmon (Carnarvonshire).—One, 1842, with a head on each side in very high relief.

Cadoxton-juxta-Neath (Glamorganshire).—Three, by Thomas Bayley, of Bridgewater, 1770.

Cellan.—One small bell, without inscription, said by the Rector to be about 150 years old.

Lampeter.—One, removed from the old church. E. E. 1721. These are the initials of Evan Evans, bell founder, of Chepstow, who also cast the three at Caio in 1717.

I may here remark that, as a rule, the later bells in South Wales may be expected to come from Pyke or Bayley of Bridgewater, the Rudhalls of Gloucester (as at *Llanbadarn Fawr* in this county, where there is a peal of six by Abel Rudhall, dated 1749, *St. Peter's, Carmarthen*, 1722), or the Evanses of Chepstow. In North Wales they will come from Chester, or from foundries of which we know nothing as yet.

A little earlier we get the initials D. D., T. D., probably those of two brothers in partnership. These are on a bell at *Rhosilly*, Glamorganshire, dated 1722, and on the second bell at *Oystermouth* or *Mumbles* in the same county, dated 1714. I shall be glad to know something of the owners of these initials: The latter church contains two other bells, dated 1674, with some score of initials, probably those of parishioners who subscribed to the re-casting.

A few mediæval bells have been examined. Two in Glamorganshire apparently come from the same foundry—a small broken bell lying on the tower floor at *Rhosilly* in 1862, inscribed **Sancte Tellant ora pro nobis**, and a small unbroken bell at *Oxwich*, inscribed **Sancta Maria ora pro nobis**. I must plead my ignorance of Welsh hagiology, and shall be glad of further information about Tellantius, if that be his name. The stamps on these Glamorganshire bells are worth noting, as they are pretty sure to turn up again. The *Rhosilly* bell has three, a fleur-de-lys, a rhombus divided into sixteen similar rhombi, and

something like a stalk, with seven leaves. The *Oxwich* bell has only the last of these three.

At *Llanrhychwyn*, in Carnarvonshire, is a bell which bears a number of fleurs-de-lys and a crowned capital L, to which a small h appears to be prefixed. This crowned L may refer to Llewelyn the Great, who lived, I think, in this neighbourhood. These three bells appear to belong to the earlier part of the fourteenth century, if one may judge from the letters being stamped separately.

A further examination of the second bell at *St. Mary's, Conway*, will guide us to the period of a good many mediæval bells, which are almost always undated. It bears this legend:

+ Ave fidelis aia Werburga sanctissyma

Felix in choro uirgynum.

Ora pro nobis [ad] Dominum

Johes Byrchynshaw Abbas Cestre.

The mention of Abbot Byrchynshaw is important to our purpose. He died in 1537, after forty-four years of office, and this fact will make the lettering and ornamentation of the bell useful in tracking out the history of others of a similar character. But if Abbot Byrchynshaw introduces such an exotic as the Saxon Saint Werburga into Carnarvonshire, we may expect to find invocations to Celtic worthies in all the counties of the Principality. The bell in the Town Hall at *Lantwit*, or *Llanilltyd Fawr*, in the county of Glamorgan, bears the name of a great local Saint, whose elegant cross yet stands in that little town, Saint Illtyd, Iltetus, or Iltutus, **Sancte Iltute ora pro nobis**. This worthy is said to have been ordained by Dubricius, Bishop of Llandaff, and to have led a saintly life, adorned with divers miracles, in South Wales. "Many scholars flowed to him," says Mr. Rees's translation of the life of St. Illtyd in the British Museum, "of which were these four,

namely, Samson, Paulinus, Gildas, and David; being learned they studied deeply, and many others like them." Well might a bell bear his name, for, like many of his kind, he had a miraculous bell of his own. He fled from Royal persecution, to the great sorrow of his people. While they were indulging in lamentations, "a certain person passed by who was a messenger of Gildas the historian, carrying a brazen bell, which was made by the said Gildas, to be brought to Saint David, a Bishop, as a present in memory of former acquaintance and friendship, and as he passed by the cave, which was near the public road, the bell sounded without being moved by any human being. And Illtyd hearing the sweet sound, came to the person who carried the bell, and proved the sweetness of its sound by moving it three times, and enquired of him where he was going, and from whom he carried the beautiful bell, which was more valuable than gold; Who, answering, said, 'I am going, and do carry this bell to Saint David, by the order of the celebrated Gildas.' Having mentioned this, he departed, and came to the valley of Menevia, and presented the Bishop with the gift. When given, he moved the bell, but from the motion given it returned no sound; and the Bishop being surprised at the wonderful circumstance, enquired of the messenger whether it had been moved and proved by any one on the way as he came. He being asked, mentioned what had happened, as above related, and the Bishop believing it to be truly told, said, 'I know that our master Illtyd wished to possess it on account of the sweetness of its sound, but he would not ask for it, having heard that it was sent to me as a gift from Gildas; but the Lord is not willing that I should have it; return, therefore, to the cave without delay, and give to Saint Illtyd the aforesaid article, which he wished to have.' The messenger then returned to Illtyd, and executed the Bishop's orders, and left there its solitary inhabitant, who received the frequent visits of angels."

There are many and many legends of Celtic bells, connected chiefly with those queer little articles made of two

sheets of copper, bent at the side, riveted, and dipped into molten metal, but this is the only one I know connected with a bell which is the work of a founder.

Two foreigners in South Wales must not be passed over. One of the bells from Santiago Cathedral now hangs in the turret of *Christ Church, Carmarthen*. It was brought to Swansea with its fellows, as I am informed, after the destruction of Santiago Cathedral by fire, of which terrible conflagration the circumstances live in the memory of many. It bears no date nor inscription, is roughly cast, and ornamented with a ball-flower or two, and some scroll-work in the form of a cross. In a musical sense it certainly seems a poor bell, but it has the appearance of considerable antiquity.

In the little bell-cot at *Nicholaston*, Glamorganshire, hangs a very beautiful bell with a Low-Dutch inscription:—**Ik ben ghegoten int iaer Ons Heeren mccccxviii.** On the barrel of the bell are two medallions; one bearing, as it seems, a crowned figure of the Virgin, with a crucifix in her right hand; the other, which is less distinct, a sitting figure with something at the end of a staff over the right shoulder. With this bell may be compared one in *Bromeswell Church*, Suffolk, inscribed **Ihesvs ben ic ghegoten van Cornelis Waghebens int iaer Ons Heeren mccccxxx.** This bell also bears medallions in the style of the Nicholaston bell, in number four, representing the archangel Michael, the flight into Egypt, and two other scenes, which we are not sure about. There is little doubt that these two bells are from the same foundry,* very likely at Louvain, where a bell at *St. Peter's College, Cambridge*, and the handbell of the corporation of *Rye*, were made soon afterwards.

A fitting conclusion for this paper will be found in the bells of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese in which we

* Or, perhaps, at Venlo, which retained its reputation for brass to the days of Jeremy Collier, and may retain it still. A bell at *Baschurch*, Salop, is inscribed
+ maria. int. iaer. ons. heren. m. cccc.

ende. xlviii. jan. van. benloe. A bell at *Vowchurch*, Herefordshire, bears the same initial cross, and deserves examination.

are assembled, under the Presidency of its Bishop, joint historian of St. David's.

Our starting-point is the year 1199, when, after the death of the great builder, Bishop Peter de Leia, Giraldus Cambrensis was elected as his successor and proceeded to Rome to be consecrated by the Pope, thus endeavouring to avoid the recognition of the metropolitanical authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He found himself, as he says, opposed by a host of enemies, hired by the Archbishop. Some of their witnesses cut a very bad figure under cross-examination, and one Ivor, of Llandaff, *inter alia*, deposed that the Church had bad bells. "Proditor autem Landavensis Ivorus primus de non Menevensibus examinatus interrogatus de situ Menevensis Ecclesiæ, dixit, quod sita erat in colle quodam et procul a mari, et quod non habebat nisi unam turrim et campanas malas. Unde et hunc testem mendacem et subornatum fuisse quidem evidens erat." We may take this as satisfactory indirect proof that at this time the cathedral had reason to be proud of its bells, and that they probably hung in De Leia's central tower. But in 1220 the tower fell, and the bells must have run a great risk of fracture, though it is astonishing what they will survive in the way of falls. The calamity does not seem to have put bells into oblivion, for the octagonal tower on the north of Tower Gateway has much to suggest that it was intended for the survivors of, or successors to, the peal (if it may be so called) of which Giraldus writes. This tower is attributed to Bishop Martyn (1293-1328), but the addition to the central tower of a belfry stage by his successor, Bishop Gower, put the execution of this purpose aside. Now we hear of the bells again. Mr. Fenton says that they were "new cast in Gower's time, when the largest in taking down was said to have cracked the tower, and was lost at sea." These traditions are often hard to interpret. It would hardly be likely that Bishop Gower would have been at the trouble of hoisting a large bell into the new belfry and so soon hoisting it down again, and there are no accounts of any such crack as Fenton speaks of. However,

we may conclude that there was some re-casting, and the sea-carriage of the bells suggests Gloucester as the foundry, where *Johannes de Glocester* and *Sandre de Glocester* had been at work before this time.

It is stated, on Browne Willis's authority, that the number of the bells was seven. This is the number at Crowland, as stated by Ingulphus, and there is, I think, another contemporaneous instance; but, as time went on, nothing of the kind seems to have been reproduced. There is no trace of "the normal number of eight" in England, as far as we know, before the Reformation, or for some time after it. Five is the usual maximum, and that Bishop Gower's bells were five in number is hinted by the five pegs in the choir, to which the bell-ropes used to be fastened. The larger of the two bells which stand on the floor of the nave demands early attention, for it is cracked, and may at any time find its way to the foundry. It bears the inscription, SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA, in capital letters, with an initial cross which seems to me to resemble that numbered 18 in Mr. Ellacombe's *Bells of Devon*, and 30 in his *Bells of Somerset*. This cross was in use by Roger Semson, bell-founder, of Ash Priors, Somerset, in 1548, and before his time by a founder whose initials were T. G. The style of lettering, however, on the St. David's bell seems to point to a still earlier date, which may coincide with the episcopate of Bishop Gower.

This peal of five remained at St. David's for some four centuries, and was for a long while in use. In the episcopate of Bishop Vaughan (1509-1523) the present upper storey of the tower was added, and then, I doubt not, the massive bell frame, with its five pits, was placed there. It is adapted for five very large bells; has a square opening in the middle, and a perpendicular capstan for drawing up the bells from below. The accounts of the *Communarius* contain items for bell-ropes and for horse hide for bawdricks, which are straps to help to fasten the tongue of a bell to the staple from which it hangs. The curfew was rung, as we find from the same accounts. In 1691 Precentor Ellis

reported that, as he took it, there were five bells. His reports are tinged with a Cambrian haze, and it is a comfort to find Treasurer Clavering confirming this statement thirty years later. "The biggest then remaining," says Mr. Fenton, "was twenty-two hundredweight." The four larger formed a complete peal, and one about four hundredweight tolled to prayers. This one seems to have been the treble to a peal of five. In 1748 the Chapter ordered them to be taken down, but only two were thus treated. These were directed to be sold in 1765, and about twenty years later a Mr. Richard Robert was appointed to be agent to sell and dispose of the bells, to get a new one cast, and to inspect into the repairs of the church. It is thus uncertain whether the order of 1765 was carried out, and all that I can now state with certainty is that St. David's contains three bells, one which is broken, in all probability of Bishop Gower's time, two cast by Savill of London, in 1777, of which one is the clock bell, a good one, and the other stands on the floor, encompassed with rubbish, so that I could not say whether it is whole or not.

J. J. RAVEN, D.D.

INSCRIPTIONS

ON

CHURCH BELLS IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

DEANERY OF FORDHAM.

1. *Barton Mills*—3.

1. ✠ Sancta. Barbara. ora. pro. nobis.
2. Johannes Draper me fecit. 1608.
3. ✠ Sancte. Andria. apostoli. (sic) ora. pro. nobis.

The treble and tenor are each stamped thrice on the crown with the Bury shield. Between each word in the inscriptions is a stop, commonly used at that foundry.

2. *Brandon*—5. Tenor, 9 cwt.

1. These five bells were cast by William Dobson. 1815.
2. Prosperity to the town of Brandon. 1815.
3. Give no offence to the church. Wm. Dobson fecit. 1815.
4. William Dobson, Downham, Norfolk, Founder. 1815.
5. Rev^d. Wm. Parson, Rector : Tho^s. Willett and Rob^t. Smith, Churchwardens. 1815.

Since these inscriptions were collected a new treble has been cast from the old 2nd at Wangford.

3. *Cavenham*—3.

1. William Dobson, Founder, Downham, Norfolk. 1831.
- 2, 3. John Darbie made me. 1676.

4. *Elvedon*—1.

John Darbie made me. 1664.

5. *Eriswell*—3.

- 1, 2. Tho^s. Osborn, Founder. 1795. John Spark, Church Warden.
3. Tho. Gardiner made me. 1743.

The tenor formerly was the treble, and the present treble and 2nd were recast from the old 2nd and tenor.

6. *Exning*—5, and Clock-bell.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. John Draper made me. 1623.
5. C. and G. Mears, Founders, London. 1845.

William Fyson, }
John Dobede, } Church Wardens.

Clock-bell. T. Mears of London fecit.

Wm. Fyson, }
Tho^s. Bryant, } Church Wardens. 1831.

Late the gift of Francis Shepherd, Esq., 1723.

7. *Freckenham*—5.

1. William Dobson fecit, Downham, Norfolk. 1809.
- 2, 3. John Draper made me. 1623.
4. The Rev^d. H. Bates, Rector. W^m. Westrop and W^m. Mainprice, Churchwardens. 1809.
5. T. Osborn fecit. 1792.

8. *Herringswell*—3.

1. John Pond, C. W. 1741. Tho. Newman made me.
2. † *Hec fit S'coru' Camp'a Laude Bonoru'.*
3. † *Hac In Conclabe Gabriel Hunc Pange Suabe.*

The 2nd and 1 tenor bear thrice on the shoulder the ermine shield of the Brasyers of Norwich. This interesting little church was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday, February 28th, 1863, and the bells were broken in their fall from the belfry. They have just been recast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough.—*Jan.*, 1870.

9. *Icklingham All Saints*—3.

1. † *Virginis Egregie Vocor Campana Marie.*
2. † *Quesumus Andrea Famulorum Suscipe Vota.*
3. Johanes Draper me fecit. 1608.

The treble and 2nd bear thrice on the shoulder the sprigged Norwich shield.

10. *Icklingham St. James*—1.

No inscription. Cracked.

11. *Lakenheath*—5, and Clock-bell.

1. Thomas Mears, Founder, London. 1841.
2. † † *Sancta Katerina ora pro Nobis.*
3. † † *Cristus Perpetue Det Nobis Gaudia Vite.*
4. John Parsley, Vicar. Charles Newman made mee. 1697.
5. John Darbie made me. 1676. Thomas Denton, James Parlet, Churchwardens.

Clock-bell (now in the vestry) *abe maria Gratia.*

The 2nd and 3rd bear the royal arms between two crosses. On a tablet in the north wall of the tower is this inscription :—“This Fourth Bell was founded Jan., 1697. John Parsley, Vicar, gave 22s. Edm^d. Roper, Tho. Kitchener, Churchwardens. W^t. 1309 pounds.”

12. *Mildenhall*—6, Tenor in F, diam. 42 in., weight 11 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.

1. John Darbie made me. 1676. I. T., D. P., R. S., R. C., I. W.
- 2, 3. Thomas Newman cast me new
In 1732. Norwich.
4. **J. TAYLOR AND CO., LOUGHBOROUGH.**
C. F. YOUNGMAN. E. CHAPMAN. A. PEACHED.
1860.
5. † *In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis.*
6. **JOHN TAYLOR AND CO., LOUGHBOROUGH.**
JAMES READ AND CHARLES OWERS, 1860.

The 5th bears the same marks as the Lakenheath 2nd and 3rd.

13. *Newmarket S. Mary*—5, and Clock-bell.

- 1, 4. John Draper made me. 1619.
- 2, 3. De Bvri Sante Edmonde, Stefanvs Tonni me fecit. W. L. 1580.
5. Tho. Gardiner and Tho. Newman fecit. 1719. W. Sandiver,
W Headley, C. W.
Clock-bell. John Thornton, Sudbury, fecit. 1718.

14. *Santon-Downham*—1.

Robard Gvrney made me, 1663.

15. *Tuddenham*—5.

1. R. G. 1672.
2. R. G. 1666.
3. Thomas Draper made me, 1591.
4. ✠ Sancta. Anna. ora. pro. Nobis.
5. John Darbie made me. 1676. William Baker, C. W.

The treble and 2nd are by Robard Gvrney. The fourth bears the Bury shield and stop, as at Barton Mills.

16. *Wangford*—2.

1. Robard Gvrney made me. 1668.
2. ✠✠ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum.

The tenor bears between the two intitial crosses a shield with a bend between a cross and an annulet. (Fig. 18 in the *Church Bells of Sussex*, and 2 in the *Church Bells of Cambridgeshire*.) This bell has now disappeared. See Brandon.

17. *Worlington*—5.

1. Percbte dblee cano.
THE REV. JAMES GIBSON, RECTOR.
FREDERIC JOHN CLARK AND JAMES BOOTH,
CHURCHWARDENS, 1850.

On a scroll beneath.—

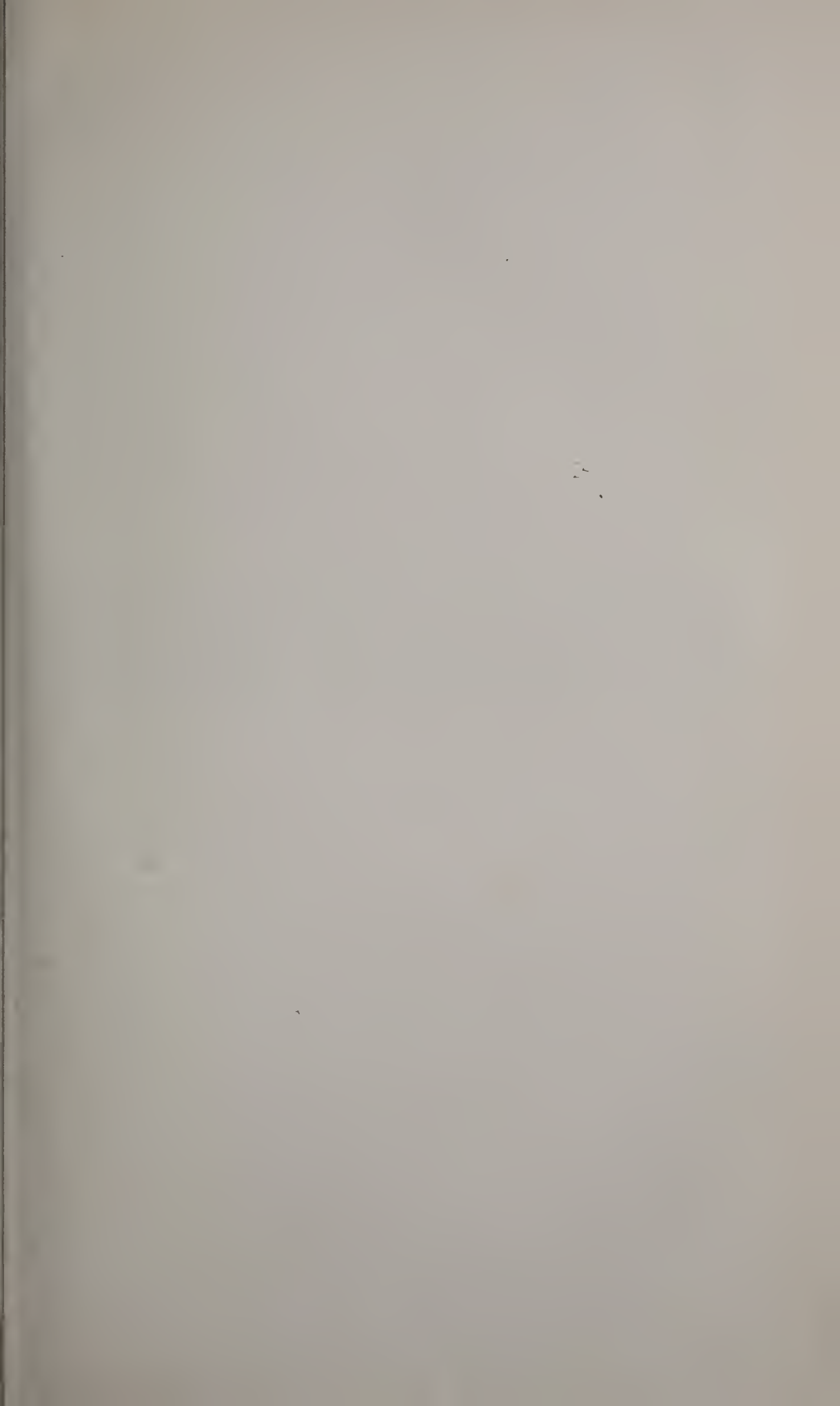
J. Taylor and Son, Founders, Loughboro.'

2. Robard Gvrney made me, 1665.
3. John Draper made me. 1635.
4. ✠ Omnia : sonbs : labdet : DOMINA.
THIS BELL WAS RECAST AND A TREBLE
ADDED BY SUBSCRIPTION, 1850.

On a scroll beneath :—

J. Taylor and Son, Loughboro'.

5. ✠ JOHANNES GODYNGE DE LENNE ME
FECIT.



POSTSCRIPT.—I erred in saying (p. 209) that Isaac Milles went *daily* from his father's house to Bury School. He commonly went early on Monday to school on foot and returned on Saturday. (See his *Life*, pp. 11, 12.) Also in the note (p. 209) for "Isaac's father" read "Isaac's brother." (See extracts from Burials under 1672 and 1685).—C.B.

— R —

A — — S

PP. VI.

THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK.

INTRODUCTION.

A CONSIDERABLE number of specimens of rare birds are to be found in Suffolk, both in public and private Collections, about which no localities or particulars of any kind are recorded. In many cases, very few if any details can now be ascertained from the length of time which has elapsed since these birds were taken. Many interesting facts about others are still remembered, but are in danger of being lost to science because they have never been published.* This being more and more impressed upon me by continued observation, the thought occurred to me of endeavouring to make a list of all the birds which I could in any way discover to have been observed, or obtained, in Suffolk. In order to make this list as complete as possible, it became necessary to examine and record the birds contained in such Collections as I had access to, both public and private, both great and small; and to pick up such trustworthy information as I could get from naturalists, sportsmen, bird-stuffers, gamekeepers, and indeed from all sorts and conditions of men. It became also requisite to investigate the literature of the subject, and the information scattered in a large number of books and periodical publications. This involved an amount of labour for which I was scarcely prepared, and must be my apology for a somewhat tardy performance of a promise of several years'

* It cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who possess specimens of rare birds, or any other objects of natural history, that their value is immensely diminished both in interest and from a commercial point of view, unless a record

of them is preserved in some way or other. The name of a bird and its date of capture, as well as its locality, should always be written in or on the case which contains it, or in a permanent catalogue.

standing. It would have been impossible to undertake such a task single-handed so as to do anything like justice to the subject, nor have I attempted to do so. But I have collected all the local lists of birds that I could by any means obtain from practical naturalists in various parts of the county, and have besides availed myself of the few that had been printed; and these taken together may be said to form the basis of the present undertaking.

In order to show the distribution of the birds and their comparative numbers in different parts of Suffolk, it was obvious that the county must be divided into districts of some kind. The political division of Suffolk into East and West has been retained, as it cuts the county roughly into two halves, and also keeps the whole coast line in one of them. Thus the sea birds are principally to be found in East, and are only stragglers of greater or less frequency in West, Suffolk. Each of these regions has been sub-divided into four districts, formed in every case of combinations of two or more hundreds. For each of the eight bird-districts I have used one or more local lists, printed or in MS., in which the commonest as well as the rarest species are included. These districts are, for East Suffolk, the hundreds* of—

- (1.) Mutford and Lothingland (including Yarmouth), Wangford;
- (2.) Blything, Plomesgate;
- (3.) Wilford, Carlford, Loes, Colneis, Samford;
- (4.) Bosmere and Claydon (including Ipswich), Thredling, Hoxne;

And for West Suffolk, the hundreds of—

- (5.) Hartismere, Stow;
- (6.) Cosford, Babergh (including Sudbury);
- (7.) Risbridge, Lackford (including Thetford and Brandon);

* For the enumeration of the parishes in each hundred see White's *Suffolk*, 3rd Ed. 1874.

(8.) Blackbourne, Thedwastre, Thingoe (including Bury St. Edmund's).

In some cases it is uncertain whether a bird inserted in the following list was seen or obtained in Suffolk or in an adjoining county. Thus Yarmouth, partly in Norfolk partly in Suffolk, is frequently the only locality given, or even possible to be given, for a specimen, and in such cases it is in vain attempting to say to which of the counties the bird belongs. A specimen shot on Breydon Water, which divides the counties, must almost necessarily be included in any list either of Suffolk or of Norfolk birds; and it is here, in the opinion of a very competent judge, that more rare species have been obtained than on any other spot in England, several indeed for the first time.* Thetford and Brandon, again, are partly in Norfolk; Sudbury, partly in Essex; and Newmarket, although some portion of it is in Suffolk, belongs mostly to Cambridgeshire. In the same way, certain rivers are boundary lines, and birds brought from them may be said to belong to both the counties which they divide. It has been sometimes perplexing how to deal with a bird reported from these places; if the locality has been so minutely specified as to make it certain in which county the bird has been seen or obtained, it has only been included in the list when that county is Suffolk; but if, as is much more generally the case, a specimen is simply marked "Yarmouth," or "Near Yarmouth," and the like, it is always included; and it would have to be equally included in any list of birds of the adjoining county. This uncertainty is of no serious importance as regards the geographical distribution of birds in England, or even in the county itself.

For the eight districts given above, the following lists and other documents have been used:—

For No. 1 we have the list of birds (occupying ten pages, pp. 3-13) in C. J. and James Paget's *Sketches of the*

* See Stevenson's *Birds of Norfolk*, vol. i., p. xviii. (Introduction.)

Natural History of Yarmouth and its Neighbourhood, printed at Yarmouth, in 1834, (8vo). This valuable catalogue has been largely supplemented and brought down to the present date by help of Stevenson's *Birds of Norfolk* (vol. i., 1866, vol. ii., 1870, the third and last being yet to come), as well as by notices of Norfolk birds in the *Zoologist* by various writers referred to in the following pages under each bird. I have also used MS. letters by Col. Leathes to Dr. Crowfoot relating principally to birds in this part of Suffolk, in the possession of the Rev. H. Hawkins. Besides these I have included under this district a great deal of valuable information most kindly supplied by two distinguished Norfolk ornithologists, Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., and Mr. Stevenson, who have also in many cases shewn me the specimens in their Collections, many obtained from Breydon Water.

(2.) We have for this district *Notes or Jottings about Aldeburgh, Suffolk, relating to matters Historical, Antiquarian, Ornithological, and Entomological*, by Nicholas Fenwick Hele, Surgeon, printed in London (J. R. Smith, 8vo., 1870.) The bird-list extends from p. 68 to p. 179, forming the greater part of the book. This very ample list has been materially augmented by the courtesy of Mr. Hele, who has unreservedly communicated to me a large number of additional observations made since the book was published. Many notes on the birds of Aldeburgh have likewise been sent from time to time to the *Zoologist*, by the Rev. Julian Tuck, formerly of Tostock, and he has communicated others directly to me. The Rev. Herbert James, Rector of Livermere, has also given me a valuable checked list of Aldeburgh birds seen or obtained by Capt. James. Various Aldeburgh localities are also supplied by Mr. Kerry, of Harwich.

I have likewise a checked catalogue of birds observed at Westleton, kindly made at my request by Mr. F. Spalding, to whom I am indebted for a great amount of information relative to birds in other parts of the county, many of which were stuffed by his father, an excellent naturalist and an

ardent sportsman, whose printed catalogue will be mentioned shortly.

(3.) For this district I have used two catalogues carefully made for me by the Rev. Canon Moor, Rector of Great Bealings, and by Mr. Kerry, of Harwich. In the former, birds found near Woodbridge and Great Bealings are separately marked, and in some cases notes are added; and this list is augmented by information supplied by the Rev. W. H. M. Carthew, Rector of Stanningfield, long resident at Woodbridge, also by his brother, Mr. T. Carthew, of the Abbey, Woodbridge, by Mr. Hillen, of Woodbridge, and by Mr. W. T. Phillips, of the Grange, Melton. (See below.)

Mr. Kerry's MS. list comprises an area which may be roughly called a circle of ten miles in diameter, with Shotley for the centre; in this are included the birds observed by him at Shotley, Walton, and Felixstowe, and a few other places, all separately marked.

(4.) I have only one checked catalogue for this district, kindly supplied by Mr. Haward, of Bramford, who has made many remarks on the birds contained therein, and has noted their comparative rarity in the neighbourhood.

(5.) For this district I have two important checked catalogues; one by Mr. Holt Wilson, of Redgrave Hall, in which the birds are marked, and occasional notes added. This list is augmented by some additional information from the Rev. A. Foster-Melliard, who resided at Redgrave for some time. Many of the birds are preserved at the Hall.

The other list is by Mr. Clarke, formerly gamekeeper to Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., and comprises birds from Oakley, Eye, and the neighbourhood, most of them being in Sir Edward's Collection. Sir Edward himself directed Clarke to a great extent in the formation of this catalogue, and my obligation to him is so much the greater, as he was in ill-health at the time.

(6.) There is a privately printed *List of Birds in the neighbourhood of Sudbury*, by the late Mr. W. D. King, of

Sudbury, a copy of which has been given to me by his brother-in-law, Mr. Jonathan Grubb, of the same place.* I have been able to add to this catalogue, though not to any great extent, by oral information derived from Mr. Edwin Hill, Mr. D. Simmons, and Mr. Rose, all of Sudbury. The Sudbury Museum, the contents of which were sold in 1872 (see below), would doubtless have been available for further additions, had the localities of the birds been recorded. After many inquiries I have only been able to make out that, though a great part of them were obtained about Sudbury, the stations of a very few only of the specimens are known, some of which are now in my possession. This is the more to be regretted, as I am compelled to omit several specimens of birds of considerable rarity, as the Night Heron and an immature Little Bittern, both of which may reasonably be suspected to have been obtained in Suffolk. Some of the birds, as I was told by Mr. D. Simmons, came "by way of Harwich," that is probably from the Orwell; among these very possibly were the Sheldrake, the Lesser Tern, and the Great Northern Diver (immature), all now in my possession.

Mr. F. Spalding, of Hadleigh, has given me a checked catalogue of all the birds recently observed by him about Hadleigh.

The list of those in and about Cockfield I drew up, with the help of various friends whose names are recorded.

(7.) The birds of Gazeley and its immediate neighbourhood have been carefully enumerated by the Rev. F. Tearle, Vicar of Gazeley, who has supplied me with much additional information, especially relative to the birds about Newmarket, which he obtained from Mr. Howlett, taxidermist, of that place.

To this would certainly have been added a list from Chedburgh, had it not been for the untimely death of the

* It is simply signed K, and has no date, but bears internal evidence of having been written between 1836 and 1842. The tract is in three quarto pages, double

columns, and it comprises 138 birds, some in his own possession, and some observed by him but not obtained.

Rev. H. K. Creed, formerly Vicar of that place, who furnished me with a great deal of information respecting rare birds obtained in many parts of Suffolk, and took the greatest interest in this work. As it is, I possess only scattered notices of the rarer birds of Chedburgh and the neighbourhood.

(8.) I have only one checked catalogue for this district, but that a valuable one, by the Rev. Herbert James, Rector of Livermere, including many birds shot by Miss Broke's keeper.

The Collections of which I have availed myself by personal inspection, are the following:—

(a.) Public Collections in the county :

(1.) Ipswich.—In the Museum there is a considerable Collection of British birds, many of which were probably obtained in Suffolk, but very few indeed have been so recorded. This Museum was established in 1847, mainly through the exertions of the late Professor Henslow, the present Curator being the well-known geologist, Dr. J. E. Taylor.

(2.) Bury St. Edmund's.—The Museum contains the Collection formerly belonging to the late Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, one of the Masters of the Grammar School, who died in Oct., 1861. A large proportion of the specimens have the date and place of capture affixed. The majority are from Suffolk and the neighbourhood of Yarmouth.* A MS. catalogue of the birds, compiled by the Rev. H. K. Creed from Mr. Dennis' notes, is kept in the Museum, where, along with this Collection, there are a few other birds of no great importance.

(3.) Sudbury.—This Collection has been already alluded to. The Museum was opened in the beginning of 1842, under the presidency of Mr. W. D. King; some account of it by Mr. T. B. Hall, may be seen in the *Zoologist*, i., 341-343. It

* For a notice of Mr. Dennis and his scientific labours, more especially on osteology, see Stevenson's *Birds of Nor-*

folk where this Collection is taken account of (vol. i., pp. 28 and 29.)

then contained nearly 170 different species of British birds. The collections of all sorts are now dispersed; the sale catalogue (June 4th, 1872), of which I possess a copy, enumerates their contents, but not in a very satisfactory manner.

(4.) Aldeburgh.—The birds contained in the Museum were formerly in the possession of Mr. Hele, and were collected from the neighbourhood. (See above.)

(b.) Public Collections not in the county :—

(1.) British Museum.—Only a very few birds in the British Collection are labelled as having been found in Suffolk. They are also noticed in G. R. Gray's *Catalogue of British Birds*, which specifies all the British-killed examples of such as are contained in the Museum.

(2.) Cambridge University Museum.—A considerable number of Suffolk specimens are contained in the Collection of British birds formerly belonging to the Cambridge Philosophical Society. They are almost entirely from Elveden and the neighbourhood, and, with scarcely an exception, have been presented by Professor Newton, and his brother, Mr. Edward Newton.

(c.) Private Collections in the county here enumerated and briefly described according to their position in the above eight districts. They belong to the following noblemen and gentlemen :—

(1.) Mr. Coleman, Gorleston.—A small but choice Collection, from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth.

Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., Somerleyton Hall.—A small Collection of British and Foreign birds, including a few rarities from the neighbourhood; the localities of many of the birds are unknown.

(2.) Lord Huntingfield, Heveningham Hall.—This Collection of British birds is one of the largest in the county, and a fair proportion of the specimens are from Suffolk.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., Sudbourn Hall.—The Collection of birds procured from this estate, principally in

the time of the late Lord Hertford, is considerable ; some few are published in the *Zoologist*.

(3.) Lord Rendlesham, M.P., Rendlesham Hall.—This Collection, which consists principally of British birds, is particularly rich in the raptorial and aquatic tribes from the neighbourhood.

Mr. W. P. J. Phillips, of Melton Grange —An excellent local Collection, containing also specimens from various parts of Britain.

Mr. Hillen, Woodbridge.—A Collection which, though not very extensive now, contains some extremely rare birds. Mr. Hillen has parted with others.

Mr. Cobbold has a small Collection from the neighbourhood, preserved in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge.

(4.) I have not seen any Collection in this district.

(5.) Mr. G. Holt Wilson, Redgrave Hall.—A small local Collection, containing some very fine specimens.

Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., Oakley Park.—A fine Collection of British birds, containing a large number from Suffolk ; many from the immediate neighbourhood.

Lord Henniker, Thornham Hall.—A small Collection, containing several rare birds from the neighbourhood.

(6.) Mr. Biddell, M.P., Lavenham Hall.—A small Collection, but few of the birds having localities. It was principally formed by the late Mr. Scott, of Cockfield, and most of the specimens, I am told by his sister, Mrs. Peacock, came from Mildenhall. I endeavoured to obtain further particulars from his son, the Rev. C. Scott, who however was unable to supply any.

Captain Bence, Kentwell Hall.—A small Collection, the localities known ; they are mostly in Suffolk.

The late Mr. W. D. King, of Sudbury.—This Collection, until lately preserved at Sudbury, is alluded to above, and consists principally of specimens obtained, it is believed, in the neighbourhood, and mentioned in his paper. Very few of the localities are distinctly known. These birds are now in possession of his nephew Mr. John Grubb, 112, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.

The late Mr. J. D. Hoy, Stoke-by-Nayland, who died in 1839, and to whose papers such frequent reference is made, formed a very valuable Collection at that place, in great part from the immediate neighbourhood. Some of the specimens, as his sister Mrs. Lescher informs me, were obtained at Orford and Aldeburgh. Most of the birds are now in possession of Mrs. Lescher, Boyles Court, Brentwood. A small number still remain at Stoke, in his brother Mr. Hoy's possession. The Collection at Brentwood has been described at length by Dr. Bree in the *Field* for October and November 1867. There are also preserved at Boyles Court three copies from a MS. catalogue, made about 1840 by the late Mr. Seaman, of Ipswich; the localities of the birds given are extremely few. This is the more to be regretted, as this Collection, consisting of several hundred specimens stuffed by Mr. Hoy himself, is probably the finest ever formed in Suffolk. Some of the birds came from various parts of Great Britain, and some from abroad.

(7.) The Collection formerly belonging to the Messrs. Newton of Elveden, containing a large number of local specimens, is now in the Cambridge Museum (see above).

(8.) The Rev. Julian Tuck, formerly of Tostock, where his Collection remains. Most of the birds were collected in Suffolk by himself, and many have been published in the *Zoologist* (see above, under District 2).

The Dennis Collection at Bury is no longer private, but is contained in the Museum (see above).

(d.) Private Collections not in the county:

(1.) The principal part of Mr. Hoy's Collection, made in the County, is now at Brentwood, in Essex (see above).

(2. and 3.) The fine Collection of the Messrs. J. H. Gurney, sen. and jun., at Northrepps, and that of Mr. Stevenson, at Norwich, have been alluded to under District 1.

(4.) The excellent Collection of British Birds belonging to Mr. Newcome, Feltwell Hall, Norfolk, was formed by his father the late Mr. E. C. Newcome, who died in 1871.

A considerable number of the specimens were obtained in Suffolk.

There are also many other Suffolk specimens which are enumerated in the following catalogue, with the names of their owners annexed.

I have to acknowledge the great courtesy and kindness which I have received from the owners of the above-named Collections, many of whom, in addition to allowing me to see their treasures, have supplied me with valuable information both about their own and other Suffolk birds. I have also to thank a large number of gentlemen who have been so good as to allow me to see various birds in their possession, or have given me written notes or oral communications on the subject of this paper, among whom, in addition to the writers of the above-named lists, I must especially mention Major Barnardiston, of the Ryes, Sudbury; Mr. M. Biddell, of Playford; Mr. W. G. Blake, of Nowton Hall; Sir Charles Bunbury, of Barton Hall, Bart.; Mr. Cooke, of Polstead Hall; the Rev. Dr. Goodacre, of Wilby Rectory; the Rev. A. Hanbury, of Bures Vicarage; the Rev. H. S. Hawkins, of Beyton Rectory; Mr. J. F. Hills, of Sudbury; the Rev. Harry Jones, of Barton Mere; Mr. Lambarde, of Assington; the Rev. C. J. Lucas, of Burgh House, Great Yarmouth; Mr. Morris, of Wretham, formerly of Rougham Hall; Sir W. Parker, of Melford Hall, Bart.; Col. Parker, of Clopton Hall; Mr. Poley, of Boxted Hall; Capt. Powell, of Drinkstone Hall; the Rev. W. H. Sewell, of Yaxley Vicarage; Mr. Hugh Turner, of Ipswich; Mr. A. Wainwright, of Great Whelnetham; and Mr. Westropp, of Melford Place. To Professor Newton I am indebted not only for much information of the same kind, but also for calling my attention to many points which would have escaped me, and for permitting me to consult him on various matters about which I was doubtful. My thanks are, in fine, due to the following taxidermists and dealers in birds, who have shown me specimens in their custody, or furnished me with lists of those which have come into their hands, or which they have observed:—Mr. Bilson and Mr. Travis, of Bury St. Edmund's; Messrs.

Collett, of Woodbridge; Freeman, of Lowestoft; Richold, of Long Melford; Cutmore, of Hartest; Podd, of Ipswich; Garrard, of Lavenham; Howlett, of Newmarket; Mr. Rose and Mr. Simmons, of Sudbury; Mr. Hurr, Mr. Lowne, and Mr. G. Smith, of Yarmouth. To these should be added Mr. Thirtle, of Lowestoft, who kindly transcribed for my use the notes left by his father, a well-known taxidermist, and has added to them many of his own.

With regard to what has been done in the past for Suffolk ornithology, the first notice that I have met with of any attention being paid to the subject is in Willughby's *Ornithology*. Francis Willughby died in 1672, and his papers were arranged and edited by John Ray, the veritable father of English naturalists. The first edition was entitled *Ornithologiæ Libri tres* (London, 1676, folio), and contained 78 plates. In the preface "*D. Philippus Skippon de Wrentham, in Suffolcia, armiger,*" (præf. a 3) is named amongst those who rendered assistance to the work. Nothing is said of the nature of the help received from Sir Philip Skippon, but in the English edition "translated and enlarged with many additions," by Ray, which appeared two years later (1678), and contained the same plates, we find more explicit information—"Sir Phillip Skippon, of Wrentham, near Bliborough (Blythburgh), in the county of Suffolk, Knight, who communicated the pictures of several birds we wanted." In the Latin edition I can find no localities given for Suffolk birds, but in the English edition a few such are recorded, having probably been added by Ray himself. "The Bustard," he says, "is found in . . . Suffolk" (p. 178), but even then it sold very dear, "serving only to furnish Princes' and great men's tables at public entertainments" (p. 179.)* Of the Avocet he says, "They (the Avosetta) do also frequent our Eastern

* It is possible enough that some ancient household entries containing mention of Suffolk birds may be in existence of earlier date than Willughby, such as those of the L'Estrange family at Hunstanton in Norfolk. Extracts from the

household book of Lord North are published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix., pp. 283-302, partly made during Q. Elizabeth's stay at Kirtling, near Newmarket. Very possibly some of the birds mentioned may have come from Suffolk.

coasts in Suffolk . . . in winter time" (p. 322), where the Latin edition only has, "*sunt in Angliæ maritimis præsertim orientulibus non infrequentes*" (p. 241). Of the Stone Curlew he records that it is "found about Thetford, in Norfolk, as Sir T. Browne informed us" (p. 306). Before these allusions (for Thetford is partly in Suffolk), I have not observed any references to birds of this county. Ray's own work on systematic ornithology appeared in 1713 (London, 8vo), and, like that of Willughby, was written in Latin, bearing for title, *Joannis Raii Synopsis Methodica Avium*. He records two birds from Suffolk, one of which he had himself observed. Speaking of the Pintail, under the name of the Sea Pheasant or Cracker, he says, "*In maritimis circa Aldburgh et Orford observavimus. Habetur et alibi in Anglia*" (p. 147). Of the Stone Curlew he only repeats what he had already said "*circa Thetfordiam invenitur*" (p. 108). Up to this time no zoological work had dealt with the birds of Great Britain, excluding those of other countries.* The first edition of *Pennant's British Zoology* came out in 1766 (Lond., imp. fol.), and was published under the "inspection" of the Cymmrodorion Society. It went through five other editions, the last of which appeared in 1812 in four volumes (8vo), fourteen years after the author's death.† This was the standard work on British birds up to the close of the eighteenth century. It refers but very seldom to Suffolk birds. Sir Thomas Cullum furnishes him with the autumnal and vernal appearances of the Woodcock on the coast of Suffolk, and he also states (in a later edition) that a flock of Spoonbills migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth in April 1774. It is only in the last and

* Christopher Merritt had indeed published, in 1667, a work entitled "*Pinax Kerum naturalium Britannicarum, continens Vegetabilia, Animalia et Fossilia in hac Insulâ reperta*." Lond: 1667 (8vo., in one volume, and again, in 1677 and 1704). The slight character of this work makes it scarcely worth taking into account in this place. The notices of the British birds occupy only fourteen small

pages, pp.170-184, and he never refers to Suffolk except once, when saying that the Bustard is found on Newmarket Heath. The Heath is mostly in Suffolk.

† Mr. E. T. Bennet (in his edition of *White's Selborne*, 1837, 113 note) tells us that the editor was Mr. Hanmer. He was told this, as Professor Newton informs me, by the late Mr. J. E. Gray.

posthumous edition of 1812 that an account is given of certain Golden Eagles, said to have been killed in Suffolk. Bewick's *British Birds* added scarcely anything to Suffolk ornithology; the first volume containing the land birds appeared at Newcastle in 1797; the second volume, after some delay, came out in 1804.* In this first edition Suffolk is mentioned in connection with the Rook (i., 64), and the Sandwich Tern (ii., 205), beside that the Spoonbill is recorded from Yarmouth (ii., 27.) Not one of these notices is original, the first being taken from Wallis' *History of Northumberland*, the second from Latham's *Synopsis of Birds*, and the third from Pennant's *British Zoology*. The one new piece of information is the record of the Little Bustard taken alive on the edge of Newmarket Heath, the greater part of which is in Suffolk. The late Sir W. Trevelyan sent the bird to Bewick, who took his figure from it. This work, deservedly popular on account of the extraordinary beauty of the woodcuts, went through at least seven editions before 1848, and in 1882, a memorial edition of all his principal works, including his *British Birds*, has been announced. The later editions have but little additional information relating specially to Suffolk birds.† The general conclusion at which we arrive is that little had been done for the avifauna of Suffolk before the nineteenth century. In the beginning of this century Montagu's *Ornithological Dictionary* was published in 1802 (London, 8vo.), and a supplement in one volume, was added in 1813. The only original remark relating to any Suffolk bird occurs under the *Rough-legged Falcon*, where a peculiar variety is described as shot in this county. The notices of the Spoonbill, the Little Bustard, and the Guernsey Partridge are

* Professor Newton has pointed out to me that there were two issues of the first volume in the same year. Under the *Reed Bunting* the Latin name is printed *Sahœniclus*; in the second issue it stands *Sahœniclus*, and there are many similar variations. The wood cuts of the Magpie differ in the two issues.

† The Edition of 1832 mentions as Suffolk birds the Red-legged Partridge and the Squacco Heron, which were absent from the editions of 1797 and 1809. For the different editions of Bewick see Agassiz' *Bibl. Zool.* i, 280, and Lowndes' *Bibl. Man*, but neither give them completely.

taken from Pennant, Bewick, and Daniel (*Rural Sports*) respectively*.

Until towards the close of the eighteenth century no great progress had been made in ascertaining the distribution of birds over the various counties of England. Something had indeed been done by Sir Thomas Browne, who died in 1682, in his short *Account of Birds found in Norfolk*, which includes a notice of the Spoonbill breeding in Suffolk (*Works*, iv., 313-334, edited from the Sloane MS., by S. Wilkin, Lond., 1835); by Plot in his *Natural History of Staffordshire* (pp. 229-236, Oxf. 1686, fol.) who incidentally mentions that the Avocet is also found in Suffolk (p. 231); and by the same author in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire* (pp. 179-184, Oxf. 1705, fol. 2nd Ed.); by C. Leigh in his *Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire* (pp. 157-164, Oxf. 1700, fol.), by Morton in his *Natural History of Northamptonshire* (pp. 423-431, Lond. 1712, fol.), this last being by far the best county list that had as yet appeared; by Borlase in his *Natural History of Cornwall* (pp. 242-248, Lond. 1758, fol.), by Markwick in a paper entitled *Aves Sussexienses* read before the Linnean Society of London in 1795, and published in the fourth

* Later editions of this Dictionary have been published by Prof. Rennie (Lond. 1831), in which he incorporates a great deal of new matter from various sources, besides an original introduction of nearly sixty pages, and Mr. E. Newman (Lond. 1866) in which he includes the additional species described by Selby, Yarrell, and others. I am not concerned to notice these farther.

Pennant, Bewick, and Montagu are the only early writers on British Birds whom I have thought it necessary to mention in the text, but, among other books of the same kind, the three following may be briefly alluded to here:—Lewin's *Birds of Great Britain* (Lond. 1789-95, in seven vols., 4to.) mentions under *Rough-legged Falcon* that the specimen which he figures was shot in Suffolk. Donovan's *British Birds* (Lond.

1794-1818, in ten vols., 8vo.) records (from Latham) two Hoopoes shot at Orford, and from the same writer a Merganser shot on the coast of Suffolk. He also calls the Avocet, "common in winter on the coast of Suffolk." Hunt, in his unfinished work, entitled *British Ornithology* (Norwich, 1815, in three vols., 8vo.) mentions several Suffolk birds, viz., a Peregrine Falcon and a little Auk, both of them shot at Beccles, an Iceland Falcon taken at Bungay, a Roller also obtained at Bungay, and an Oriole from Saxmundham. He was an engraver and bird preserver, living at Norwich, and had his work been completed it might probably have furnished considerably more information about Suffolk birds. He availed himself of the assistance of Mr. Séaman, an Ipswich taxidermist.

volume of their *Transactions* in 1798, occupying more than fifty pages. In this work he enumerates one hundred and seventy-five birds as found in Sussex, and adds various notes and a few figures. Important as this paper certainly is, it is surpassed in excellence by the *Catalogue of Birds observed in Dorsetshire*, which is quoted by Montagu as written by Pulteney* in 1799, and was published in the third volume of Hutchins' second edition of the *History of Dorsetshire* (Appendix, pp. 1-22, Lond. 1813, fol.) He therein enumerates one hundred and ninety-eight species, some few of which however are now considered to be only varieties.

Since that time the avifauna of several counties or other districts of Britain have been admirably illustrated by several of our leading naturalists; being either published in the form of separate works, or in the transactions of learned Societies, or in periodical publications, or included in county histories or other topographical works. Among these are to be mentioned two memoirs on Suffolk Birds, one in connection with those of Norfolk, the other relating to Suffolk only. The *Catalogue of Norfolk and Suffolk Birds, with Remarks*, by the Rev. Revett Sheppard, A.M., F.L.S., and the Rev. William Whitear, A.M., F.L.S.,† was read before the Linnean Society in April 1824, and May 1825, and appeared in the fifteenth volume of their *Transactions* in 1827, occupying the first sixty-two pages. "This admirable paper," as Mr. Stevenson observes, "contains a complete list up to 1824 of the birds of both counties, and was evidently the result of a gradually awakening interest in Natural History subjects. Arranged in a scientific form, its ample details supply many interesting particulars at a time when certain species, now no longer resident, were gradually becoming scarce." (*Birds of Norfolk*, pref. vi.)

Their paper is the first really important contribution to the ornithology of Suffolk, which, it is to be regretted, is

* Pulteney died in 1801.

† For a notice of Messrs. Sheppard

and Whitear see *Trans. of Norfolk and Norwich Nat. Soc.* (Vol. III., pp. 231, 234).

by no means clearly distinguished throughout from that of Norfolk. Frequently the name only of the bird is given without any remark. This taciturnity ought to mean, and probably does mean that the bird occurs in both counties. Their paper is uniformly quoted below as "S. and W. Cat.;" in the case just mentioned the words "catalogued only" are subjoined. Their more important general remarks are epitomized.

The number of birds in their catalogue is 217. The classification and the names adopted are those of Temminck's *Manuel d'Ornithologie*.*

The only other catalogue of Suffolk Birds, so far as I am aware, and that not a complete one, as it does not profess to include the more common species in the enumeration, is to be found in Suckling's *History of Suffolk* (vol. i. Introd. xxxv-xxxix. Lond., 1846, 4to) and proceeds from the pen of the late Mr. T. M. Spalding, of Westleton, formerly of Ditchingham. It is entitled: "*List of Birds rarely and occasionally met with in the County of Suffolk*," and enumerates 116 species. Mr Stevenson, who knew him well, and had the highest opinion of him as an ornithologist, speaks of it as "the excellent list of Suffolk birds" (*B. of N.* i. 8 note). It is quoted throughout the following paper as "Spald. List," and his general remarks are frequently added or epitomized.†

At the head of the enumeration of Districts and localities,

*The following is the best analysis of their catalogue that I have been able to draw up:—

Number of land birds	...	...	116
Number of water birds	...	...	101

Total...	...	...	217
Number of birds not specified as belonging to either county and probably occurring in both (frequently catalogued only)	...	...	99
Number specified as belonging to both counties	...	...	69
Number specified as belonging to Norfolk	...	...	26

Number specified as belonging to Suffolk	...	...	...	...	23

Total	...	...	...	...	217

Among the birds in the two last specifications are several common species which no doubt would be found in both counties. The Sandmartin is omitted, but surely accidentally. The Golden Eagle is inserted, and also the Great Auk. The first has only a slight claim to be reckoned among Suffolk birds, the other has none whatever.

†Mr. Stevenson has obligingly communicated to me some additional notes on Suffolk Birds which he had received from Mr. Spalding.

a reference is always made to these two catalogues when they contain any mention of the bird, as well as to such few earlier ornithological works as may speak of it merely in a general way, as belonging to Suffolk.

In a few copies of works on Ornithology there are scattered MS. notes of which I have made use. These are (1) Notes inserted by the late Mr. Lombe in copies of Bewick and Montagu preserved in the Norwich Museum, to which Mr. Stevenson called my attention, and (2) Notes by the late Mr. Dennis and the late Mr. W. Clarke and others in copies of Bewick and of Yarrell which Mrs. Dennis kindly shewed me.

The works on particular localities or parishes of Suffolk, have been mentioned above under the eight districts into which the county is divided.

It should be added in conclusion that notices of Suffolk birds by many writers occur in various periodical works, such as the *Magazine of Natural History*, edited by J. C. Loudon (Lond. 1829-39), the *Annals of Natural History*, edited by Jardine, Selby and others (Lond. 1841 sqq.), and more especially the *Zoologist* (Lond. 1843 sqq. in three series), referred to in the following pages as *Z.*, as well as in several other serials in a less degree, including the *Quarterly Journal of the Suffolk Institute*, and the *Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society*.^{*} These also have been quoted for the augmentation of the present Catalogue; and the names of the contributors added.

In the arrangement I have followed the *Handbook of British Birds* by J. E. Harting, F.L.S. (Lond. 1872), in which the accidental visitors are separated from such birds as we may designate true Britons. In the latter class are included (1) *Residents* which rear their young annually in the British Islands, and are to be found in some part or other of the United Kingdom throughout the year; (2) *Periodical Migrants* which visit us annually and regularly at particular

^{*}In vol. iii. pp. 231-262, is to be found a paper entitled "Extracts from the Calendar of the Rev. William Whitear,

M.A., F.L.S., 1809 to 1826," to which I have referred below as "Whitear's Calendar."

seasons; some of these come here for the summer, others for the winter, while others again perform a double migration, and pass through the country twice a year, in spring and in autumn; (3) *Annual Visitants* comprising those birds which occur in some part of the country nearly every year, but in limited numbers and at uncertain intervals. He counts in round numbers 130 Residents, 100 Periodical Migrants and 30 Annual Visitants, the remainder being 140 *Accidental Visitants*, the entire list of British birds amounting to 400 in number.*

For the sake of brevity I use the following signs. When I refer to a particular specimen which I have myself seen of any bird, a note of admiration† is sometimes‡ placed after my initials thus: (C. B.!). When the letters v.v. follow the name of my informant they indicate that the information was given *vivá voce*; the words *in litt.* imply that the communication has been made in a letter to myself or, in some few cases, in one seen by myself, but addressed to another person§; when MS. is added it is intended to signify that the bird appears in a MS. list or checked catalogue made by the person mentioned; whereas *List* always indicates a printed list such as those of Spalding and of King. As it is one object in the following pages to supply an historical summary of what has been previously recorded by writers on Suffolk ornithology, I have not felt myself entitled to pass over any bird which I know to have been published as belonging to Suffolk, although I may have seen reason to suspect the correctness of the record, or even to feel sure that it is incorrect. When an asterisk (*) is

*This enumeration contains five more Accidental Visitants than the Handbook; they have been added by Mr. Harting himself in his Introduction to the *Birds of Cornwall*, by Rodd p. liii. (Lond. 1880).

†This notation was introduced by De Candolle into botanical terminology, only he uses it to indicate that he has seen an authentic specimen of the plant from the author after whose name it is placed.

‡It is not used in the case of specimens quoted from the Collections in the

Museums at Cambridge, Bury St. Edmund's, &c., nor of those of the late Mr. Hoy, the late Mr. Newcome, and several others which I have seen, as catalogues have either been made of these Collections or the birds have been separately labelled.

§These are the letters of Col. Leathes to Dr. Crowfoot, of Dr. Crowfoot to Mr. Hawkins, and a few letters of Mr. G. Smith's which were written to Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun.

prefixed to the name of a bird in the text this denotes that it has already been published as a Suffolk species, but that its claim to be so considered is in my opinion doubtful. When the asterisk (*) is prefixed to the name of a bird in a note, this shows that, although it has been published as having occurred in Suffolk, it has been so published in manifest error.

When I am aware that a bird has nested in the county, the fact is always recorded. I have also mentioned under each of the rarer species the months in which it is stated to have occurred.* I regret that these have not been nearly as fully noticed as I could have wished, and also that I am able to say very little about the migrations of different species.

The Catalogue, and it does not profess to be more than a Catalogue, which I now present to my readers is as complete as I have been able to make it from the materials enumerated above. Of course it is hopeless in a work of this kind to expect to avoid omissions and mistakes; some, doubtless, I have made myself, while those of others I may not have discovered; it is often difficult, and in some cases impossible, to verify the correctness of many of the observations recorded by various persons and at different times. I venture, however, to hope that it may do something towards increasing our statistical knowledge of the avifauna of one of the richest ornithological districts in England.

*They are mentioned among the particulars in each District, and are also recapitulated below.

CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK.

ORDER I., RAPTORES.

*GOLDEN EAGLE, *Aquila chrysaëtus* (L.).

Sheppard and Whitear (*Cat.* 4) refer to Pennant's *British Zoology*, edit. 1812, for an account of a bird of this species, killed in Suffolk; see below.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Yarmouth in 1783, "the extent of which was reported to be twelve feet" (Latham in Pennant, *Br. Z.* i. 201. Ed. 1812).† One shot on Breydon Water, Jan. 1876, and two others seen there during the winter (Creed MS. from Mr. Everitt). Colonel Leathes reports one to have been shot at Herringfleet in his youth, and another by the late Captain Hudson, R N., of Flixton, about 1870. He thinks he saw one himself at Herringfleet in the early part of 1876. (Leathes *in litt.*).

2. A male shot in Suffolk in the winter of 1810 by a servant of Sir T. Gooch, Bart.; a larger bird, probably the female, observed at the same time near Blythburgh for several evenings, but it escaped its pursuers (Pennant *u. s.* 202; addition by the Editor).

4. A beautiful specimen of a young Golden Eagle, taken near Woodbridge, about Dec. 1876. (C. Moor in *Z.* 3rd. S. i. 25).

Month.—December.

Districts.—1, 2, 4.

A very doubtful Suffolk bird; the young of the White-tailed Eagle having been probably taken for it. But as it has occurred once in Norfolk (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1863; Yarrell's *Brit. Birds* by Newton, i. 14), it is not impossible that it may have been seen in Suffolk. Col. Leathes thought that he saw both species at Herringfleet.

†Here and in every case, where verification is impossible, the reference is given for what it is worth on the authority cited.

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE, *Haliaeetus albicilla* (L.)

(S. and W. *Cat.* 4). Frequently shot in Suffolk in its young state.—Spald. *List*, xxxv.

East Suffolk.

1. Three seen at once near Yarmouth in the winter of 1837 (Dresser, *Birds of Eur.* under *Sea Eagle*); another, with white head (?) and white tail, said to have been seen there in May 1848 (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 2185); another, killed about Jan. 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4894). One taken at Fritton Decoy, (not later than 1829); in the Norwich Museum (Hunt, in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk*, (1829) lix.) An immature female shot at Browston, Belton, Dec. 9, 1882; in Mr. Lowne's possession (W. Lowne *in litt.* who had it from Mr. Buxton, of Fritton Hall), another killed at Fritton Decoy, in spring, 1863 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 3). Another immature bird shot there Jan. 1876, recorded as a Golden Eagle in *Land and Water* of Feb. 5; preserved at Somerleyton Hall, a magnificent specimen (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4894, and Lady Crossley *in litt.*, C. B. !); another, taken alive in Lady Crossley's decoy, near the north end of Fritton Lake, Dec. 1878, now in the Yarmouth Aquarium, reported in the *Standard* for Jan. 1, 1879, and in other London papers, to be a Golden Eagle (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii. 160, and Lady Crossley *in litt.*). Two seen at Herringfleet, Nov. 1875, mobbed by rooks (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4776); and five apparently of this species in the early part of 1876 (Leathes *in litt.*). Gunton, 1820 (Paget, *Y.* 3). One killed near Flixton Hall, in 1844 (F. Spalding MS.). Has been shot near Lowestoft many years ago (Thirtle *in litt.*).

2. A fine young female shot near Beccles, Jan. 1856 (Stevenson *in litt.*, who has it). A fine female, killed at Benaere, in 1840; it measured eight feet from tip to tip; stuffed for Sir Thomas Gooch, by Mr. T. M. Spalding (Spald. *List*, xxxv., and F. Spalding MS.); and two seen there Jan. 1855, one flying low in search of game (Creed MS.). One killed at Blythburgh, Dec. 1864; bought from Mr. T. M. Spalding's Collection, by Mr. Waller, of Little Bealings, who has it (F. Spalding MS.). One killed at Sizewell, near Leiston, many years ago; feeding upon a dead pike, in possession of Col. Thelusson; one seen there March, 1863, and another Jan. 1867 (Hele, *Ald.* 68, 69). Shot at Blackheath, Aldeburgh (James MS.). One killed at Friston, Jan. 1874 (Hele MS.). One shot at Slaughden, Aldeburgh, some years ago; in possession of Capt. Dowler (Hele, *Ald.* 68). A very light-coloured specimen killed on the estate of Lord Huntingfield, who has it (C. B. !). One caught between Sudbourn and Aldeburgh, about 1874, and still preserved alive in Sir Richard Wallace's aviary at Sudbourn Hall; in splendid plumage with white tail when I saw it in October, 1881 (Hele MS.; C. B. !). One trapped at Chillesford, by a keeper of Lord Rendlesham (F. Spalding *in litt.*). One seen at Lord

Guildford's covers, at Little Glemham, in Sept. 1875, and another in Aug. 1876 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 4690 and 5178).

3. Frequently seen by Lord Rendlesham, at Rendlesham, and at Butley (Lord Rendlesham, v.v.). One trapped Nov. 1876, in Staverton Park, in possession of Major Barnardiston (Barnardiston *in litt.*). One killed at Sutton Heath, in Mr. Hillen's possession (Hillen, v. v. ; C. B. !); seen by several persons at Kesgrave, Jan. 1850 (Moor MS.). An eagle, no doubt this species, six feet nine inches from wing to wing, lately shot by the gamekeeper of Mr. R. S. Lloyd, of Hintlesham Hall (*Bury Post*, Feb. 6, 1805). Bawdsey, several seen in the winters of 1881 and 1882 in Ramsholt Marshes (Newson, the ferryman, v.v.). An adult female in full plumage fell into the sea at the mouth of the Orwell, Feb. 1838; it was captured, and died a few minutes afterwards (P. Townsend, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (1838) 292).

West Suffolk.

5. One in immature plumage, shot at Thornham, Dec. 1868; in possession of Lord Henniker (Bree in *Z.* 2nd S. 1558; C. B. !).

6. An immature specimen killed at Acton; in possession of Mr. John Grubb (King, *List*). One seen at Brettenham (Hawkins MS.; Col. Parker, v.v.).

7. Two trapped on a warren, near Thetford, in the winter of 1832-3 (Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834), 52). A female, shot on the warren, at Elveden, Jan. 1843 (A. Newton in *Z.* 443; now in the Cambridge Museum). One shot at Lakenheath, about Dec. 1875 (Baker *in litt.*).

8. One killed at Euston, preserved at the Hall (the late Duke of Grafton, v.v.). Shot at West Stow (Hawkins MS.). A male killed at Livermere by Mr. Gough, in 1858 (Hawkins MS.; Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23). One on Culford Heath, 1873 (Bilson MS.). Seen at Drinkstone (Hawkins MS.).

Months.—January, February, March, May, August, September, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Found sparingly along the whole length of the Suffolk Coast, and more rarely in the interior of the county. Mature birds are said to have occurred at Yarmouth, and near the Orwell; but the great majority of those seen or taken are immature, and known as the Sea Eagle, frequently confounded in this state with the Golden Eagle.

OSPREY, *Pandion haliaëtus* (L.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 4. Met with in the neighbourhood of

rivers and large pieces of water.—Spald. *List.*, xxxv. Rather scarce in Suffolk.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot near Yarmouth, May 28, 1849 (Bury Museum). One or two shot nearly every year on Breydon, or the Broads (Paget, Y. 3); a male shot on Breydon, Aug. 2, 1850 (Bury Museum); a fine adult bird killed there May 1871; and an immature bird, in Aug. 1874 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2830 and 4292). Fritton, 1855 (Creed MS.). An adult male from Somerleyton, shot in June 1851, formerly in possession of Sir M. Peto, Bart., now in possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*; C. B. !; J. O. Harper in *Z.* 3207). One shot at Lowestoft, in 1855 (H. Stevenson *in litt.*); another, in the winter of 1880-81 (Freeman, v.v.); and another in Oct. 1882, preserved by Gunn (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). A very fine specimen in the possession of Mr. Crickmore, of Beeches (S. and W. u. s.), from the neighbourhood (?).

2. One killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Observed a few times along the shore at Aldeburgh (Hele MS.); seen in 1830 (Acton, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163); shot there (James MS.). Seen Oct. 16, 1875, hovering over the Alde, about six miles from the sea (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 4690). One seen near Slaughden, Nov. 1874 (Hele MS. and *Field*). A male, killed at Thorpe, Oct. 16 1874; the stomach contained mole fur; it had carried away a tame duck out of the mere (Hele in *Field*). One shot on Sudbourn Hall estate; in Sir Richard Wallace's Collection (C. B. !). Shot near Orford, 1834 (Seaman's Catalogue of the Hoy Collection). One seen in the autumn of 1880, about Orford and Sudbourn (H. Turner *in litt.*).

3. A specimen killed at Rendlesham, and a pair killed at Butley; in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). One shot by Mr. Howard, at Rushmere (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692). Holbrook, July, 1875 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. A remarkably fine specimen, shot at Redgrave, in Oct. 1875, by Mr. Holt Wilson (Wilson MS. and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4776; C. B. !).

6. One shot at Kentwell Hall, Melford, about 1860; in possession of Capt. Bnee (Hawkins MS. and C. B. !). One shot at Stoke-by-Nayland, by Mr. Hoy, about 1834; in the Hoy Collection (Bree in *Field*, and Seaman's Catalogue).

7. Four or five observed near Thetford, Oct. 1859 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 6).

8. One shot at Culford, where it was seen fishing for several days, about 1840, now preserved at the Hall (A. Newton v.v., and E. R. Benyon *in litt.*). A fine male, caught by a labourer in a tree, near Bury

St. Edmund's, in May 1863, having a trap attached to its foot (T. H. Allis in *Z.* 8677). Shot at Livermere, by Fakes, the keeper (James MS.).

Months.—May, June, July, August, October (and "Winter").

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Of occasional occurrence throughout the county; more especially near the coast. With rare exceptions, it feeds on fish.

PEREGRINE FALCON, *Falco peregrinus*, (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 2.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Frequently seen on the coast, seldom obtained; the adult rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Rather rare about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3); a male and a female from that place (Bury Museum); an immature female taken near Yarmouth, Oct. 1847 (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1966); another, immature male, shot near the same place, Nov. 1871 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 2980). About 1800 there was annually a nest in the steeple of Corton Church (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norf.* (1879), 29, 231), where the nestlings were taken and trained to the chase (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 10). An adult male obtained at Somerleyton, Jan. 1881 (Freeman, v.v.). One seen at Herringfleet in 1876 (Leathes *in litt.*). A beautiful specimen shot near Beccles (before 1815). (Hunt's *Br. Ornith.* i. 64, and fig. 2, from this sp.).

2. Several killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his Collection (C. B.!). An adult from Easton Broad, in the Collection of Mr. Spalding (Spald. *List*, xxxv. and Spald. Sale, Lot 355). Three obtained near Aldeburgh, one immature female, killed Aug. 1864; another, fine male, March 1865; and the third, adult female, Jan. 1868; one seen there Nov. 1867 (Hele, *Ald.* 72). An immature female shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!). Several from Saxmundham in the late Mr. Dix's Collection (Miss Dix *in litt.*).

3. Rendlesham Estate; preserved in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B.!). Sand district across Sutton Heath, in Mr. Phillips' Collection (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Woodbridge River (H. Turner, v.v.). Two trapped at Higham by Mr. Hoy, of that place, who also saw others there (S. and W., *u.s.*). Two killed on the River Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot at Blakenham Magna, in the autumn of 1873, by Mr. Peacock, in possession of Mr. Haward, of Bramford. (Mrs. Peacock *in litt.*, and Haward MS.). A male shot near Ipswich in 1876 (Podd, v v.).

West Suffolk.

5. Several killed in Oakley Park; Sir E. Kerrison has the bird in his Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.* who killed some of them). A young

male shot at Brome, Dec. 1875 (Creed MS. from Rev. H. T. Frere).

6. One, immature, shot about 1850, at Thorpe Morieux, by Mr. Haynes Harrison; preserved at the Rectory (W. T. Harrison v.v., and C. B.!). A male shot at Melford in Jan. 1880, by Mr. Taylor (Simmons, v.v., and C. B.!). Seen in Stoke-by-Nayland during the winter of 1832-3 (J. D. Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 53); one seen near the same place in Nov. 1875, and in Nov. 1876 (Major Barnardiston *in litt.*); has been frequently seen at Tendring Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, down to 1881 (Lambarde *in litt.*, Major Barnardiston, v.v.). One shot at Sudbury in Dec. 1834 (Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830), 511); a fine female, shot close to Sudbury, in the winter of 1835-6 (King, *List*).

7. An adult bird, shot at Brandon, Nov. 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 343). Several caught annually on the Thetford Warrens in Feb. and March (Salmon, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1836), 527). Three adult birds, two male and one female, taken near Thetford, March 1848; and a pair, in perfect plumage, near the same place the following year. One or more old birds still (1866) seen at Thetford every year, usually in March (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 2134, and *Stev. B. of N.* i. 10). Elveden (Cambridge Museum). A female, of very pale plumage, haunted some old Scotch firs, at Ieklingham, every spring for several years (Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton, i. 60). One obtained at Ieklingham (Bilson MS.). An adult female, killed at Cavenham, in spring, 1849 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2524). Shot at Moulton, Dec. 1875 (Tearle MS. from Howlett). Shot near Newmarket, Dec. 1857 (S. P. Savill, in *Naturalist* for 1858), and again in autumn, 1875; other instances have occurred at intervals during the last ten years. Occasionally seen near Gazeley (Tearle MS.). One shot by Mr. Pond, of Cowlinge, Nov. 1876 (*Suff. Standard*). A male, shot on the Hundon estate of Right Hon. W. H. Smith (preserved by Bilson).

8. A remarkably fine male, killed at Euston, in spring, 1849 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2524). One shot at Stowlangtoft, about 1880 (W. Biddell, v.v.). A female, killed at Barton (L. Travis *in litt.* from Mr. Osburn). Several seen at Iekworth, in 1860 (Bilson MS.); a male shot on the church the same year (Tuek, v.v. who has it); another shot at Iekworth in 1867 (Creed MS.). One shot near Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 1878; and another at Saxham, Jan. 1881 (both preserved by Travis). One, a young immature male, killed at Felsham, July 1st, 1882 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

Is recorded to have nested at one place only.

Months.—January, February, March, July, August, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Of regular though rare occurrence throughout the whole

county ; more frequently observed along and near the coast, and in the sandy districts of Lackford Hundred.

HOBBY. *Falco subbuteo* (L.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 2 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. A summer visitant scarce and difficult to procure.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon about Yarmouth in summer (Paget, *Y.* 3). One killed near that place, in Feb. some years before 1858 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6058). One killed at Flixton, in 1839 (Spald. *u. s.*). Only very occasionally visits Lowestoft (Thirtle MS). Bred in a Scotch fir at Worlingham, about 1866 or 1867 (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*).

2. Benacre, July 1853 (Cambridge Museum); two eggs in Messrs. Newton's Collection, from Benacre (Newton, *Ootheca Woll.* 110; Dresser *B. of Eur.*). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*; C. B.!). Aldeburgh (James MS.); extremely rare in that neighbourhood (Hele, *Ald.* 73). Two from Sudbourn Hall Estate; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Pettistree, June, 1880; very rare in the neighbourhood (Asten, *v.v.*; C. B.!). A nestling obtained near Woodbridge, and kept alive for several years by Mr. Hele (Hele, *Ald.* 73). Woodbridge district; in possession of Mr. Hillen (W. H. M. Carthew, MS.); observed at that place in Dec. 1876 (C. Moor, in *Z.* 3d S. i. 25). A fine specimen killed by the telegraph wires at Martlesham in Oct. 1882. Stuffed by Podd (Mash *in litt.*). Shot at Hoo Farm, Sutton (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection, C. B.!). An immature bird, shot at Holbrook, near Ipswich, Oct. 1878 (H. Turner, who has it, *in litt.*).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward, MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally at Oakley; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke, MS.). Eggs taken by Mr. T. M. Spalding, from Palmer's Grove, at Brome (F. Spalding MS.). Used to breed at Gipping, within Dr. Bree's recollection (C. R. Bree, *v.v.*). One shot in the covers of Finborough Hall, Jan. 1877, and another some months previously (H. K. Creed, in *Z.* 3d S. i. 179).

6. Rare about Sudbury; a pair seen chasing a lark (King, *List*). A hawk, apparently of this species, seen by me about 1875, in Cockfield (C. B.). One at Assington (F. Lambarde, who has it, *in litt.*). Stoke-by-Nayland; young birds bred in the neighbourhood were brought up tame by Mr. Hoy, and are now in the Hoy Collection (Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830), 436).

7. Two eggs from Burnt Fen, Mildenhall, in Messrs. Newton's Collection (Newton, *Ooth. Woll.* 110; Dresser's *B. of Eur.*). A young bird,

which appeared to have just left the nest, seen by Mr. Tearle on Newmarket Heath, in Aug. 1869; it had probably been reared on one of the fir trees close by (Tearle MS.). One trapped on the warren, near Newmarket (W. Howlett, in *Z.* 2nd S. 3830).

8. Rattlesden (Col. Parker, v.v.).

Breeds in several Districts.

Months.—January, February, June, July, August, December.

Districts.—All.

Now scattered, rather than distributed, over the whole county; perhaps less rare formerly. This summer migrant (see Harting's Handbook, p. 4, also his remarks in *Z.*, 3rd S. i. 179, and Spald. *List*, *u. s.*), has been occasionally observed in Suffolk in the winter months.*

East Suffolk.

MERLIN, *Falco aesalon* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 2 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Rarely met with adult.

1. Rarely met with about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3); one, immature, from Yarmouth in 1853 (Bury Museum); a female obtained in the neighbourhood, Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Somerleyton, (Freeman v.v.). Lowestoft, occasionally (Thirtle MS.).

2. Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B. !). Theberton, 1829 (Acton, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). Occasionally observed at Aldeburgh; one killed in Aug. 1869, another (female) in 1871, another in 1873 (Hele, *Ald.* 74, and MS., and Tuck sp.).

3. Killed on the Rendlesham estate; preserved in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). Woodbridge District, in possession of Mr. Hillen (W. H. M. Carthew MS); one seen in May. and several killed near that place, in spring, 1868 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1695); one male and two females shot near the river in Dec. 1876 (C. Moor in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 25); another from the Woodbridge district, Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v., and C. B. !); two other specimens obtained there (in the Ipswich Museum). A male shot at Rushmere in 1869 (H. Turner, who has it, *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke MS.).

6. Kettlebaston, about 1856 (W. M. White, v.v.). Once met with

* Unless indeed, as has been suggested to me, some other species can have been mistaken for this.

near Sudbury, (King, *List*). One, Assington (Rose v.v.). Seen in Stoke-by-Nayland in the winter of 1832-33 (J. D. Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834), 53).

7. Seen by Mr. Tearle at Lakenheath, in the autumn, of 1871 (Tearle MS.). Elveden, Oct. 1859 (Cambridge Museum). A male bird shot at Cavenham in June or July (Creed *in litt.*).

8. A male, from Westley, Dec. 1879; in Mr. Nunn's possession; and a young male shot at the same place Nov. 27, 1882 (Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!).

Months.—May, June or July, August, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Met with in almost all parts of the county, but not common; it is extremely rare in the neighbourhood of Stoke-by-Nayland. Among the many hawks (Kestrels and Sparrowhawks) killed there in eight years, Dr. Bree never saw a single Merlin (*Field*, 1867).*

KESTREL, *Falco tinnunculus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 2 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. (do.).

Districts all. Recorded as common about Yarmouth (Paget); Aldeburgh (Hele, James); Bealings (Moor); Shotley (Kerry); Oakley (Clarke); Stoke-by-Nayland (Bree); Sudbury (King); Hartest (Cutmore); Gazeley (Tearle); Tostock (Tuck). Found occasionally about Lowestoft (Thirtle); Cockfield (C. B.!). and rarely about Bramford (Haward), and Bures (Hanbury). Specimens recorded from various other localities. A female in male plumage, shot at Yarmouth, in 1852, is in the Bury Museum.

Nests recorded from Westleton (Spalding); Thorpe near Aldeburgh (Hele); Sudbourn Hall estate (Hele); Bacton (Hemsworth); Polstead (Cooke); Elveden, Icklingham, and Barnham (Newton).

This bird occurs throughout the whole of the open country of Suffolk, and is more common than any other hawk. It is still frequently seen, although its poaching proclivities (Hele, *Ald.* 75) cause it to have many enemies, and consequently it is less numerous than formerly. It does, however, much more good than harm, by destroying rats

* Meyer (*Brit. Birds*, i. 59, Ed. 1857) says that he "has received from Suffolk eggs perfectly resembling Mr. Yarrell's

specimen" (of the egg of the Merlin). I have not met with any instance of this bird's breeding in Suffolk.

and mice, which appear to be its principal food. (Hele, *u. s.*, Newton's *Yarrell*, i., 79). I have reason to believe that it is found in the winter at Felsham, Thorpe Morieux, and elsewhere. This is however, contrary to its usual habits; it is more commonly seen in summer and autumn.

SPARROWHAWK, *Accipiter nisus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 5 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget); Shotley (Kerry); Oakley (Clarke); and Tostock (Tuck); as not uncommon at Sudbury (King); Cockfield (C. B. !); Saxham, Whepstead, and Ickworth (Creed); and Rattlesden (Col. Parker); as occasionally or rarely met with at Lowestoft (Thirtle); Gazeley (Tearle); Aldeburgh (Hele); and Bramford (Haward). Specimens recorded from various other localities; an unusually fine one shot at Helmingham, in Lord Henniker's Collection (C. B. !). A large number about Yarmouth in Nov. 1881, mostly females, no mature males (G. Smith *in litt.*). One in white plumage killed at Culford in 1867, and another at Fornham St. Genevieve in 1868 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23, and Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1420). A specimen with sub-rufous breast was taken at Woodbridge, and is in Mr. Hillen's possession (C. B. !).

Nests recorded from Bacton (Hemsworth); Thorpe Morieux (C. B. !); Polstead (Cooke); Elveden, Sapiston, and Fakenham (Newton).

This bird is universal in the wooded districts of the county, but is now not abundant in any of them. It is partly an autumnal migrant. It commits great ravages upon game, and poultry, and its numbers are consequently continually being diminished.

GOSHAWK, *Astur palumbarius* (L.).

Spald. *List*, xxxv. A fine adult male trapped in Suffolk, March 1833 (from Yarrell).

East Suffolk.

1. Very rare about Yarmouth; a fine specimen caught in 1833 (Paget, *Y.* 3); one alighted on the rigging of a ship brought to that place about Nov. 1843 (W. R. Fisher, in *Z.* 491); a young bird taken there in Mr. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !). An immature female shot at Somerleyton, Jan. 1859, by Mr J. Gould; now preserved at the Hall (*Ibis* i. 205; *Stev.* in *Z.* 6443, C. B. !).

2. A fine adult male shot by Mr. Spalding in a wood at Benacre, in Jan. 1841; now in possession of Mr. E. Spalding of Middleton (Spald. *List*, xxxv.; F. Spalding MS.; and H. Stevenson *in litt.*). One killed

at Aldeburgh ; in possession of Col. Thellusson (Hele, *Ald.* 76) ; and another (immature female) at the same place (Bury Museum).

3. Two young birds killed on the Rendlesham estate ; in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !); one shot at Rendlesham in Dec. 1868. Another shot at Butley about the same time (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1700) ; perhaps the two belonging to Lord Rendlesham. One procured at Trimley about Dec. 1868 (Clark-Kennedy *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Fine male in immature plumage shot at Westhorpe Nov. 1849, and brought in the flesh to Dr. Bree, who has it (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 2nd S. 1700, and *in litt.*). Seen at Bacton Jan. 1881 (Hemsworth MS.).

6. An adult male caught by Sir J. Rowley's gamekeeper at Stoke-by-Nayland in the winter of 1832-33, in a trap baited with a red-legged partridge (J. D. Hoy, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834), 53).

8. One at Barrow in 1866, found with a small trap on its foot ; another at Saxham in 1874 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 23, and MS.).

Months.—January, March, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8.

Very rare in Suffolk, but has been met with in most parts of the county, generally immature.

KITE, *Milvus iclinus*, *Savigny*.

S. and W. *Cat.* 6 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Formerly plentiful in wooded districts, but now rarely seen.

East Suffolk.

1. Very rare about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3). A bird apparently of this species seen on the coast near Lowestoft, Dec. 1865 ; a kite killed later in the month at Martham in Norfolk is supposed to have been the same bird (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 86).

2. One killed at Benacre about 1844, and another also shot there was seen by Mr. T. M. Spalding in a decayed state, nailed up along with vermin (F. Spalding MS.) ; two killed at the same place, in possession of the Rev. J. Farr, one of them obtained about 1856 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 27, Note). One picked up dead on the shore somewhere in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh Sept. 1881 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.* from T. E. Gunn).

3. One killed at Rendlesham before 1860, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). One killed on Rushmere Heath about 1860 ; in possession of Mr. Hillen of Woodbridge (Hele, *Ald.* 71 ; W. H. M. Carthew MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Brome, rare ; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke MS.).

6. Has become rare about Sudbury ; one seen by Mr King in Friar's meadow (King, *List*) ; another mentioned to Mr. Hills as having been lately (1880) seen flying over Sudbury (Hills v.v.). The bird used to be not uncommon many years ago about Stoke-by-Nayland, where it was called the *Puttock*. Two specimens in the Hoy Collection are considered to be from the neighbourhood (Mrs. Leseher, v.v.). Near Bures also it was not uncommon about fifty years ago, and bred in a wood ; it is now never seen there (A. Hanbury *in litt.*).

7. Sometimes occurs about Thetford ; one killed on the Suffolk side of the warren in 1857 ; this is probably the specimen in the Bury Museum (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norfolk*, 26, and *Stev. B. of N.* i. 27). Formerly at Elveden, where Col. Thornton (who died in 1823) pursued it with hawks (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norfolk*, Ed. 1879 ; Appendix by Newton 227-228). Formerly plentiful on the open warren of the N.W. district (A. Newton, *in litt.*).

8. Two at Ickworth taken the same day about 1834 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23 and MS.). Seen about 1840 pursuing a French partridge at Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Formerly bred.

Months.—September, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This bird, has now become so rare as to be hardly ever seen in the county. Scarcely any specimens have been obtained in the last five and twenty years. When Montagu wrote (*Suppl. Ornith. Dict. s.v.* 1813), the Kite was common in the Eastern parts (of England), rare in the North, more rare in the West.

COMMON BUZZARD, *Buteo vulgaris*. Leach.

S. and W. *Cat.* 6 (Catalogued only).—Spald. *List*, xxxv. This bird is now scarce.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3) ; several near that place between Oct. 1858 and Jan. 1859 (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norf.* 26, Note) ; a migration at Yarmouth Sept. 1881, one caught alive in the town (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. v. 486-7). One at Fritton and another at Browston near Belton Sept. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Not rare near Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.). A pair seen in Carlton Colville marshes by Mr. Creed in 1855 (Creed MS.). Two seen near Worlingham ; and one, an immature

female, killed in Feb. 1866 (Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 227). Mr. T. M. Spalding when a boy had eggs from Redisham Great Wood (F. Spalding *in litt.*).

2. An old male shot by Mr. Spalding at Covehithe near Benaere, in the spring of 1844 (Spald. *List, u. s.*; Lot 385 in his sale). Two shot at Southwold in the winter of 1875-6 (Haward MS.). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Shot at Aldeburgh Oct. 1876 (Kerry MS.). Observed several times at Hazlewood Common; and at Iken near the Sudbourn woods; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (Hele, *All.* 70; and C. B.!).

3. One shot about 1858 on Mr. Colvin's estate at Little Bealings, and another at Kesgrave in Aug. 1873, by Mr. Reed (Moor MS.). One taken between Woodbridge and Orford (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection).

4. One shot near Ipswich in autumn 1848; in possession of Mr. Haward (Haward MS.). Needham Market, occasionally (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Eye, occasionally; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke, MS.). One shot at Thornham; in Lord Henniker's Collection (Lord Henniker v.v., C. B.!).

6. Rare about Sudbury; only one instance known to Mr. King (King, *List*). One shot near Chadaere Hall and preserved there (C. B.!). It was not uncommon at Bures about fifty years ago; it has now disappeared (A. Hanbury *in litt.*).

7. One shot at Lakenheath many years ago (A. Wainwright v.v. who has it; C. B.!). A dark adult female obtained at Thetford in 1852 (Bury Museum). One taken at Elveden Dec. 11, 1850 (Cambridge Museum). Rare at Gazeley; seen (this species?) one May flying over Mr. Tearle's house (Tearle MS.). One taken near Newmarket Nov. 1873 (Howlett in *Z.* 2nd S. 3830).

8. Shot at Bardwell and Livermere by Fakes (James MS.). A whole family of birds, the old ones and three or four young, seen by Mr. Frere in a plantation at Barton about 1835; believed to have been this species (H. T. Frere *in litt.*). Eggs taken by Mr. W. H. Tuck, in a high Scotch fir at Tostock, April 1853 (Tuck *in litt.*). One (immature) killed at Bury Jan. 1853 (Bury Museum). Hardwick, immature, Oct. 1871 (L. Travis, v.v.; in my Collection, C. B.). One shot near Monk's Wood, Felsham about 1866; in possession of Mr. Challis (F. Clarke v.v.); a nest at this place Aug. 1874; Clarke the keeper, who showed me the nest, killed one of the old birds and threw it to the foxes (C. B.); another in 1875, the female was wounded on the nest (Clarke v.v.).

Several examples are given of its having bred.

Months.—January, February, April, May, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Distributed over the whole county in the wooded

districts, and formerly, as it would appear, common. Observed however by Mr. T. M. Spalding in 1846 to be scarce even at that time; and it may be presumed to be still scarcer on the whole now; although it is recorded even lately to have been abundant in some years. Adult specimens appear to be very rare (see Stev. *B. of N.* i. 28).

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD, *Buteo lagopus* (Gmelin).

Lewin, *Brit. Birds* i. (1789) pl. xiv. (recorded from Suffolk).—Montagu, *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. (1802) (two recorded from Suffolk; one of them, a male, figured).—Hunt, *Brit. Ornith.* i. (1815) 27 (one recorded from Suffolk).—S. and W. *Cat.* 6.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Rare about Yarmouth, a few shot at various times (Paget, *Y.* 3); rather numerous near that place in 1859 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 31); one shot near Yarmouth Dec. 1868; two immature birds shot in Dec. 1876, and another specimen in Jan. 1877 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1496, and 3rd S. i. 98, 431). One shot at Fritton in 1881 (Page v.v.). A beautifully-marked mature female killed at Mutford in Jan. 1866 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 142).

2. Two killed at Benaere in 1843 (Spald. *List*, *u. s.*). One taken at Thorington Hall in spring about 1845; in Capt. Bence's Collection (Capt. Bence v.v., C. B.!). One shot at Westleton in 1843 by Mr. S. A. Woods (Spald. *List*, *u. s.*, and Sale, Lot 333). One shot by Mr. T. M. Spalding on Easton Common by Southwold (F. Spalding MS.). A male shot by Mr. Hillen hovering over a pond in which were some ducks at Knodishall in Oct. 1868 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1513, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate; in his collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Only occasionally found near Aldeburgh; five killed in Oct. and Nov. 1865 (Hele, *Ald.* 70, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 86), and one in Nov. 1876 (Kerry MS.). One at Wantisden in Nov. 1876 (Major Barnardiston v.v.); three trapped there in Oct. 1881 (Asten v.v., C. B.!). Two shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Rendlesham, where it is not very uncommon, being seen almost every autumn; twelve killed there in one year; the bird is in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v., C. B.!). One reported to have been shot at Butley (S. and W. *u. s.*). A female nearly mature killed near Woodbridge Nov. 1847 (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2063); eight taken near that place Nov. and Dec. 1876 (C. Moor in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 25); one taken between Woodbridge and Orford (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). One caught about 1880 in Playford Wood by Mr. M. Biddell (M. Biddell *in litt.*). Two specimens shot at Hollesley; now in the Seckford

Reading-room, Woodbridge (Major Cobbold *in litt.* to whom they belong).

4. One obtained near Ipswich in April 1876 (Haward MS.). A male found dead in a wood at Creting Oct. 1876 (Ipswich Museum).

West Suffolk.

5. One at Redgrave in 1852 (Creed MS.). Brome, occasionally (W. Clarke MS.); one from this place in Mr. Spalding's sale (Lot 309).

6. A female killed at Lawshall Nov. 9, 1878 (L. Travis *in litt.*). One killed at Kentwell Hall, Melford, about 1835 (Westropp v.v., C. B. !); and another at Melford about 1855; now in Capt. Kelso's Collection (Richold v.v.). One near Sudbury (Major Barnardiston v.v.). One shot by Sir C. Rowley's keeper near Tendring Hall in the winter of 1880-81 (Lambarde *in litt.*).

7. Two caught on Thetford warren Feb. and April 1835 (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 527); in the winter of 1839-40 forty-seven specimens were taken within eight miles of Thetford; two of which, from Elveden, are in the Cambridge Museum; they were again numerous in this neighbourhood in 1858 and 1859; an adult bird was taken on Thetford warren in Nov. 1857, formerly belonging to Mr. Dix, now in Mr. Stevenson's Collection; two adults from the same locality are in Mr. Doubleday's and Mr. Gurney's Collections (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 30-31 and he and A. Newton *in litt.*). A male from Thetford warren (Newcome Collection). Several shot near Mildenhall in 1880 (Tearle MS.). One at Cavenham about 1859 (Bilson MS.). One or two shot near Newmarket in Dec. 1876 (H. K. Creed in *Z.* 3rd S. 179).

8. One shot at Stowlangtoft on Mr. A. M. Wilson's estate (*Bury Post*).

Months.—January, February, April, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Appears irregularly throughout Suffolk in the autumn and winter months, and has also occurred in April. Very few adult birds recorded, nearly all the examples are probably immature (see *Stev. B. of N.* i. 30).

HONEY BUZZARD, *Pernis apivorus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 6.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Very rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One killed near Yarmouth was in Mr. Sabine's Collection (S. and W. *u. s.*); shot near that place once or twice (Paget, *Y.* 3); an immature female shot there Dec. 1850 (Bury Museum); an immature female killed at Burgh near Yarmouth in Aug. 1860 is in the Collection of the Rev. C. J. Lucas (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 34). One killed at Gorleston in 1841; in possession of Mr. Spalding (Spald. *List*, *u. s.*). One shot at Fritton in 1879 (J. H. Gurney jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. i, 23; one

killed there in autumn 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). A fine immature specimen very white about the head and much spotted with light colour on the wings shot at Lound Sept. 1882, the crop was filled with the larvæ of wasps ; in possession of Mr. Morse of that place (H. Stevenson *in litt.*, who saw it). Two seen at Herringfleet early in 1876, by Col. Leathes ; one killed at St. Olave's Bridge by a Herringfleet man (Leathes *in litt.*). One shot at Somerleyton in spring 1854, remains of blackbird's eggs were found in the stomach (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 5249) ; another, appearing by its plumage to be a male of the second year, killed at the same place in Sept. 1857, now in Mr. Stevenson's Collection (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 5856 ; *Stev. B. of N.* i. 33, and *in litt.*) ; a specimen is also in Sir S. Crossley's Collection from Somerleyton, without date recorded (C. B. !). One shot near Lowestoft in 1842 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 180). A very fine female shot at Mutford June 18, 1866 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 346) ; another female in Mutford Wood in the winter of 1869-70, in possession of Rev. W. H. Andrews (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*). One taken at Pakefield in 1856 (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 33).

2. Three killed at Benaere (Lot 305 in Spalding's sale). One killed near Southwold, Dec. (? C. B.) 1880 (Freeman v. v.). Taken on Lord Huntingfield's estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One shot at Wangford towards the end of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi. 334). One trapped at Thorington July 1854 (Creed MS.) ; another shot there in the latter part of 1881 ; preserved at the Hall (Capt. Bence *in litt.*). An immature male shot at Darsham, Sept. 25, 1876 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 24). One shot by Mr. Candler at Theberton not later than 1847 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692). An immature female shot at Saxmundham about July 1854 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 4407, and *B. of N.* i. 33).

3. One killed on the Rendlesham estate about 1869 (deep rufous brown) ; another about 1875, and another in 1881, the latter much damaged ; the two former in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). One trapped at Staverton Park, Oct. 1876, in possession of Major Barnardiston (Barnardiston *in litt.* C. B. !). Two at Melton in Oct. 1881, in possession of Mr. J. R. Wood (Asten v. v. C. B. !). One believed to have been shot in a wood at Sutton, in Mr. Phillips' Collection (W. P. T. Philips v. v. C. B. !). One obtained at Stratford St. Mary, Sept. 1835 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (N. S.), i. (1837), p. 116).

West Suffolk.

6. A young bird killed near Sudbury Nov. 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 98). One shot at Stoke-by-Nayland in the Hoy Collection (Bree in *Field* ; and Seaman's MS. Catalogue).

8. One shot at Coney Weston and another at Hinderelay (J. S. Sawbridge *in litt.*). A male shot at Langham, June, 1872, and one at Stowlangtoft in 1866, both seen in the flesh by Mr. J. G. Tuck at Bilson's (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3185-6) ; another trapped by Mr. A. M. Wilson's keepers at Stowlangtoft in autumn 1881, and now preserved at the Hall (Wilson v. v.).

Months.—April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, (?)

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 8.

Has been occasionally met with in the greater part of Suffolk. Very few examples recorded before 1840. Generally, if not always, immature. For the variations of the plumage see Stev. *B. of N.* i., 32; Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., n. 368, pp. 5, 6.

MARSH HARRIER, *Circus ceruginosus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 6.—Spald, *List*, xxxv. Scarce.

East Suffolk.

1. Rather rare about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3). Mr. Spalding purchased one there about 1850, an old male in very fine plumage; a nest and three young ones were taken in the neighbourhood in the summer of 1862 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 36-37). A specimen with yellow head and shoulders was shot near Yarmouth Sept. 12, 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4774). A female shot at Bradwell May 1883 (Lowne *in litt.*). One shot at Fritton in 1854; in possession of Rev. C. J. Lucas (Lucas *in litt.*).

2. One near Southwold 1879 (Freeman v.v.). A male captured May 8th, 1874, near Yoxford (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 4117). Westleton (Hele MS.). A fine adult specimen shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate, in Sir Richard Wallace's Collection (C. B!).

3. One killed on the Rendlesham estate about 1878, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B!). One was wounded in Oct. 1881 at Rushmere and kept alive for some time by a gentleman in Ipswich (Mash *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

6. Perhaps the least uncommon of the larger hawks about Sudbury, adults very rare (King, *List.*). One seen in a turnip field at Polstead in autumn 1875 (Cooke v.v.).

Nested near Yarmouth, probably in Norfolk, in 1862.*

Months.—May, September, October, and "Summer."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Apparently the rarest of the Harriers in Suffolk and still more scarce now than when Mr. Spalding wrote (1846). In West Suffolk it is more especially rare. It is in the

*Mr. Stevenson informs me that it has nested in that neighbourhood in Norfolk still more recently. He thinks that if the bird has bred in Suffolk of late years Easton Broad is a likely place, but he has

no record. I can find no certain record of its having ever nested in Suffolk, yet it can hardly be doubted that it has done so in the Fen districts.

habit of beating rush marshes and low lands in search of birds and reptiles. (Spald. *u. s.*).

HEN HARRIER, *Circus cyaneus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 7.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Rare in its adult plumage.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3); an immature male and a female taken near that place in 1850 (Bury Museum). A mature female shot at Belton, Dec. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). One shot at Herringfleet in the beginning of 1876 (Leathes *in litt.*).

2. Two adult females killed at Benaere in 1844; one of them was killed by Mr. T. M. Spalding in Nov., and is now in my Collection (C. B.). (Spald. *u. s.*, and Sale, Lots 294, 373; F. Spalding, MS.). Blythburgh (Spald. Sale, Lot 388). Mr. T. M. Spalding saw an old ash-coloured specimen at Dunwich in Nov. 1844. (F. Spalding MS.). Far from uncommon about Aldeburgh, especially near Thorpe; an immature female obtained there in the summer of 1869; a fine female in Jan. 1871; and an immature male Dec. 23 1872; a Ringtail killed at Blackheath near Hazlewood in 1859 (Hele, *All.* 76 and MS.; James MS.). A specimen in dark plumage shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate is in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !); one seen lately there by Lord Rendlesham (Lord Rendlesham v. v.).

3. Rendlesham estate, in the Collection of Lord Rendlesham, who does not consider it very rare in the neighbourhood (C. B. !). A Ringtail from the Woodbridge district. (Carthew MS.). A female shot at Bawdsey at the mouth of the Deben in winter 1868; and a young bird in female plumage at Walton on the marshes near the Deben in Nov. 1877. One obtained alive on Rushmere Heath, Jan. 1881. (H. Turner *in litt.*, who has all three).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot near Chadaere Hall and preserved there (C. B. !).

7. An adult female shot near Wangford Oct. 10, 1869 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1980). One from Elveden in 1844; another in 1850 (Cambridge Museum). A male seen by Mr. Tearle flying over Cavenham Heath April 27, 1870, beating the ground with the regularity of a pointer; two more seen by him at the same place in April 1872, and a nest found May 15, 1871, containing three broken eggs, no bird seen. Two shot at Heigham (Howlett) in 1871 (Tearle MS.).

Formerly nested; but has now perhaps ceased to do so (see Newton's *Yarrell* i. 134, from A. G. More).

Months.—January, April, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Not very uncommon in some parts of East Suffolk; more

rare on the Western side of the county. Immature birds are much more frequently met with than adults. The Ringtail which used to be considered a distinct species, is now known to be the adult female Hen Harrier.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER, *Circus cineraceus* (Montagu).

Spald. *List*, xxxv.

East Suffolk.

1. A male bird shot near Yarmouth, June 24 1851; and an adult female, a very dark variety, near Yarmouth, July 1855; (both in the Bury Museum); a young and very dark female killed near the same place Sept. 1853, in the Norwich Museum; an old male in Oct. 1862, in Capt. Longe's possession (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 40, 41); and an adult male with back and wings very dark May 13, 1868 (Stev. in *Z.* 2nd S. 1490). One killed near Lowestoft by Mr. Thirtle of whom it was purchased in 1860 by Rev. C. J. Lucas (Lucas *in litt.*).

2. A male bird shot by Mr. Spalding at Benacre in 1842 (Spald. *u. s.*), now in my Collection (C. B.). Mr. T. M. Spalding had an old male brought him which was shot at Blythburgh about 1865 (F. Spalding MS.) Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). An old male in imperfect plumage, after frequenting the Mere at Thorpe, was killed there May 14, 1868 (Hele, *Ald.* 77). Aldeburgh (James MS.). An immature bird killed on the marshes at Sudbourn in 1860 (Hele, *Ald.* 76).

3. One shot at Eyke (T. Carthew *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. Elveden, male, June 1844 (Cambridge Museum). A young bird of the year obtained near Moulton by Mr. H. L. Palmer (*Bury Free Press*, June 4 1881); Mr. Howlett, who preserved this specimen, informs me that it was probably bred in Wicken Fen, Cambs., whence two other nestlings came into his hands (W. Howlett *in litt.*). A fine male bird found on the road between Newmarket and Bury St. Edmund's in June 1876; its wing was broken probably by the telegraph wires, as no shot could be found (W. Howlett in *Field* of June 10, 1876).

8. One at Hengrave (Bilson MS.).

Formerly nested in Suffolk, but has now probably ceased to do so (A. G. More in *Ibis* 1865, 14, Newton's *Yarrell* i. 140).

Months.—May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

Professor Newton says that Montagu's Harrier was at one time the most common of the Harriers in the Eastern

Counties, but now (so far as I can judge) it appears to be more rare in Suffolk than the Hen Harrier which it greatly resembles in some states (see Stev. *B. of N.* i. 39); hence one bird may sometimes have been taken for the other. The very dark form mentioned above (in the Bury Museum) was considered by Vieillot to be a distinct species which he called *Circus ater*; but it is now generally thought to be a melanite form of this bird. (Stev. *u. s.* p. 42 and J. H. Gurney jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 2305). The drainage of marshes and fens and the reclamation of waste lands have done much to reduce the number of all the Harriers, and the gamekeepers have still further assisted in diminishing it (see Stev. *B. of N.* i. 35 and 39, and Cordeaux in Miller and Skertchley's *Fenland District*, 376, note).

FAM. STRIGIDÆ.

WHITE OR BARN OWL, *Strix flammea*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 7.

Districts all. Reported from many localities as common and not mentioned as rare in any. Breeds. Mr. Hele finds it more common in cold weather in the winter than at other times. (Hele, *Ald.* 79). One with unusually dark plumage was shot near Yarmouth in Sept. 1879; the whole of the breast, abdomen and under parts being of a uniform deep buff colour (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 49; on the dark form (Danish?) of this bird see Stev. *B. of N.* i. 53). It is a great friend to the farmer from the quantity of rats and mice which it destroys.

TAWNY OWL, *Syrnium aluco*. (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 7.—Spald. *List*, xxxv.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 4), and Sudbury (King, *List*); as not uncommon at Gazeley (Tearle MS.); as occasional or not common at Bealings (Moor MS.), Oakley (W. Clarke MS.), Barton Mere (H. Jones v.v.), Brettenham (T. B. Beale v.v.), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.); as rare at Aldeburgh (Hele *Ald.* 79), Bramford (Haward MS.), and Rougham (F. Clarke). Specimens recorded from various other places. Nests or very young birds observed at Friston (Hele, *Ald.* 79), Polstead (Cooke MS.), Elveden (A. Newton in *Ooth. Woll.* 177 and Note), Drinkstone (Tuck v. v.), Rougham (Morris v. v.), and Pakenham (Casborne v.v.).

Generally distributed in Suffolk, but much less common than the preceding ; a bird of the wooded districts. Feeds mostly on smaller mammalia, as rats, field mice, and moles, but also on birds and even fish.

LONG-EARED OWL, *Otus vulgaris*, Fleming.

S. and W. *Cat.* 8.—Spald. *List* xxxv. Thinly dispersed, frequenting plantations of spruce firs.

Districts all. Recorded as common near Beccles (S. and W. *u. s.*), Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.), and Elveden where it is the most plentiful species of owl (Newton in Hewitson, *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 3rd Ed. p. 56) ; as not common near Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.* 78), and Oakley (W. Clarke MS.) ; as rare about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 3), Bramford (Haward MS.), Cockfield (C. B. !), Sudbury (King, *List*), Gazeley (Tearle MS.), and Monks Wood, Felsham (F. Clarke v. v.). Specimens recorded from various other places. Nests observed at Beccles and Staverton Park (S. and W. *u. s.*), Iken (F. Spalding MS.), Friston (Hele, *Ald.* 78), Great Bealings (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2606), Sutton (F. Spalding MS.), Nacton Heath, 1882 (Podd v. v.), Elveden (Newton *Ooth. Woll.* 155), Dalham in 1882-3 (Tearle *in litt.*), and near Westleton (Stev. *B of N.* i. 46-47).

Generally distributed in the wooded districts, much more common in some localities than in others, but for the most part not abundant. A pied specimen was killed in the neighbourhood of Burgh near Yarmouth in July 1861, and is in the collection of the Rev. C. J. Lucas (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 47).* Has been known to lay in the old nests of the squirrel (Newton *u. s.*), and the carrion crow (F. Spalding MS.). Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear (*u. s.*) saw as many as seven of these birds together, which on being disturbed took their flight high in the air like hawks.

SHORT-EARED OWL, *Otus brachyotus* (Forster).

S. and W. *Cat.* 7.—Spald. *List*, xxxv. Common in October on the coast.

Districts all. Recorded as common from Yarmouth in Oct. (Paget, *Y.* 4), Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.), Aldeburgh in the autumn (Hele *Ald.* 77), Walton (Kerry MS.), Woodbridge (T. Carthew v.v.), Felixstowe (Kerry MS.) ; as not uncommon at Lavenham (W. M. White v.v.), and about Melford (Capt. Bence v.v.) as occasionally found at Oakley

* Mr. J. H. Gurney (*in litt.*) says that this is evidently a young bird which had recently left the nest.

(Clarke MS.); as not common about Sudbury (King, *List*); Bramford (Haward MS.), Cockfield (Edgar, who has a pair, C. B. !), and Gazeley (Tearle MS.). Specimens recorded from various other places. Has bred near Yarmouth (Paget, Y. 4); and Westleton (F. Spalding MS.); nested among rough grass on Mr. Everitt's estate at North Cove in 1875 (Everitt MS.); and on Nacton Heath in 1882 (Podd v.v.); two nestlings taken early in August 1854 at Elveden on a heath (A. Newton in *Stev. B. of N.* i. 51), one of these is in the Cambridge Museum: three downy nestlings, said to have been taken at Hardwick, near Bury St. Edmund's, sent to Mr. Hills of Sudbury in 1876 or 1877; two of them lived a long while (Hills *in litt.*). One if not two pairs nested in Tuddenham Fen in 1882; one of the young birds was found at some yards distant from the nest near to a Snipe (W. T. Angove in *Z.*, 3rd S. vi. 232).

Sheppard and Whitear observe that it arrives in September and remains till the spring. It appears, sometimes in great numbers, about the same time as the Woodcock, hence its name of the Woodcock Owl (Paget *u.s.*). Some few however stay behind to breed, and one is recorded as shot July 29, 1872 at Aldeburgh (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3306). Found on open fields and heaths throughout the county, but at the same time it can scarcely be called a common bird. It was unusually abundant in the neighbourhood of Sudbury in 1881.

ORDER II. INSESSORES.

FAM. LANIIDÆ.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE, *Lanius excubitor*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 13. Migrations uncertain; killed in Suffolk in January, April, May, and September.—Spald. *List* xxxvi. Rare; three killed in 1839, and two in 1844.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rarely seen (Paget, Y. 4); it occurred there in Oct. 1868 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2354). One was met with at Gorleston in Oct. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 373). Two were seen by Hurr at Belton in Sept. 1881 (Hurr v.v.). Two were killed at Barsham by Mr. Mean (F. Spalding *in litt.*; now in my Collection, C. B.). Lowestoft, Beccles, Bungay (Freeman v. v.); a fine male was shot at Oulton Wood, Nov. 8, 1864 (Gunn in *Z.* 9455).

2. Blythburgh (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One killed by Mr. S. A. Woods in the act of striking a Goldfinch at Westleton (F. Spalding MS.).

Knoddishall, in Mr. Hillen's possession (Hillen v.v. C. B.!). A male specimen killed Oct. 24, 1866 at Aldeburgh; another killed near the Martello Tower Oct. 1871; two other examples met with by Mr. Hele, who does not think it so rare as is generally supposed (Hele, *Ald.* 80, and MS.; James MS.). Sudbourn, Jan. 1881 (T. Carthew *in litt.*).

3. One shot at Rice Hall near Whitton in Nov. 1882, now in the Ipswich Museum. One shot on Rushmere Heath early in Dec. 1882 (Mash *in litt.*). One trapped at Higham by Mr. Hoy early in Dec. 1819 (S. and W. *u. s.*)

4. A male obtained by Mr. Lingwood at Creeting in 1855, another seen two or three times near Needham Market in 1880 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*). A female seen at Baylham in July 1816 (S. and W. *u. s.*). One shot at Bramford in the winter of 1847 by Mr. Haward, who has it; he has noticed others in the neighbourhood (Haward MS.). Near Ipswich, autumn and winter 1829-30 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 436); several at Ipswich recently; one killed Dec. 2, 1882, is in the Museum (Podd v.v.; J. E. Taylor and H. Turner in *Z.* 3rd S. vii. 125, 178).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot at Wortham was in Mr. Creed's possession (Creed MS.). At Oakley occasionally; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke MS.). One seen by Mr. Moor at Wetheringsett in Jan, 1827; the only one he ever saw alive (Moor MS.). A male and a female shot near Stowmarket in the winter of 1848-9 (C. Bree in *Z.* 2412).

6. One seen on an island in the moat at Cockfield Rectory, July 26 1877 (C. B. !)* One killed at Thorpe Morieux in Jan. 1844 (in W. Cocksedge's possession, C. B. !); another seen there by him in 1874 (W. Cocksedge v.v.); another, immature, killed there Feb. 8, 1881 (in my Collection, C. B.). Seen near Chilton Hall, surrounded by a clamorous crowd of small birds (King, *List*). Generally observed every year near Stoke-by-Nayland (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 341). One taken there Dec. 1835, and another seen in the neighbourhood about

* More than one of my ornithological friends have naturally been a little suspicious that I have made some mistake about the month. I observed the bird distinctly through an opera glass from a window about 40 yards distant, and entered the notice in my diary at the time. It is indeed just possible that it might have been the Lesser Grey Shrike, which is a summer immigrant on the Continent, but has been met with in Britain only a very few times. It has been suggested to me that the above list may include specimens of Pallas' Grey Shrike (*Lanius major*, Pallas) which

has been found in England. It can only however be regarded as a marked variety or sub-species (see H. Seebohm *Hist. Brit. Birds* i., 595, Lond. 1883). Four of the specimens which I have been able to re-examine belong to *L. excubitor* which has two distinct white marks across the wing, while *L. major* has only one, but Mr. Burrell's bird from Westley and mine from Thorpe Morieux (both immature) agree with one from Heligoland, labelled *L. major* in Mr. Seebohm's Collection, kindly lent by him for comparison. Intermediate forms are said to occur.

the same time (Hoy *u. s. N. S. i.* (1837) 117.) Nayland, Dec. 1875 (L. Travis *in litt.*). Seen in Tendring Hall Park, Feb. 1833 (Hoy *u. s. vii.* (1834) 53). One shot at Bures in spring 1881, in possession of Mr. Harrison of Colchester (Harrison v.v.).

7. Seen at Tostock, March 1880 (Foster-Melliar MS.). One shot near Newmarket, Jan. 1863 (Harting in *Z.* 8444). Shot at Gazeley, about 1879. Dalham (from Howlett) March 2 1874 (Tearle MS.). One shot by Mr. Sheppard at Poslingford between the 21st and 26th of March, 1881 (*Bury Free Press*, April 2, 1881).

8. Shot at Livermere in 1860 and 1866 (Creed MS., and W. Clarke MS. notes in *Yarrell*.) A fine specimen shot at Ixworth-Thorpe, Nov. 1876 (Creed *in litt.*). Ixworth, male found dead in Oct. 1877 (Travis *in litt.* C. B !). A pair seen at Stowlangtoft spinney about 1872 (A. Parish v. v.). One shot by Mr. E. Huddleston at Norton (Hawkins MS., and Blake *in litt.*). Rattlesden, several seen, and one shot (Col. Parker v. v.). Barton, 1858 (Bury Museum). A female trapped at Westley Oct. 23, 1882, while attacking a decoy Bullfinch; in possession of Mr. Burrell; a male bird picked up nearly dead at the same place the day after, apparently hurt by a trap (Travis v. v. C. B. !). Frequently seen in the Hyde near Bury, on Sir Thomas Gage's estate; one shot there, in possession of Rev. G. R. Leathes (S. and W. *u. s.*). One shot at Rougham (preserved at Chadacre Hall; C. B. !). A pair seen by Mr. E. M. Dewing at Nowton (Hawkins MS.). Seen at Hawstead several times about 1878 (Miss Collett v.v.). Seen, but not very distinctly, at Bradfield St. Clare in May (C. B.).

Months.—January, February, March, April, May, July, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Mr. Hoy considers (Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. 341, for 1831) that this bird is not unfrequent in the Eastern Counties in the autumn and winter. In Suffolk it has been found in almost every month of the year, though much more usually at the times mentioned by Mr. Hoy. It must be regarded as rather rare there at all times, appearing singly or in pairs, though occasionally met with in almost every part of the county. Mr. Hoy gives an interesting account of its butcher-like habits, observed at Higham, in dealing with mice and frogs (S. and W. *u. s.*).

RED-BACKED SHRIKE, *Lanius collurio*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 13.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded as common or tolerably common

in many localities; about Thetford it has long been rare (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 528; A. Newton *in litt.*). It appears however mostly in small numbers.* A pure white variety was shot at Belstead by Lord Gwydyr's keeper; dried by Mr. Biddell (*Mash in litt.*). A female in male plumage was shot at Mellis by Mr. Creed (Bury Museum). Nests. Mr. Duncan Parker has seen shrews, field mice, chaffinches, linnets, and yellow-hammers, and also beetles which this bird has impaled at Woolpit. It occasionally attacks very young birds of species much larger than itself.

WOODCHAT, *Lanius rutilus*, Latham.

Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Very rare.—Gould, *Birds of Great Britain*, vol. ii., mentions a pair, said to have been killed in Suffolk, in the Collection of the late T. Henson.

East Suffolk.

1. A male bird killed April 29, 1859, at Yarmouth, now in Mr. Gurney's Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 64, and in *Z.* 6602. C. B. !). A specimen shot at Bradwell in April 1829 by Mr. Adams, who had it (Paget, *Y.* 4; Lombe says *May* 1829 in his MS. Notes in Bewick, and in *Mont. Dict.*). An adult male killed at Lound, May 2, 1859 (*Stev. u. s.*). A fine old male killed at Henham, May 10, 1860, by Mr. T. M. Spalding (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*; now in Mr. Gurney's Collection, C. B. !).

Months.—April, May.

District.—1.

This bird, rare in all parts of Great Britain, is supposed above to have been killed six times in Suffolk. Two of these instances however are doubtful, and the Yarmouth specimen may have been shot in Norfolk, so that three only are certainly from Suffolk.

FAM. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa grisola*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 14, who mention that it is known in

* It was abundant at Shimpling in 1875 (Mrs. Drake, v. v.); in the adjoining parish of Cockfield, and perhaps in most of

the neighbouring villages, about two or three pair are seen every year, so far as I have observed or heard.

Suffolk as the Wall-bird, because it often nests in walls.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded generally as common or not uncommon. Nests. It is a troublesome bird in gardens, from its habit of settling on the leaders of coniferous trees, which it frequently breaks.

PIED FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa atricapilla*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 14.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Has been noticed in Suffolk.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, only rarely met with (Paget Y. 4). Killed at Burgh Castle May 1853 (Creed MS.). A pair said to have nested by the side of Fritton Broad (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 68). A pair caught by Mr. Downes in his garden at Gunton, April 29, 1813 (S. and W. *u. s.*, and Stev. *B. of N. u. s.* from Sir Wm. Hooker, referring to same birds?). An old male and a young female shot at Gunton early in May 1862 (Stev. *B. of N. u. s.*); an immigration observed there in Sept. 1868 by Mr. G. G. Fowler, first noticed on the 14th, the birds seemed abundant everywhere on the 15th, and on the 16th not so many but still numerous; the last shot on the 21st; not a single adult specimen obtained; since then a pair or two have generally been seen in the neighbourhood every year (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1492-3). A male shot at Lowestoft in May 1849 (Harper in *Z.* 2985).

2. A male bird seen flying about the beach near Sizewell June 1869 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1862). Very rare at Aldeburgh; one seen in the churchyard, not later than 1870 (Hele, *Ald.* 83), and one obtained in Sept. some years later (Hele *in litt.*)

3. One shot at Woodbridge about 1856 by Mr. W. H. M. Carthew (Carthew MS.). A male in Mr. Moor's garden at Great Bealings, May 1856; the only one he ever saw alive (Moor MS.).

4. A fine male shot at Battisford May 1849 (H. Lingwood in *Z.* 2849).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot by Mr. W. Clarke at Brome in 1834, making a note like a young Goldfinch (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One seen on the road between Bury and Sudbury by Mr. King, and a pair seen in 1836 on the Ipswich road just beyond Hadleigh (King, *List*). One shot Sept. 7th, 1832, at Stoke-by-Nayland; others met with in the neighbourhood in spring and autumn, but never known to breed (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vi. (1833) 151). Bures, but only rarely seen (A. Hanbury *in litt.*).

7. Seen by Mr. E. Newton at Elveden April 30, 1859 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 68). One at Ousden in 1866 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23).

8. One seen in the Rectory garden at Tostock April 30, 1883 (A. Foster-Melliar *in litt.*). A fine male shot by Mr. Duncan Parker outside a plantation at Clopton Hall, May 10, 1883 (Parker *in litt.* C. B.!).

Said to have nested once.

Months.—April, May, June, September.

Districts.—All.

Has been found very occasionally in different parts of the county, principally near the coast. Never yet observed to be abundant except at the time of the immigration noticed at Gunton in 1868.

FAM. ORIOLIDÆ.

GOLDEN ORIOLE, *Oriolus galbula*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 12.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. A female killed near Yarmouth Aug. 1, 1850, and another, supposed to be the male, seen at the same time (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 87, and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2914). A male killed at Burgh Castle, May 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). Several have been seen at Herringfleet. (Leathes *in litt.*). A female killed at Barsham Hall by Mr. Spalding in 1818 (Spald. *List*, *u.s.*); another female killed near Bungay in July 1851 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3233).

2. Two adult females killed at Chediston in April and May 1866 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 268, and T. E. Gunn, 308). A male bird killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate, at Scott's Hall near Dunwih in 1852; young birds were seen but not killed (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.* C. B.!). Two males and a female killed (a few years before 1827) at Saxmundham (S. and W. *u.s.* See also Pennant, *Brit. Z.* i. 304 (Note) Ed. 1812, Hunt, *Brit. Orn.* ii. 74, Norw. 1815, and Graves, *Brit. Orn.* iii., Lond., 1821). One, probably a male, seen by Mr. Clark-Kennedy near Parham in May 1869 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1861). Two old and three young birds seen by a farmer on a hedge at Sudbourn on the road leading to Orford (F. Spalding MS.).

3. A female shot at Campsey Ash by J. Sheppard, Esq. (S. and W. *u.s.*). A hen bird shot in a plantation a few miles from Woodbridge early in May 1869 (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1861). A female shot by a gamekeeper at Martlesham in June 1873; a male seen at the same time (Haward MS.). Hollesley (Hillen v.v., who has it. C. B.!).

4. A male seen for some weeks in Newton Wood, Creeting, in 1880 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

6. A fine male observed by Mr. T. C. Ellis, while driving from Sudbury to Newton in May 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iii. 341).

8. A fine male shot at Ixworth in July 1868, in possession of Mr. E. Greene, M.P. of Nether Hall (W. Clarke in *Field*, quoted in *Z.* 2nd S. 2765; Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23, who gives June 1 1867). One shot at Ickworth in June 1869 (Creed MS.), and another in 1872 (Bilson MS.). Rushbrooke, about 1850 (W. M. White v.v.). One was shot by the Rev. H. Hasted on an apple tree in the Rectory grounds at Bradfield Combust in May 1860 (J. S. Phillips in *litt.* and Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23; now preserved at the Hall C. B.!).

Twice supposed above to have bred. Meÿer, *Ill. Br. Birds*, ii., 35, pl. liii., figures a nest from Suffolk. See also A. G. More, in *Ibis* 1865, 21, and Hewitson *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 94, 3rd Ed.

Months.—April, May, June, July, August.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

Has been met with in different parts of the county, but very rarely. Col. Leathes writes that Herringfleet only a few years ago was noted for the appearance of this bird, but that he never sees it now (1876).

FAM. CINCLIDÆ.

DIPPER, *Cinclus aquaticus*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 16. A few killed in this part of the kingdom.—Spald. *List* xxxvi. Rare; one killed in 1844, in possession of Sir E. Bowater, Sotterley Hall.—Mr. Cordeaux (in Miller and Skertchley *Fenland District*, 377 note), mentions the black-breasted form of this bird (*C. melanogaster*, Gould) as occurring occasionally in Suffolk.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Burgh (? Suffolk or Norfolk) Nov. 1816 which Mr. Youell has (Paget, *Y.* 4). One brought to Mr. Thirtle in the flesh from the neighbourhood of Lowestoft Nov. 1868 (Thirtle in *litt.*).

2. One killed at Thorpe Nov. 1859 by Capt. James; said to be seen occasionally in the river Alde above Snape Bridge (Hele, *Ald.* 99).

3. One of the black-breasted form shot about thirty-five years ago in Boulge Hall Park, in possession of Mr. Joseph Smith of Thorpe Hall, Hasketon (Moor MS., Joseph Smith in *litt.*, C. B.!). Shot in the neigh-

bourhood of Boyton (Carthew MS.). The chesnut-breasted form shot on the river Deben (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection, C. B.!).

West Suffolk.

6. A pair of the chesnut-breasted form from the Stour above Sudbury, formerly in Mr. King's Collection, (Hills v.v.). Mr. Hills bought them at the Sale of the Sudbury Museum and gave them to me. C. B.

Month.—November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Extremely rare in Suffolk, though it has been found in several parts of the county, mostly not very far from the sea. Both the chesnut-breasted and the black-breasted forms occur; the latter bird is commonly regarded as Scandinavian, and may have found its way from Denmark to the Suffolk shore. Only a few however are so recorded as to show to what form they belong. Professor Newton thinks that the *C. aquaticus* and *C. melanogaster** can hardly be regarded as specifically distinct (see Newton's *Yarrell* i., 244, and Dresser's *Birds of Europe* ii., 168-171 and 177-180, for the geographical distribution).

* Some authorities hold that the specimens (from Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Ireland) so determined are not the true *C. melanogaster* (see *List Brit. Birds* by *Brit. Ornith. Union*, p. 24, Lond. 1883). A Yorkshire and a Norfolk specimen belonging to Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., were examined by Mr. Seebohm and Mr. R. B. Sharpe, and considered by them to belong to that species. I showed the black-breasted form mentioned above to Mr. Seebohm, who writes as follows:—"Mr. Smith's specimen is an intermediate form between *C. aquaticus* and *C. melanogaster*. It shows some chesnut on the breast though very little, and resembles most the semi-alpine form of *C. aquaticus* from the Peak of Derbyshire. These birds do not differ in colour in their first year from immature *C. melanogaster*. This example shows some rufous on the tips of the under tail-coverts and it is impossible to determine of which

form it is an immature bird. There is nothing to prove that it is not an immature *C. melanogaster*." Mr. Sharpe agrees with me in being disposed to refer it to *C. melanogaster*. "The two examples," says Mr. Seebohm, "from the R. Stour are typical *C. aquaticus* with very rufous breasts and somewhat pale heads and necks. They are probably birds of the second year." After examining a considerable number of specimens of *C. aquaticus* and *C. melanogaster* from various countries of Europe, I cannot but think that they must not be regarded as truly distinct species, but only at most as climatic variations. Specimens from the same country and even from the same county vary considerably in their plumage both above and below. Examples from Buxton in Derbyshire have comparatively less chesnut colour, when placed beside others from Dovedale in the same county.

FAM. TURDIDÆ.

MISTLETOE THRUSH, *Turdus viscivorus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 15.

Districts all. Common all over the county, and breeds. When Montagu wrote in 1802 he mentioned this bird as being "by no means plentiful in England;" it must have greatly increased in numbers during the present century, as now it is well known everywhere. (See Newton's *Yarrell* i. 261). For many observations on the habits of this bird see quotations from the journal made at Great Bealings of the Rev. E. J. Moor, from 1835 to 1841, in Meÿer's *Brit. Birds* ii. 2-4.

SONG THRUSH, *Turdus musicus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 16. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Common all over the county, and nests. For the migration of this bird, before scarcely suspected, see Newton* in *Ibis* 1860, 83-5 and *Trans. Norf. and Nor. Soc.* 1870-1, 30. A pure white variety taken in June 1872 at Herringfleet by Col. Leathes, in whose possession it is (Col. Leathes *in litt.* and T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 3323). One nearly white shot at Rushbrook, June 2, 1883; the spots on the breast faintly visible (Travis v.v. C. B.!).

FIELDFARE, *Turdus pilaris*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 15.

Districts all. This winter visitant must be regarded as common all over the county. A small flock was observed at Aldeburgh Sept. 25, 1867, an unusually early date (Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 989), and Sheppard and Whitear mention having seen very large flocks as late as the beginning of May in 1812 and 1820, but whether in Norfolk or in Suffolk, or both, does not appear. (S. and W. *u. s.*). It is reported to have nested at Pakefield in 1874 (Creed MS.).

REDWING, *Turdus iliacus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 16. Catalogued only.

* He observed at Elveden that it had almost entirely left the neighbourhood by the end of November and that it began to return about the beginning of February.

Districts all. This winter visitant is common over nearly all the county; but Mr. Salmon never saw it at Thetford, where the Fieldfare visits the neighbourhood in large flocks (*Loudon Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526). A nest with the old birds taken at Sir P. Broke's at Nacton in the spring of 1815 (Whitewar's *Diary* 258). It is strange that this information should not have been repeated in S. and W.'s *Catalogue*, and its omission is suspicious.

BLACKBIRD, *Turdus merula*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 16. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Common everywhere in the county. Nests. A buff variety shot at Cockfield is in Mrs. Baldwin's possession (C. B. !); another, shot near Melford Hall, is in Sir W. Parker's possession (C. B. !). Pied specimens have been noticed at Lowestoft, one stayed there nearly the whole of 1875 (Thirtle *in litt.*); Blaxhall in Dec. 1873, the cheeks were white (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3865); Thornham, in Lord Henniker's Collection (Lord Henniker v.v. C. B. !); Cockfield in Dec. 1878 (in my Collection); Great Barton, where one with a well-defined patch of white at each side of the neck appeared at the Hall three winters successively, 1879, '80, and '81; it was very tame (Sir C. Bunbury *in litt.*); Hessett, where one partially white was shot about 1850; in possession of Mr. Brewer of Little Whelnetham (C. B. !); and at Brockley (Cutmore v.v., C. B. !).

RING OUZEL, *Turdus torquatus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 16. Most commonly seen in October.—
Spald. *List*, xxxvi.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rare (Hunt in Stacey, *Hist. of Nor.* lxx); rather rare (Paget Y. 4); Yarmouth, end of April 1847 (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1769). Two pairs said to have nested at Gunton in 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2589); a piebald variety was shot there in Oct. 1868 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1513). Nested in a garden at Lowestoft about 1804 (S. and W. u. s.); visits the place every spring (Thirtle *in litt.*); seen there by Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*); one, a male bird, taken there. (Newcome Collection).

2. One obtained at Southwold in 1847, in Mr. Haward's Collection (Haward MS.). Westleton, two shot by Mr. Woods in 1840 (Spald. *u.s.*); builds there on low stubbs (Stev. *B. of N.* i 85), and has bred in thick laurels in a garden by the moor (F. Spalding MS.). Yoxford, 1827 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163); where also it builds on low stubbs (Stev. *u. s.*). Five obtained near Aldeburgh from 1865 to 1869 (Hele, *Ald.* 99); one killed there on the South Mere by Mr. C. P. James (James MS.).

3. Some about Great Bealings Oct. 1869; others occasionally seen in the neighbourhood (Moor MS.). One shot near Woodbridge Sept. 1882 (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*). A pair seen on Sutton Heath about 1865 by Mr. F. Spalding; they flew from tree to tree uttering a note something like that of the stone-chat (F. Spalding MS.); seven were shot there on one day by Mr. Hillen, who has one of them (W. H. M. Carthew MS.). Observed once at Shotley and at Walton; rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot at Bramford in the autumn of 1848, in Mr. Haward's Collection; he has seen another in the neighbourhood (Haward MS., and Johnson in *Z.* 2064). Shot near Ipswich early in the century (Whitear's *Diary* 258).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot at Palgrave in the winter of 1850-51 (Nunn in *Naturalist* for 1851, 213). One from Brome (W. Clarke *in litt.*). One observed in the Rectory grounds at Bacton in the spring of 1875 (A. B. Hemsworth *in litt.*).

6. One shot at Shimpling April 21, 1877, (L. Travis *in litt.*). Seen about Boxted (T. Poley v.v.). Seen in a garden at Melford by Mr. Westropp (Westropp v.v.).

7. One shot at Brandon April 26 1834 (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526). Wangford (A. and E. Newton, Cambridge Museum). It has occurred at Elveden, but rarely (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693).

8. One at Livermere shot by Fakes, (James MS.); one in 1866 (perhaps the same bird), and one at Ampton in May 1869 (Creed MS. and W. Clarke MS. Notes in *Yarrell*). One killed at Stowlangtoft Rectory April 1849; preserved at the Hall (Hawkins MS.). Pakenham, male bird, Nov. 1882 (L. Travis *in litt.*). A female shot at Westley Oct. 23, 1883, by Mr. Nunn who has it (Travis v.v. C. B.!) About twenty seen in a bean field at Rattlesden where they are usually rare (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests recorded from several places.

Months.—April, May, September, October, November, and "Winter."

Districts.—All.

Occurs regularly in the county, but is rare in all the

districts. It is a bird especially of mountainous regions, and has been met with in Suffolk more frequently than might have been expected. (See Newton's *Yarrell* i. 287-8). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (*in litt.*) observes that it is a very typical spring-and-autumn or double-passage bird.

FAM. SYLVIIDÆ.

HEDGE SPARROW, *Accentor modularis* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 21. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Very common all over the county. Nests.

REDBREAST, *Erythaca rubecula* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 19. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Very common all over the county. Nests.

White eggs were obtained at Great Bealings in 1870. (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2306).

REDSTART, *Ruticilla phœnicura* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 19.

Districts all, a summer visitant; and recorded as common in a few places, in others as not uncommon, except about Elveden, where it is very local if not rare (A. Newton), rare at Gazeley (Tearle), and about Cockfield (C. B!). Almost confined to the neighbourhood of old walls, ivy-grown ruins, and hollow trees (Newton in *Yarrell* i. 339, and *in litt.*). Breeds; a nest was observed at Fritton, in the tunnel net of a decoy hung upon a rail (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 23). Sheppard and Whitear observe that its imitation of the note of the Lesser White-throat is so exact as sometimes to deceive the nicest ear.*

BLACK REDSTART, *Ruticilla tithys* (Scopoli).*East Suffolk.*

1. A male seen and watched for several days at Fritton in Oct. 1879 by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 23). One or two specimens obtained by the late Mr. Thirtle at Lowestoft (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 99).

2. A female seen by Mr. Clark-Kennedy Nov. 15, 1868, in a garden at Darsham, and a fine male shot by him on the 25th, by the river bank

* Not confirmed by any subsequent observer (Professor Newton v.v.).

between Orford and Aldeburgh (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698-9 ; Hele, *Ald.* 99). One (a female or immature male) seen at Aldeburgh, Sept. 18, 1883, close to the beach, searching for food on a manure heap, and afterwards flying about some hen-houses, one of which it entered, but darted out before it could be secured (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii. 17).

3. A female or young male observed near the cliff at Felixstowe, Oct. 1871 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S. 2867).

4. One shot at Bramford in spring 1875 (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

8. One killed in one of the rooms of Ickworth Building, formerly in possession of Mr. Bilson (Bilson MS.).

Months.—September, October, November, and “Spring.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 8.

Very rare in the county ; every example but one from East Suffolk, and these mostly found near the sea (See Newton's *Yarrell* i. 334).

STONECHAT, *Saxicola rubicola* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded from many places ; it is found on heaths and among gorse bushes throughout the county. Nests.

WHINCHAT, *Saxicola rubetra* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Catalogued only.

Districts all, a summer visitant ; and recorded as common or not uncommon, except in District 7, where it is local (Newton) and at Shotley, where it is said to be rare (Kerry). Nests.

WHEATEAR, *Saxicola œnanthe* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Frequents gravel and sand pits, heaths, and uncultivated places.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Summer visitant on downs and commons.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Lowestoft in flocks (Stevenson), Aldeburgh (Hele and James), Shotley (Kerry), Stuston (Clarke), Elveden (Newton), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker) ; as not uncommon at Bealings (Moor), Needham Market (Lingwood in

Naturalist for 1853), Sudbury (King), and Gazeley (Tearle); and as rare about Bramford (Haward), and Cockfield (C. B!). Nests have been observed at Westleton (F. Spalding), Thetford Warren (Hawkins), and Elveden (A. Newton).

Rather a local species, although abundant in some parts, especially in the "Breck" country of District 7, where, Prof. Newton tells me, it breeds in every parish. It usually selects for nesting a deserted rabbit-hole, placing its six light blue eggs some little distance from the entrance (Salmon in Loudon, *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 523.) A variety with white wings, two or three primaries being buff, was killed at Thetford in July 1850 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2923).

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER, *Salicaria Locustella* (Latham).

S. and W. *Cat.* 16.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, occasionally met with, but rare (Paget, *Y.* 5).
2. Seen near Aldeburgh Oct. 1871 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S. 2866 and Hele MS.).
3. One seen June 1871 near Mr. Moor's house at Great Bealings (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2865).
4. Heard almost every year at Needham Market; it bred several seasons at Combs Wood, and once at Creeting (H. Lingwood *in litt.*; see also *Naturalist* for 1853, 109). A male killed near Ipswich, May, 1859, was in Mr. Dix's and is now in Miss Dix's Collection (Miss Dix *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot by W. Clarke, at Oakley (C. B. !); the bird, though scarce, occasionally breeds in the clover fields at that place (W. Clarke *in litt.*).
6. Sudbury, only once seen by Mr. King (King, *List*). Nested May 15, 1820 in a wood at Stoke-by-Nayland where others have been killed or seen, one as early as April 14. (S. and W. *u. s.*; Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830), 436).

Nests.

Months.—April, May, June, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Not common, but has been found in different parts of the county; it has not yet been recorded from a consider-

able tract in West Suffolk, (see Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526, who says that is quite unknown in the neighbourhood of Thetford). Its skulking habits probably cause it to be often overlooked.

SEDGE WARBLER, *Salicaria phragmitis* (Bechstein).

S. and W. *Cat.* 17.

Districts all. It appears to be common or not uncommon everywhere in marshy places and near rivers. Breeds.

REED WARBLER, § *Salicaria strepera*. (Vieillot).

S. and W. *Cat.* 17.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Oulton Broad ; nests. (G. Mason *in litt.*).
2. Westleton, nests (Spalding MS.). Common at Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.* 178).
3. Woodbridge (Moor MS.). Common in reed beds at Tattingstone and Walton (Kerry MS.). Seen at Higham and elsewhere (S. and W. *Cat. u. s.*).
4. Bramford (Haward MS.). Frequents the reed beds in the Gipping (S. and W. *Cat. u. s.*). Breeds plentifully at Bosmere ; the cuckoo frequently lays in its nest. (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.).
6. Abounds on the banks of the Stour where it breeds (King, *List*). Stoke-by-Nayland (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 436).
7. Brandon (Newton *in litt.*). Rare about Thetford (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836), 526).
8. In reed beds at Euston, Barnham, and Culford (Newton *in litt.*) ; bred near Euston Bridge, June, 1834 (Salmon *u. s.*). Livermere (James MS.).

Nests.

§ SAVI'S WARBLER, *Salicaria luscinioides* (Savi).

A nest said to have been found near Yarmouth was in Mr. Newcome's Collection at Feltwell (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 113). It is just possible therefore that this very

rare bird may have occurred in Suffolk. It has certainly been met with near the borders of the county, both in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, at Feltwell and Wicken Fens (see Newton's *Yarrell* i. 392, 393).

Districts.—All.

Apparently not very common, except on the banks of certain rivers, but probably often overlooked or confused with the Sedge Warbler. For a description of its beautiful nest supported between reeds, see Stev. *B. of N.* i., 115-16; and Newton's *Yarrell* i. 371 and fig.

NIGHTINGALE, *Luscinia philomela* (Bonaparte).

S. and W. *Cat.* 18. Catalogued only

Districts all, and recorded as common everywhere, except at Gunton (Paget) and Holbrook (Kerry) where it is said to be only occasionally heard. Nests. One was heard at Redgrave July 22, 1873, the thermometer being 82 deg. in the shade (Foster-Melliard MS.). Another was taken at Bures Nov. 12, 1879; much the latest that ever came under Mr. Hills' notice (Hills *in litt.*). About 1877 there were a good many nightingales at Badwell Ash in the grounds of G. Payne, Esq., when two of them killed themselves accidentally by flying against a plate-glass window. Since then nightingales have not been seen or heard there (Henry A. Swann *in litt.*).

BLACKCAP, *Sylvia atricapilla* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 18.

Districts, all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Bealings (Moor), Oakley (Clarke), Sudbury (King), Rougham (Parish), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker); as not uncommon at Needham Market (Lingwood in *Naturalist* for 1853), and Cockfield (C. B.). Recorded from various other places. Nests have been found at Westleton (Spalding), Cockfield (C. B.), Elveden (Newton), and Polstead (Cooke), and doubtless in many other places. This summer migrant appears to be general throughout the county, but not everywhere equally abundant. Nests. Sheppard and Whitear remark that it may with propriety be called

the English Mocking-bird,* as it imitates the notes of the Blackbird, Thrush, Nightingale, Redstart, and Sedge Warbler, and besides its own peculiar whistle, frequently makes a noise resembling that of a pair of shears used in clipping a fence. The male bird sometimes sits on the eggs in the absence of the female (p. 18).

GARDEN WARBLER, *Sylvia hortensis* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 18.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon throughout the county. Nests. This bird appears to have become more common of late years, or to have been more observed. Sheppard and Whitear seem to imply that they had not met with it frequently in Norfolk and Suffolk as they say that "it has been found in the neighbourhood of Ipswich" and that they "have received its eggs from Diss." Salmon in Loud. *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526, thought that it did not visit the Thetford district. Prof. Newton found it breeding at Elveden in May, 1844; he observes that it is less common than the preceding (in *Z.* 723 and v.v.).

WHITETHROAT, *Sylvia cinerea* (Latham.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 19. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Common throughout the county. Nests. Sheppard and Whitear give "Hay Jack" as another name for this bird; Mr. Thirtle applies it to the Lesser Whitethroat. Professor Newton writes that Hay Jack is a local name for any bird that builds a nest of open work with fine grass.

LESSER WHITETHROAT, *Sylvia sylviella* (Latham.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 19. Norfolk localities only given.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Bealings

* Professor Newton (*in litt.*) says that this remark does not accord with his experience of the Blackcap. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., writes that the name of

Mocking-bird is very applicable to the Sedge-Warbler. Perhaps it was of this bird that S. and W. were thinking.

(Moor), Sudbury (King), and Stoke-by-Nayland (Hoy); as not uncommon at Needham Market (Lingwood in *Naturalist* for 1853), and Gazeley (Tearle); and as rare at Oakley (Clarke), and Thetford (Salmon). Recorded from various other places. Nests have been observed at Westleton (Spalding), Whitton (Turner), Cockfield (Jordan), Polstead (Cooke), Thetford (Salmon) and Tostock (Tuck).

Generally distributed but not equally common everywhere, nor so numerous as the preceding.

DARTFORD WARBLER, *Sylvia undata* (Boddaert).

East Suffolk.

1. A pair shot in June 1828, in possession of Mr. Crickmore of Beccles, probably obtained in the neighbourhood (Hunt in Stacey's *Norfolk* lxxi. and Stev. *B. of N.* i. 134). Near Lowestoft, but rare (Thirtle MS.).

2. Mr. John Grubb saw one in June 1879 between Dunwich and Southwold about a furze bush on a heath; he watched it for at least half an hour (Grubb v.v.). Picked up dead at Leiston in Dec. 1873 by Mr. Rope (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3865.). A pair seen in April 1877 near Blaxhall among furze bushes on the heath (Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 230); observed several times on the heath between Blaxhall and Iken in the autumn of 1878 (Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. ii. 454).

3. A young male killed at Nacton Dec. 1860, where others are said to have been seen; in Miss Dix's possession (Miss Dix *in litt.*, Stev. *B. of N.* i. 134, and in *Z.* 2nd S. 3914).

Months.—April, June, December, and “Autumn.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Found in East Suffolk only, mostly near the sea, and there but rarely.

WOOD WREN, *Phyllopneuste sibilatrix* ‡ (Bechstein).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List* xxxvi.

East Suffolk.

1. Near Lowestoft, but rare (Thirtle MS.).

2. Shot at Benacre in 1844 (Spald. *List v. s.*).

3. Two seen at Great Bealings in May 1871 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2865).

4. Shot at Bosmere May 10, 1852, in Mr. Lingwood's Collection;

‡ This name (as a genus) has originated in error; *Phylloscopus* is the proper term (see Newton's *Yarrell*, i. 442).

he remarks that it is "rare in the centre of Suffolk" (H. Lingwood in *Naturalist* for 1852, p. 278).

West Suffolk.

6. Stoke-by-Nayland April 26, 1830 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 436).

7. Decidedly very rare about Thetford, where it once bred in June (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) p. 525). Extremely local at Elveden frequenting the same oak plantations from year to year (Prof. Newton in *Stev. B. of N.* i. 133); Cavenham, one shot there in May 1851 (Cambridge Museum); very local (Newton *in litt.*). Gazeley, rare. Bred once in the Dalham woods, but has not been heard by Mr. Tearle for some years (Tearle MS.).

8. Culford, very local (Newton *in litt.*). Tostock, June 1869 (Tuck *in litt.*).

Breeds.

Months.—April, May, June.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

Has been met with in widely distant parts of the county, and seems to be local wherever it occurs.

WILLOW WREN, *Phyllopneuste trochilus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 20. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Abundant throughout the county, except about Needham Market, where it is said to be rare (H. Lingwood *in litt.*). A variety killed at Gunton Aug. 1861, uniform pale yellow becoming straw coloured on the under parts (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 133). Nests. S. and W. give oven-bird as a provincial name.

CHIFF CHAFF, *Phyllopneuste rufa* (Latham).

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon, except at Aldeburgh (Hele), Thetford, where it is said to be rare (Salmon), and Elveden, where it is very local, about two or three pairs appearing every year (Newton). Nests. Sheppard and Whitear have not included this bird in their Catalogue.

GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN, *Regulus cristatus*, Koch.S. and W. *Cat.* 20.

Districts all. Recorded as common, or not uncommon, except at Bramford where it is said to be rare (Haward). Nests. Mr. Hele (p. 100) observes that it is very numerous in October in fir plantations about Aldeburgh; this appears to be its favourite tree. A great many arrived from the sea Nov. 20, 1881, at Felixstowe, and might be seen on almost every hedge (Kerry in *Z.* 3rd S. vi. 116, and *in litt.*).

FIRE-CRESTED WREN, *Regulus ignicapillus*, Jenyns.*East Suffolk.*

1. One procured at Yarmouth Nov. 1843 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 451). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. Killed at Aldeburgh (James MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. Eriswell 1866 (Bilson MS.). Observed at Chedburgh between 1864 and 1876 (Creed *in litt.*).

Month.—November.*Districts.*—1, 2, 7.

All the above, except the Yarmouth specimen which may very probably have been taken in Norfolk, require confirmation, this bird being very liable to be confused with the male Golden Crest.

COMMON WREN, *Troglodytes parvulus*, Koch.S. and W. *Cat.* 20.

Districts all. Common everywhere. Nests. Sheppard and Whitear mention that it is known in these parts as the Kitty, Titty, and Bobby Wren, as well as the Jenny-Wren. These familiar names contrast strangely with the royal titles by which it was anciently known in Greek and Latin, and which it retains to this day in most European languages (see Newton's *Yarrell* i., 466 note). In Tipperary, as Archdeacon Glover informs me, a carol is still sung on St. Stephen's Day, beginning :—

“The Wren, the Wren, the Queen of all birds,
St. Squinivan's Day was caught in the furze.”

The legend is that she was resting on the eagle's back ;

when he had reached his highest flight, and had been proclaimed king, she rose still higher and was then proclaimed queen.

FAM. CERTHIIDÆ.

TREE CREEPER, *Certhia familiaris*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 30. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon except at Yarmouth (Paget), and Aldeburgh (Hele MS.), where it is said to be rather rare. Nests. This bird is known in some places in Suffolk as the Bark Runner.

FAM. SITTIDÆ.

NUTHATCH, *Sitta cæsia*, Mejer.

S. and W. *Cat.* 30.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon except at Yarmouth (Paget), and about Aldeburgh (Hele), where it is rather rare. Found wherever large trees are numerous, but it is seldom abundant anywhere (see however S. and W. *u. s.* who say that it was found in their time "in great numbers at Campsey Ash"). Nests. Col. Parker observed it build at Rattlesden in the old nest of a Green Woodpecker, filling up so much of the entrance with clay as would suit its own size (see also S. and W. *u. s.*). It has now been discovered that the British species is not the same as the northern *Sitta Europæa* of Linnæus. (Newton *u. s.* 473-7).

A variety almost white with a few chocolate feathers at the vent, and here and there a dark feather mixed with the plumage was shot by T. Thornhill, Esq., at Riddlesworth Park, Aug. 17, 1834, and preserved by Messrs. Reynolds, of Thetford, (*Loud. Mag. N. H.* viii. (1835), 112).

FAM. PARIDÆ.

GREAT TITMOUSE, *Parus major*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 23.

Districts all. Common throughout the county. Nests. One was seen during the first few months of 1878 at Tostock

Rectory of an entirely yellow colour; the dark mark down the head, neck, and breast, much fainter than usual and only visible when very close (Foster-Melliard MS.). One seen at Great Bealings in 1870 killing a bat whose brains it cleared out (E. C. Moor in Z. 2nd S. 2439).

BLUE TITMOUSE, *Parus cæruleus* (L.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 23.

Districts, all. Common throughout the county. Nests. A bird of this species pursued by another at Shimplingthorne alighted on my hat and let me take it in my hand (C. B.). One seen by Col. Parker at Rattlesden lured by the gluten of the young shoot of a horse-chestnut; another got into his house at Clopton, and finding a case of exotic insects accessible ate a great quantity of them off the pins (Col. Parker v.v.). Known in some parts of Suffolk as the Pickcheese (James MS.). Sheppard and Whitear remark that it is known by the names of Betty Tit and Jenny Tit.

CRESTED TITMOUSE, *Parus cristatus*, L.

East Suffolk.

2. One distinctly and closely observed by Mr. Hele in a garden at Aldeburgh in the summer of 1861 (Hele, *Ald.* 82).

3. One shot on the lawn of the Grange, Melton, about 1873; in Mr. Phillips' Collection (W. P. T. Phillips MS. C. B. !).

Districts.—2, 3.

One of the rarest visitants to the county, and to East Anglia generally. It had not been observed in Norfolk till Mr. Spalding saw one at Ditchingham (F. Spalding MS.).

COAL TITMOUSE, *Parus ater*, L.†

S. and W. *Cat.* 23. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon all over the county. Nests.

† Supposed by British authors to be the *P. ater* of Linnæus; but now distinguished by Sharpe and Dresser, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) viii., p. 437 (1871), as *P. Britannicus*, as having an olive-brown back. The true *P. ater* or

Continental Coal Titmouse with slate-blue back has been found in Norfolk, and probably also occurs occasionally in Suffolk (J. H. Gurney, jun., MS. and Brit. Orn. Un. *List Br. B.* p. 26).

MARSH TITMOUSE, *Parus palustris*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 23. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common about Belton (Paget), and Oakley (Clarke); as not uncommon at Leiston (in March 1873, Rope), about Cockfield (C. B.), Sudbury (King), and Gazeley (Tearle). Noticed also in various other localities. Nests. Observed by Prof. Newton (*Yarrell* i. 495) to be not so generally distributed as some others of the genus; Mr. Moor has not observed it in District 3, where it seems to be rare; it has occurred however near Melton (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Its name is not very appropriate, as it often visits orchards and gardens (Newton *u. s.*); a pair frequented the garden at The Thorne, Shimpling, in 1882 (Mrs. Drake v. v.).

LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE, ‡ *Acredula rosca* (Blyth).

S. and W. *Cat.* 23.

Districts all, recorded as common or not uncommon. It was not seen at Great Bealings in 1869, '70, and '71, though it had been common before those years, and again became so afterwards (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2607 and E. Moor MS.). Nests. Sheppard and Whitear (*u. s.*) say it is provincially known as the Pudding-poke (from the bag-like form of its nest) and as Capon Longtail.

FAM. PANURIDÆ.

BEARDED TITMOUSE, *Panurus biarmicus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 24. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. (1846). Frequenting the beds of reeds near the sea.

East Suffolk.

1. Seen in the breeding-season among the reeds in the water in Carlton Colville marshes, about 1850, by Mr. Clarke (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Six or seven shot on Oulton Broad in Oct. 1852; two of them in

‡ The *Acredula candata* (Dresser, *B. of Eur.*, iii. n. 109, p. 67) has been met with in Norfolk, and may probably be found in Suffolk. The crown of the head

in this species is white all over, and not in the centre only, as in the common English bird.

possession of Mr. Creed (Creed MS.) ; another shot there in Aug. 1879 (Freeman v.v. C. B. !). One seen on the Waveney near Beeches many years ago by Mr. W. M. Crowfoot (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*).

2. Nestlings seen among reeds by Benaere Broad about 1848 by Mr. F. Spalding (F. Spalding MS.). Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 355). Formerly nested at Dunwih (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Common in the marshes between Kessingland and Beeches about 1830 ; getting scarce about 1850, when some were shot by Mr. E. Crowfoot (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*, 1883). Several observed on the reed land at Leiston, Dec. 19, 1872, and subsequently more than once ; three flocks, containing from seven to nine birds each, seen there Nov. 13, 1873 (Rope in Z. 2nd S. 3607 and 3866).

3. Shottisham Creek, in possession of Mr. Hillen ; this bird used formerly to visit that neighbourhood frequently (W. H. M. Carthew MS.). Reed land near Ramsholt and Bawdsey (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection).

West Suffolk.

6. A pair believed to have been seen in a bed of reeds in the Stour in or about 1868 near Brundon Hall, Sudbury (Grubb v.v.). Seen on the Stour at Sudbury by Mr. Hills ; bred there in April, 1868 ; three out of the five young birds were brought up by hand, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace the year afterwards in February, being "nearly if not quite ten months old" (Hills *in litt.*).

Formerly nested, perhaps has now ceased to do so.

Months.—April, August, October, November, December, and "the breeding season."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

About fifty years ago Mr. Hoy wrote that during autumn and winter it was found dispersed, generally in small parties, throughout the whole length of the Suffolk coast, wherever there were large tracts of reeds (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 328). It was supposed by the Rev. J. Farr in 1865 still to breed in East Suffolk (A. G. More in *Ibis* 1865, N. S. i. 121) ; but Prof. Newton, writing about 1874, considered that there was no satisfactory evidence that it bred there in the latter year. (Newton's *Yarrell*, i. 519). This bird is now becoming more and more rare.

FAM. AMPELIDÆ.

WAXWING, *Ampelis garrulus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 11. An occasional visitant, but not

unfrequent, generally from November to March.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Visits us at distant periods only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth rare, several were shot in 1829 (Paget, *Y.* 5) ; one killed near that place about 1820, in possession of Mr. Grapes of Newport, Isle of Wight (Meyer, *Brit. Birds* iii. 163, Ed. 1857). One procured in the neighbourhood Feb. 1848 (Strangeways in *Z.* 2064) ; abundant Jan. and Dec. 1866-7 ; thirty-seven shot (Overend, and T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 633). A pair shot at Gorleston Dec. 19, 1882 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). Now and then seen on the borders of Fritton Decoy (Leathes *in litt.* 1876). Seen in considerable numbers at Herringfleet in the winter of 1810 (S. and W. *Cat. u.s.*). About one every year comes under Mr. Thirtle's notice at Lowestoft (Thirtle *in litt.*). One taken there about 1876, and eight or ten shot near Mutford Bridge in 1871 (Freeman v.v.). Two males and a female killed at Barnby in Dec. 1847 ; one escaped (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 2017). A pair shot at Bungay feeding on hawthorn berries in a severe winter about 1850 (F. Spalding MS. and Lot 262 in Spalding's Sale) ; another pair shot Nov. 15, 1882 by E. P. Youell Esq. (G. Smith *in litt.*) ; and a female taken Feb. 19, 1883 (Lowne *in litt.*).

2. Five or six said to have been seen at Southwold Nov. 9, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii. 158). A fine male shot at Leiston Jan. 1868 (Neave in *Z.* 2nd S. 1097). Shot at Aldeburgh (James MS. from Col. Stewart).

3. Two shot Jan. 1828 at Burgh ; now at the Rectory in possession of Rev. H. Barlow (Moor MS. and Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163). Near Woodbridge (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection ; C. B !). A prodigious flock seen in a grove at Bawdsey by Mr. Page of that place some years before 1824 (S. and W. *u. s.*)

4. Two seen about 1840 at Stonham (W. M. White v.v.). A male and female from Needham Market in 1865 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23). One shot at Bramford in winter 1845, in possession of Mr. Haward (Haward MS.). Six shot near Ipswich Dec. 1830 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 344) ; several others observed in the beginning of 1848, seven procured (Johnson in *Z.* 2064) ; five sent in one day to the Ipswich Museum in 1849 ; one of them, a male, had wax tips on every feather of the tail (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23), and three procured in Jan. 1867 ("Field" quoted in *Z.* 2nd S. 634).

West Suffolk.

5. One seen by Rev. H. K. Creed at Redgrave about 1840 (Creed MS.). Two observed in Nov. 1872 by Rev. A. Foster-Melliard in his garden at Redgrave. One shot at Botesdale about 1869, in possession of the late Rector (A. Foster-Melliard MS.). Killed at Thrandeston ; in Sir E

Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Two shot at Wetheringsett in Dec. 1866 (Garrett in *Z.* 2nd. S. 633).

6. Two shot near Chadaere and preserved at the Hall (C. B!). One shot in Melford Hall wood about 1830 (W. M. White v.v.) Sudbury, a very rare visitant (King, *List*, 127).*

7. One shot at Snarehill, Thetford, and four others taken in the neighbourhood Jan. 1835 (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix (1836) p. 527). Thetford, Jan. 1856 (Cambridge Museum). Shot at Heigham Dec. 1869 (Tearle MS.).

8. Stowlangtoft, preserved at the Hall (Hawkins MS.). One at Barton Mills Jan. 1850 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2769); one shot there before 1869 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23; the same?). One shot at Norton Jan. 1848, preserved by Mr. Head of Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's (*Bury Post* for Feb. 2, 1848). Two killed near Bury St. Edmund's Jan. 18, 1850 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2769). Unusually plentiful about Bury in Jan. 1835, seen at Livermere, Ixworth, Norton, Rougham, Hardwick House, Rushbrooke, Ickworth, and Nowton (H. Turner in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* viii. (1835), p. 511). One shot at Rougham Jan. 1883 (L. Travis v.v.). One at Ickworth before 1869 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 23). Once seen by Col. Parker at Rattlesden, picking gravel (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months. — January, February, March, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Sheppard and Whitear (*u. s.*) remark that this bird generally visits us from November to March. No examples appear to have occurred in Suffolk except between these months. Not any of the occasional visitants in Suffolk seem to be more capricious in their appearance than the Waxwing; in some years scarcely a specimen occurs, while in others it is seen in considerable numbers or in large flocks. In the winter of 1849-50 "perhaps the largest number ever known in this country were observed along the entire Eastern coast of England and in many parts of Scotland." (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 155). Since that time there has been another large visitation; that of the winter of 1866-7 was, as regards the Eastern Counties, quite as remarkable; the numbers were prodigious (H. Stevenson

* Since the foregoing pages were struck off I have discovered that Mr. King's *List of Birds found near Sudbury* was originally printed in Fulcher's *Sudbury Journal*

for 1838, pp. 126-128, (London and Sudbury). It is henceforward quoted by the pages of the Journal.

in *Trans. Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc.* iii., 326, sqq. and *in litt.* A. Newton *in litt.*)

FAM. MOTACILLIDÆ.

PIED WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Yarrelli*, Gould.

S. and W. *Cat.* 21. Catalogued only, (as *M. alba*).

Districts all. Recorded as common all over the county. Nests. This bird is partly migratory, and sometimes assembles in large numbers. Mr. Salmon disturbed a flock of more than fifty from among a bed of reeds at Thetford in May 7, 1834; he observes that a few pairs remain there during the winter (Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 524). Flocks observed at Lowestoft Sept. 27, 1881; and several seen arriving May 22, 1882, they were numerous on the coast the day before (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334 and 428). Nearly 200 seen together on the edge of a pool at Rattlesden in the winter months about 1873; they came every evening shortly before dark from all points of the compass, and arrived in small parties, never more than four or five and sometimes single birds. They assembled on the open ground near the pool and roosted in the sedges. This large gathering was the more remarkable, as in this locality only a few are generally noticed in the winter among sheep in the folds (Col. Parker *in litt.*). See Newton's *Yarrell* (i. 544) for the migratory habits of this bird.

GREY WAGTAIL, *Motacilla boarula*, Latham.

S. and W. *Cat.* 21.

Districts all. Common at Sudbury (Hills v.v.). Not uncommon in winter at Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 5); in autumn and winter near Higham, and by the banks of the Gipping (S. and W. *u. s.*); and more or less rare at Bramford (Haward), Cockfield (C. B.), Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*), Gazeley (Tearle), and Thetford whence it migrates on the approach of spring (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 524). Recorded from various other places.

This bird does not appear to have been observed in summer, and doubtless does not breed in the county.

GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL, *Motacilla flava*, L*East Suffolk.*

1. A male killed at Yarmouth April 18 1851 (Smith in *Z.* 3174, who preserved it). A nest and eggs found at Herringfleet June 1842; probably of this species (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1310). A male bird killed on Lowestoft Denes in June 1849, and four males and two females killed by Mr. Thirtle at the same place in April 1854, in company with Yellow Wagtails (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2499 and 4440; a pair of them in Mr. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !) and another pair in the Newcome Collection (Newcome *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

6. An adult male killed by Mr. Hoy at Stoke-by-Nayland May 2, 1836; it was following the plough (A. Hancock, who believed it to be the first authenticated British example, in *Mag. Z. and B.* (1837), 491; see also Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836), 352).

Has been said to nest.

Months.—April, May, and June.

Districts.—1, 6.

RAY'S WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Rayi*, Bonaparte.

S. and W. *Cat.* 21.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth on the marshes in summer (Paget); Aldeburgh (Hele); Shotley (Kerry); Bramford (Haward); and Oakley (Clarke); as not uncommon on parts of the Waveney (S. and W.); Needham Market (*Nat.* for 1853, p. 109), and at Thetford (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix., 524); as not common at Cockfield (C. B. !) Sudbury (Hills), and Gazeley (Tearle).

Nests.

S. and W. observe that this bird is not generally plentiful in the county. It would appear to be more common in the Eastern than in the Western Division.

FAM. ANTHIDÆ.

TREE PIPIT, *Anthus arboreus*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 21.

Districts all, and recorded as common or not uncommon except at Blaxhall (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3866) and Alde-

burgh (Hele), where it is said to be rare. Mr. Moor has not observed it about Woodbridge, but it is found, though not frequently, at Melton and in the neighbourhood (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Nests.

MEADOW PIPIT, *Anthus pratensis* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 21. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common except at Gazeley, where it is said to be not common (Tearle). Nests.

ROCK PIPIT, *Anthus obscurus* (Latham).

East Suffolk.

1. One killed at Yarmouth in Feb. 1855. (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 170). Occasionally seen about Breydon Wall (Paget, *Y.* 5); three out of four feeding there were killed by Mr. Gunn, Oct. 1868 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1494).

2. First observed at Aldeburgh in Nov. 1868; since then it has been abundant everywhere about the river, marshes and meres. (Hele, *Ald.* 94).

3. Several shot in Jan. 1826 by the river Deben. (Moor MS.). Said by Mr. Dix to be not uncommon on the banks of the Orwell in autumn (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 170).

Months.—January, February, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

This bird has not been found in West Suffolk, and in East Suffolk appears never to have been seen far from the coast. Meyer (*Brit. Birds*, ii., 231 Ed. 1857) says that he has received various specimens of its eggs "from the coast of Suffolk." This seems to be a mistake, as the bird appears to be here in autumn and winter only; it is not known to nest in Norfolk (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 171 and *in litt.*).

RICHARD'S PIPIT, *Anthus Richardi*, Vieillot.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot on the marshes at Yarmouth Dec. 26, 1866 (J. G. Overend in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 633). Another, a female, killed in the neighbourhood Dec. 29, 1866 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 634). One from Breydon Dec. 27, 1866, in Mr. Stevenson's Collection. All these were shot by Sergeant Barnes (H. Stevenson *in litt.*)

West Suffolk.

6. One seen within ten yards for five minutes at Hadleigh, April 1881 (F. Spalding *in litt.*).

Months.—April, December.

Districts.—1, 6.

This rare species may be said to be a Suffolk bird, as it has been once killed on Breydon. The other example from near Yarmouth may be from Norfolk, and the Hadleigh one is doubtful, not having been procured.

FAM. ALAUDIDÆ.

SKY LARK, *Alauda arvensis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 22.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. White varieties are recorded from Lowestoft in 1872 (Thirtle MS.); Aldeburgh in 1873 (Tuck Collection); Southwold about 1858 (Hurr v.v.); and from near the river Deben in 1870 and 1871 (E. C. Moor). Albino varieties from Aldeburgh in Oct. 1867 (Hele, *Ald.* 96); near Melton in spring 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in Z. 2nd S. 1699); a pied variety from Aldeburgh in 1865 (Hele, *Ald.* 95); an almost perfectly cream-coloured one, very old, from near Hazlewood in Nov. 1872 (Hele MS.), and a pale variety from Drinkstone, in Captain Powell's possession (C. B.!). A nestling with tail and lower part of wings white taken at Lawshall in 1882; after moulting the tail lost all, and the wings most of the white feathers (C. B.!).

Sheppard and Whitear observe, on the authority of Mr. Woolnough of Hollesley, that these birds frequently migrate into Suffolk from the continent in autumn, and return thither in the spring. He has seen them in February on the coast in innumerable flocks, but disappearing as soon as the weather became fine with a light westerly wind, from which he concluded that they again crossed the sea (See also Stev. *B. of N.* i. 177-178).

WOOD LARK, *Alauda arborea*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 22. Breeds in this part of the kingdom, but is thinly scattered.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon. (Paget, Y. 5); Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun, considers on the contrary that it is uncommon about this place (MS. note in Paget).

2. Several have been observed near Aldeburgh, but only in winter (Hele, *Alld.* 179, and James MS.).

3. Occasionally heard at Great Bealings (Moor MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. Not uncommon about Thetford where it breeds; it is strictly migratory, appearing very early in the year and remaining till August; a few stay later (Newton's *Yarrell*, i., 626, and Newton quoted in *Stev. B. of N.* i., 179). Nest and eggs from Elveden (Neweome Collection).

8. Two shot in Ickworth Park in 1866 by Mr. C. Bilson (W. Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—Early in the year remaining till autumn, and winter.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

A local species, not recorded from several Districts. Prof. Newton (*u. s.*) finds that it is partial to old sheep-walks near Scotch firs at Thetford, where it nests in the scanty herbage.

SHORE LARK, *Alauda alpestris*, L.*East Suffolk.*

1. An adult male shot at Yarmouth Nov. 1850, in Mr. Neweome's Collection (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2985; *Stev. B. of N.* i. 172-175; Newton's *Yarrell* i. 606), others in small numbers were shot there Nov. and Dec. 1861, Jan. and April 1862, Dec. 1869, Oct. and Nov. 1875; since that time they have been seen almost every year near or at Yarmouth, or on Breydon, and sometimes in flocks, as in Oct. 1876, and Dec. 1880 (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*; in *Z.* 8090; 2nd S. 2058, 4775, 4777; 3rd S. i. 96; iv. 339; vi. 373, 4; vii. 313, 319, 320; J. Overend in *Z.* 2nd S. 633; T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 634). The autumn and winter of 1882 were most remarkable for the number obtained in that neighbourhood. Mr. G. Smith knew of fifty-nine; of the thirty-nine which came into his hands only seven were females (G. Smith *in*

litt.). One shot on the Denes at Lowestoft, where two or three others had been seen, Nov. 1862, in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (*Stev. B. of N. i.*, 172-175 and A.W. Roberts in *Z.* 8446), four seen and three of them shot near Lowestoft Oct. 1880, nine obtained in the neighbourhood Jan. 1883 (*Stev. B. of N. i. u. s.*, and in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 335; Smith *in litt.*). Three, two males and one female, killed at Gunton out of a flock of about twenty Feb. 1865 (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*).

2. One shot at Southwold Oct. 21, 1868 (W. Gibson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1484) and four in March, 1870 (A. H. Smee in *Z.* 2nd S. 2140). Two males obtained at Thorpe, Nov. 1864; between this time and Feb. 1875 eighteen specimens came into Mr. Hele's possession, killed in Nov. Jan. or Feb. It is seen in small flocks on the shore near Aldeburgh (Hele *Ald.* 94, and MS.; James MS.); one from Aldeburgh Jan. 1871 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection); a pair taken there Sept. 1882, and kept alive by Mr. Hills (Hills v.v.).

3. Some seen along with Snow Buntings near Landguard Fort, Felixstowe in the winter of 1882-3 (Kerry *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

8. One killed at Bardwell in 1866, by Fakes the keeper; in possession of Mr. Clarke (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46; W. Clarke, MS. note in *Yarrell*).

Months.—January, February, March, April, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 8.

Not very uncommon on the coast of late years, but almost unknown in every other part of the county. It does not occur in the *List* of S. and W. nor of Spalding; and it is a curious fact that this strongly-marked bird does not appear to have been observed anywhere in England until 1830, when one was obtained at Sherringham in Norfolk. In 1843 Yarrell was only able to enumerate four British examples, and only six in 1856. This bird nests within the Arctic Circle.

FAM. EMBERIZIDÆ.

LAPLAND BUNTING, *Emberiza lapponica*, Gmelin.

East Suffolk.

1. A male netted at Yarmouth in 1868, given to me by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (C.B.). An account of this bird appears in Dresser's *Birds of Europe* i. 255 by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., who writes:—"A male Lapland Bunting in my Collection, at present unrecorded, was

netted in the Californian gardens* at Yarmouth in the winter of 1868. It was observed in the market, along with some live Skylarks, by the person of whom I obtained it (and who gave me the account), the day before Christmas. It was a beautiful song-bird, and he kept it alive three years. In summer the beak turned yellow."

Most of the few examples of this Arctic species obtained in England have been taken alive, one at a time, associating with Larks. (Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 15).

SNOW BUNTING, *Emberiza nivalis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Frequents the coast, and is occasionally found inland.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common in the winter (Paget, *Y.* 5), seen there in flocks in Jan. 1874, in Nov. 1875, and in Nov. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4186, 4777, 3rd S. vii., 321); Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., has seen large eages full netted there and sent up to London (Dresser *B. of Eur.* iv. 263.). A large number frequented the Corton beach in 1862, a pair taken by Mr. Fowler (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 183). Seen in flocks in the winter on Lowestoft beach and denes (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi. 335, Thirtle *in litt.*, and Freeman v.v.). Shot at Pakefield in 1854 (Creed MS.); a large flock seen most mornings on the Cliffs Nov. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3862). Mr. Balls killed five at Ringsfield in 1835 (Spald. *List*, u. s.). Shot at Kessingland Sept. 1854, and observed frequently in winter on that coast (Creed MS.).

2. A single bird seen on the beach at Leiston several days together in Nov. 1872. Others seen on the beach between Sizewell and Aldeburgh Dec. 1872 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3606, 3607); a regular winter visitor to Aldeburgh, keeping to a few localities only (Hele, *Alid.* 96). Mr. Tuek has specimens from Aldeburgh killed in Oct. 1870, also 1871, in various states of summer and winter plumage (Tuek v. v. and in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369). A pair observed at Thorpe by Mr. Gurney, Sept. 25, 1871, the earliest date of their appearance known to Mr. Hele (Hele MS. and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S. 2849).

3. A flock seen in Nov. 1879 at Blaxhall about six miles from the sea (Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. vol. iv. 68). Shottisham (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). Seen by Canon Moor on Foxhall Heath Nov. 1838; also one in April 1839 (Moor MS.). Used to occur in small flocks on Alderton sea-banks; specimens killed in 1850, in possession of Mr. Hillen (W. H. M. Carthew MS.). Felixstowe, common (Kerry MS.).

* The line which divides Norfolk and Suffolk passes, I understand, through these gardens.

West Suffolk.

5. Seen by Mr. Prettyman at Bacton in the winter of 1879-80 (Hawkins MS. and A. B. Hemsworth *in litt.*).

7. A flock about Thetford Nov. 1834 (Salmon in London's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526). Observed on Cavenham Common and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, and often found in the winter on Newmarket Heath in small flocks of from five to ten birds, but not noticed during the last three years (Tearle MS. and *in litt.* 1834).

8. One shot at Great Barton about 1860 by Mr. J. S. Phillips (J. S. Phillips *in litt.*). Six killed at Westley out of a large flock. (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 24).

Months.—January, April, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8.

Frequent on the whole length of the coast during the winter months; found also on open heaths far inland; it is seen occasionally elsewhere. Specimens occur in a great variety of plumages; a pair were taken at Corton in "very nearly their full summer plumage," and kept alive for some time in Mr. Stevenson's aviary.

COMMON BUNTING, *Emberiza miliaria*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded as common, except at Redgrave (A. Foster-Melliar MS.), and at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*), where it occurs occasionally. Nests. S. and W. (*u. s.*) give Clod-bird as a provincial name for this Bunting.

REED BUNTING, *Emberiza schoeniclus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon, except at Great Bealings (Moor MS.) and Gazeley (Tearle MS.), where it is said to be not common. Breeds; a nest found at Leiston in May with eggs of a greenish white tint, some entirely without markings (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3866).

YELLOW BUNTING, *Emberiza citrinella*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24. Catalogued only.

Districts all; very common everywhere. Nests. More

usually known by the name of the Yellow Hammer. (On this name see Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 43).

* CIRC BUNTING, *Emberiza cirrus*, L.

East Suffolk.

4. One shown to Mr. Moor some forty-five years ago by Seaman, a bird-stuffer in Ipswich, as shot by him in the neighbourhood (Moor MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Mr. King believes that he saw one on the road between Sudbury and Middleton (King, *List*, 127).

The evidence for the occurrence of this bird in Suffolk requires confirmation. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., informs me that it is also only a doubtful Norfolk bird; Mr. Stevenson thinks it has occurred there once.

*ORTOLAN BUNTING, *Emberiza hortulana*, L.

East Suffolk.

1. One is said to have been netted at Yarmouth in April 1866, and six were sent by Mr. Davy to London from that place, said to have been caught there in May, 1871; two of these are in possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Trans. Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc.* for 1871-2, pp. 61, 62; and in *Z.* 2nd S. 2682). These six birds are suspected to have been brought to Yarmouth in some ship (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* i. 187). One on Lowestoft Denes, killed May 5, 1859, and stuffed by J. F. Thirtle, now in possession of J. H. Gurney, Esq. (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 199; *id.* in *Z.* 6602; J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*, who is doubtful whether it is not an escaped bird (C. B. !).

Suspicion has been thrown over all the above-named birds, but Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., *u. s.*, writing of the six sent from Yarmouth, thinks "it very probable that they were really wild birds."

FAM. FRINGILLIDÆ.

CHAFFINCH, *Fringilla cœlebs*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 26. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. This bird is partially migratory in Suffolk. Mrs. Casborne observed

a female at her house at Pakenham, which for some years appeared regularly about April 10 at a window to be fed; one year she came about ten days later, reappearing there as familiarly as ever. Compare Selby's observation that in Northumberland few females were seen between November and the return of spring, while immense flocks of males remained during the winter. (Selby *Ill. Brit. Orn.* i. 304, see also Stev. *B. of N.* i. 201).

BRAMBLING, *Fringilla montifringilla*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 26. A winter bird of passage; sometimes appears in very large flocks.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Found in great numbers at Yarmouth Jan. 1880 (H. Stevenson), Aldeburgh, March 1865 (Hele), Woodbridge, Dec. 1869 (E. C. Moor), Bramford (Haward), Sudbury in the winter of 1879-80 (Simmons), Gazeley (Tearle), Tostock (Tuck), Drinkstone (Hawkins). Single examples or small numbers have been met with from time to time at a great many other places. A nest with four eggs was sent from Suffolk to Mejer (*Ill. Br. B.* iii., 89, Ed. 1857), and another was believed to have been built on Lord Rendlesham's estate, but it could not be discovered (Lord Rendlesham *in litt.*). The evidence of its breeding seems to require confirmation, (see Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 77; also Hewitson, *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 194, 3rd Ed. 1853, where there is an account of eggs laid June 1839 in Mr. Dashwood's aviary at Beccles).

Months.—January, February, March, April,* October, November, December.

Although not met with every year in all parts of the county, this can scarcely be considered an uncommon bird, as it occasionally appears, more especially in the winter, in large flocks. It is especially partial to beech mast.

* I received a Brambling on April 9 1878, shot in Cockfield; it is now in my Collection. This is rather a late date (see

Newton's *Yarrell u. s.*). The months given above are from various sources.

GOLDFINCH, *Fringilla carduelis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 28. Catalogued only.

Districts all; associating in small flocks in spring and autumn. Recorded as common except at Gazeley (Tearle), where it is not uncommon, and Livermere, where it is rather rare (James). Nests.

Hundreds of these beautiful little songsters are taken every year about Sudbury and elsewhere by the bird catchers. This has caused them to become less abundant than formerly.

SISKIN, *Fringilla spinus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 28. Occasionally seen during the winter in small flocks.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Autumnal visitor.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 6). Flocks observed by Mr. Barton on the beach and North Denes of Lowestoft towards the end of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd. S. vi. 334).

2. A pair seen amongst some alders at Leiston Feb. 19, 1873 (Rope in *Z.* 2nd. S. 3609). Occasionally seen in cold weather in small gardens in Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.* 97). Westleton (F. Spalding MS.).

3. Woodbridge, (in Mr. Hillen's possession (C. B. !). Seen every year in small flocks on the alder and birch trees at Great Bealings (Moor MS.). Shotley, seen once (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Ipswich (Johnson in *Z.* 2064).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, occasionally (Clarke *List*). Finborough, several seen (A. Parish v.v.).

6. Cockfield, not common, seen in 1881, and Jan. 1884 (A. Parish v.v.). Lavenham (W. M. White v.v.). Sudbury, a very rare winter visitant (King, *List*, 127; Simmons v.v.). Observed at Stoke-by-Nayland most seasons, feeding in April 1828 on spruce and larch (J. D. Hoy in a letter to Mr. Selby, see *Field*, Nov. 1867), and abundant there during the winter of 1832-3, feeding on seeds of alder (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (1834) vii. 53).

7. Occurs at Elveden, arriving in Oct. (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693).

8. Tostock, common in winter (Tuck v.v. who has a specimen). Rattlesden, common (Col. Parker v.v. and W. M. White v.v.).

Months.—January, February, April, September, October, "winter."

Districts.—All.

Found occasionally throughout the county, more rarely in some parts than in others.

LINNET, *Linota cannabina* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 27. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Common everywhere. A very pale, almost white, variety shot at Higham near Bury St. Edmund's July 1877, by Mr. H. Barclay; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B.!). A similar one in the same Collection was obtained in the neighbourhood of Thetford (C. B.!). Nests. A pure white egg obtained near Great Bealings in 1870 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2306).

TWITE, *Linota flavirostris* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 27. A winter bird of passage.--Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Salt marshes near Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*); occasionally met with at that place (Paget, *Y.* 6); an unusually large number there Nov. 14, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 321). Two killed out of a small flock on Breydon, Dec. 13, 1819 (Whitcar's *Calendar* 251).

2. Aldeburgh and Thorpe in very large numbers in October. In 1869 and 1870 great flocks seen about the marsh below Orford (Helc, *Atl.* 97 and MS.).

3. A flock seen at Shotley point (S. and W. *u. s.*).

4. Occasionally obtained by bird-catchers in the neighbourhood of Ipswich (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Frequently appears at Sudbury in small flocks in the winter (King, *List*, 127).

7. Tuddenham Fen (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

Months.—October, November, December, and "winter."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Found in flocks throughout the greater part of the county in autumn and winter, but generally in small numbers. S. and W. *u. s.* mention that one was killed as late as May 23, whether in Norfolk or Suffolk does not appear.

MEALY REDPOLL, *Linota linaria* (L.).

Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Rather rare, and not generally known.

East Suffolk.

1. Fine adult male netted at Yarmouth Oct. 1872 ; the bird had not been seen there for several winters (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3355). A male obtained by G. Smith at Yarmouth in 1882, with lemon-coloured head (in my Collection, C. B.).

4. A large number observed by Mr. Haward about Bramford in the winter of 1847 ; he has not seen it there since (Haward MS). Extremely abundant near Ipswich in the autumn and winter of 1847-8 ; nearly fifty specimens killed or taken alive (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2064).

West Suffolk.

5. Very numerous at Oakley one year only, and never seen there after 1842 (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Two or three shot at Mellis by Rev. H. K. Creed about 1845 (Creed MS.)

7. Elveden, March 1840, Cambridge Museum ; Dec. 1847 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2149).

8. Bury St. Edmund's (Travis *in litt.*).

Months.—March, October, December, “autumn and winter.”

Districts.—1, 4, 5, 7, 8.

An irregular winter visitant to this county, not recorded as having occurred over a great part of it; it is so nearly allied to the Lesser Redpoll that it was long either confounded with it or regarded as a large variety. (See Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 133—141).

LESSER REDPOLL, *Linota rufescens* (Vieillot).

S. and W. *Cat.* 28. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Not uncommon ; breeds occasionally.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, occasionally met with (Paget, *Y.* 6). Nests found by Mr. Dashwood several times near Becesles (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 230). Has nested frequently at Bungay in June and July (F. Spalding in *Z.* 2nd S. 5004).

2. Rare at Westleton, where it nests (F. Spalding MS.). Saxmundham (Hele MS.).

3. Two nests taken by Mr. F. Spalding at Melton Grange, one in May

1876 (F. Spalding MS. and in *Z. u. s.*). Seen annually at Great Bealings; breeds (Moor MS.). Common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford (Haward MS). Ipswich, rare in the autumn and winter of 1847-8 (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2064).

West Suffolk.

5. Breeds at Oakley (W. Clarke MS.). Nested in a pear-tree in Dr. Bree's garden at Stowmarket in May 1852; he says the bird is rare in that neighbourhood (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 3511, and v. v.).

6. Cockfield, not uncommon during the winter, one taken Oct. 1881 (in my Collection, C. B.). Lavenham, has been seen in large flocks in the spring (W. M. White v.v., and A. Parish v.v.). Sudbury, common (King, *List*, 127).

7. Often found about Barnham, a nest containing six eggs taken there in May 1846; also about Thetford (Newton in *Z.* 1497-8, and in Hewitson, *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 201, 3rd Ed.), where it breeds yearly (Stev. *B. of N. i.* 230). Elveden (Cambridge Museum); nests in April, several remain through the summer (A. Newton *u. s.*, and in *Z.* 2227). Breeds at Herringswell. Is common at Gazeley at times (Tearle MS.).

8. Nested on a fir-tree at Ampton (A. Parish v.v.). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). Often found about Culford (A. Newton in *Z.* 1497). Nested on a birch at Tostock, May 1867 (Tuck v.v., who has the nest). Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.). Bradfield St. Clare, Jan. 1884 (A. Parish v.v.). Felsham and Gedding (W. M. White v.v.).

· Nests, but is very local as a breeder.

Months.—January, April, May, June, July, October, during the summer (occasionally), “autumn and winter.”

Districts.—All.

Generally diffused, occurring principally in the winter, but not very common.

TREE SPARROW, *Passer montanus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 26.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common in lanes, &c., and not unfrequently seen about the town (Paget, *Y.* 6). A flock in the act of migration rested on a ship passing the Norfolk and Suffolk coast Oct. 8 1833, and others continued to arrive the whole day, particularly when off Yarmouth and Harwich (Stev. *B. of N. i.*, 208; Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton ii. 85). Much the same thing occurred in Oct. 1872 off Yarmouth (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney in *Z.*, 2nd S. 3356).

2. Aldeburgh not rare, breeds (Hele, *All.* 97); nested there in a

sand martin's hole May 1867 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 822). Mr. Moor saw one at Slaughden Sept. 1857 (Moor MS.).

3. Mr. F. Spalding shot one by the Rifle range, on Bromeswell Heath in 1861 (F. Spalding MS.). Seen at Freston (S. and W. *u. s.*). Common in winter at Shotley and Walton (Kerry MS.).

4. Occasional visitor to Bramford, sometimes arrives in large numbers (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. One from Eye (Bury Museum).

6. One trapped in Cockfield in Nov. 1881 by A. Parish, who has several times seen the bird there (C. B!). Lavenham, two specimens stuffed by Garrard, jun (C. B!). Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 127); one taken April 1876 (in my Collection, C. B.). Nests at Polstead (Cooke MS.). Visited Stoke-by-Nayland in considerable numbers in the autumn, remaining till February or March (J. D. Hoy writing to Mr. Selby in 1828; see *Field* Nov. 1867).

7. A nest taken by Prof. Newton in a pollard willow at Wangford, June 1853 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 207). Gazeley, rare (Tearle MS.).

8. Livermere (James MS.). Rougham (A. Parish v.v.). Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November, and “winter.”

Districts.—All.

Dresser (*B. of Eur.* iii, 598) calls this bird very common in Suffolk; it would rather seem that, although generally distributed throughout the county, it is scarcely to be called plentiful except in some few places. In Professor Newton's experience it is a very local bird in the county (Newton *in litt.*; see also Stev. *B. of N.* i. 206). It is partially migratory in autumn.

HOUSE SPARROW, *Passer domesticus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 25.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. A large flock of both sexes observed going west at the Corton Light Vessel Sept. 28, 1879. (Report on the Migration of Birds by J. A. Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 180). Several varieties are recorded; a pale whitish coloured one, with barred tail, shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection C. B!); a black one killed near Melton in Jan. 1869, and several pied examples (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1858); an albino seen by Rev. W. Freeman near Marlesford

March 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1860); two birds with wings quite white and a third partially white observed at Woodbridge Dec. 1870; a flock at Playford had two or three very pretty similar varieties (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2483); a hen bird of a dirty white colour shot in July 1851, at Ipswich, and a light cream-coloured one some time before (R. P. C. in *Naturalist* for 1851, 210); one almost entirely white seen at Bacton, Jan. 1883 (A. B. Hemsworth *in litt.*), and a whitish variety shot in spring 1875 at Cockfield (in Mr. Hustler's possession, C. B!); others more or less white have been seen there (C. B!), and one at Bury St. Edmund's, Nov. 1883 (C. B!).

This bird is supposed above to be a partial migrant, (see Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux *u. s.*), but Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.* suspects some error in the observation recorded. He regards the House Sparrow as a non-migrant.

GREENFINCH, *Coccothraustes chloris* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 25. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests.

HAWFINCH, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, Stephens.

S. and W. *Cat.* 25. Occasionally seen, for the most part during the winter season.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Rare.

Districts all; about fifty different localities named. Nests or young birds are recorded from Loudham Park (F. Spalding), Great Bealings (Moor), Kesgrave (F. Spalding), and Bramford (Haward), in East Suffolk; and from Redgrave (Wilson), Oakley (W. Clarke), Finborough Park (H. Stevenson), Kersey (F. Spalding), Sudbury in 1880, young birds brought up by Mr. Hills (J. F. Hills), Polstead, twelve nests found in nine years lately (E. B. Cooke), Dalham (Tearle), Livermere or Ampton (H. Stevenson), Saxham (Creed), Bury St. Edmund's, in the Vinefields about 1830 (H. T. Frere), Tostock (J. G. Tuck), Hardwick (Hawkins), Ickworth (Creed), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker), in West Suffolk. The nests are often found in apple trees.

This conspicuous bird is not common anywhere, and is somewhat uncertain in its appearances, but it is recorded from such a large number of localities that it can hardly now be considered rare. Its numbers and the occurrences of its nesting appear to have greatly increased of late years. Large flights occurred on the coast in Jan. 1823, in 1855, in the severe season of 1859-60, and again in the mild winter of

1872-3. (Paget, *Y.* 6; Stev. *B. of N.* i. 215-7; *id.* in *Z.* 5751, and 2nd S. 3561).

BULLFINCH, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*, Temminck.

S. and W. *Cat.* 25.

Districts all. Generally common or not uncommon. Uncertain in its appearances at Aldeburgh, but at times abundant. (Hele, *Ald.* 178). Nests.

FAM. LOXIIDÆ.

CROSSBILL, *Loxia curvirostra*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 24.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.
East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, occasionally shot in the winter (Paget, *Y.* 6); three pairs shot near that place in May 1856 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 236). A nestling obtained in summer 1880, near Normanston, Lowestoft, driven by a dog out of a gooseberry bush; in possession of Mrs. Leathes. (Freeman v.v.).

2. Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate; in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One from Blythburgh (Cambridge Museum). Westleton, rare (T. M. Spalding MS.). Yoxford, 1827 (Acton in London's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). Appears only at long intervals at Aldeburgh, a dozen or more stayed for a week in the autumn of 1864, two killed near the Telegraph in 1868 (Hele, *Ald.* 98). Some young birds killed near Thorpe Nov. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698). Shot at Rendlesham in autumn 1868 (*id. u. s.*). Several (perhaps the same as those above) shot close to Rendlesham Hall by Lord Rendlesham on larches, now in his Collection (C. B.!).

3. Seven seen in 1862, alighting on a larch near Londham Park; two shot, now preserved at the Hall (F. Spalding MS.). Shot in autumn 1868 near Melton (A. J. Clark-Kennedy *u. s.*). A male and female shot Jan. 1822 in Little Bealings by the late Mr. Noursey. Mr. Moor saw a pair in Great Bealings in April 1841 (Moor MS.). Two killed near Woodbridge Dec. 1868 (A. J. Clark-Kennedy *u. s.* 1700).

4. Numerous at Offton in 1810; a small flock at the same place in March 1815, a pair had completed their nest when they were destroyed by a hawk (S. and W. *Cat.* 24). Said to have bred in Orwell Park near Ipswich in 1822 (Yarrell *Br. B.* by Newton, ii. 189). Seen in plantations near Ipswich in the winter of 1832-3, feeding on cones of spruce fir; one killed in nestling plumage in Sept. 1833 (J. D. Hoy in London's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 54).

West Suffolk.

5. Very numerous one year (1838) at Palgrave (Clarke *in litt.*). Δ

fine male shot Oct. 1861 near Eye in a fir plantation (R. Tyrer jun. in *Z.* 7881). Great Finborough, 1831 (J. Nichols in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 449).

6. Sudbury, rare (King, *List*, 127). Numerous at Stoke-by-Nayland from Nov. 1821 to April 1822 and remarkably tame; and again in July and August 1835, some in nestling plumage; none observed after March 1836 until June when a flock of fifteen or twenty were seen (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834), 54, and in *N.S.* i. (1837) 117).

7. Seven killed near Brandon Oct. 1863, five males and two females; preserved by Mr. A. J. Clarke; two others, red males, in March 1864. All nine are large forms of the common Crossbill and not the Parrot Crossbill as was at first supposed. Prof. Newton thinks they are of the form called by Brehm *Crucirostra montana* (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 239—241). Thirty killed at Brandon in the winter of 1868-9 by Mr. Richards (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 24). Seen at Elveden continuously from 1846 to 1848, where it probably nested; it did not remain a resident (A. Newton in Yarrell's *Br. B.* ii. 190); four from this place shot Jan. 1846 (Cambridge Museum). Gazeley, rare; Dalham (Tearle MS.).

8. A pair reared their young several times in Mr. Lee Acton's garden at Livermere (S. and W. *Cat.* 24). Shot at Bardwell and Livermere by Fakes (James MS.). One seen in winter 1879 at Great Barton (J. S. Phillips *in litt.*). Commonly seen in the severe winter of 1837 in large plantations at Rougham and Tostock (W. G. Blake *in litt.*). A pair shot in a plantation at Clopton about 1869, preserved at the Hall (Col. Parker v.v. C. B !).

Nests recorded at Offton, Orwell Park, and Livermere; all before 1830; said also to have bred at Brandon, (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.* on gamekeeper's authority). Nestlings recorded near Ipswich in 1833, Stoke, 1835, and at Normanston in 1880.

Months.—January, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, and probably February also, see Nos. 6 and 7.

Districts.—All.

Has visited the county generally, sometimes in large numbers, but at uncertain intervals. Unfortunately we have only one record of the month in which a nest was found (viz, March). This bird is in the habit of nesting elsewhere in January, February, and March. (See many interesting remarks in Stev. *B. of N.* i. 236-7).

FAM STURNIDÆ.

STARLING, *Sturnus vulgaris*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 12. Formerly seen in Suffolk in much greater flocks (many thousands) than at present.

Districts all; very common everywhere. Nests. Mr. Hele mentions a remarkable variety shot near Thorpe, with mandibles like those of the Crossbill (Hele, *Ald* 98). A pale brown variety shot at Chadacre (Shimpling) preserved at the Hall (C. B.!). A beautiful buff-coloured variety obtained at Thurston, March 1882 (Travis v.v. C. B.!).

ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR, *Pastor roseus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 12.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, Aug. 1815 (Paget, *Y.* 6; cf. S. and W. *u. s.*), a female obtained near this town Sept. 1856 (Dresser *B. of Eur.* iv, 125), and an adult female shot in a garden in Southtown Aug. 1868 (Fielding Harmer in *Z.* 2nd S. 1377). A fine adult male at Lound June 1851 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3233). One killed near Lowestoft April 1833 (Paget, *Y.* 6), another, a fine adult male, shot there Sept. 7, 1850 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2923; see also Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46). A beautiful specimen shot at Beccles in the latter end of the summer of 1815 (S. and W. *u. s.*; see also Whitear's *Calendar* 258).

3. One shot at Melton, in possession of Mr. Cooke of Woodbridge. Another knocked down by a clod of earth at Sutton in July 1855 in possession of Mr. Lawrence of the Ship Inn at Woodbridge (Carthew MS. and F. Spalding MS.). One shot in a garden at Woodbridge July 1832 (J. D. Hoy in London's *Mag. N. H.* vi. (1834) 150). Rushmere W. P. T. Phillips' Collection (Phillips *in litt.*). One shot on a cherry-tree at Chelmondiston about 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*).

4. One met with at Winston about 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

6. One killed at Polstead, feeding on cherries in summer 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*).

8. One shot at Stowlangtoft by the late Col. Wilson, M.P. (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—April, June, July, August, September.

Districts.—1, 3, 4, 6, 8.

There are no very recent records of the occurrence of

this rare bird ; the last being killed in 1868, all the others before 1857 (see also Stev. *B. of N.* i. 253).§

FAM. CORVIDÆ.

RAVEN, *Corvus corax*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 8.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, now very rarely seen (Paget, *Y.* 6).

2. Two took up their quarters in a wood near Thorpe Aug. 1867. Occasionally visits Aldeburgh ; four met with there Sept. 1861, three seen Nov. 1876 (Hele, *Ald.* 84-85 and in *Field* Nov. 24 1876). Two seen close to Slaughden Oct. 31, 1862 ; one watched near Orford fighting a Kestrel, Jan. 1864 (Hele *u. s.*).

3. Seen and heard in Great Bealings and bred there about 1840 ; now never seen (Moor MS.). Used to breed in Playford wood, now nearly extinct in that neighbourhood (M. Biddell *in litt.*). Three observed devouring a hare at Higham in Nov. 1862, one shot (W. L. Barclay in *Z.* 7932).

West Suffolk.

5. Visits Oakley occasionally ; Brome, scarce (W. Clarke MS).

6. Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 127). One was taken at Brundon Hall by the Stour near Sudbury, about 1878, and kept alive by Mr. Hills (Hills *v. v.*). Formerly seen about Bures, but has now disappeared (A. Hanbury *in litt.*).

7. Bred at Icklingham from time immemorial till 1857, when the nest was built at Elveden ; in the course of the next few years the nest was sometimes built at Elveden, sometimes at Icklingham. About 1864, or a little later, the birds were destroyed. A young one taken from the nest in 1852 ; believed to be alive in 1884 (A. Newton *in litt.*). A pair bred for years in Warren Hill Plantation (Howlett) ; they have disappeared of late (Tearle MS.). Newmarket (Newcome Collection).

8. Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). Mr. Creed, while living at Saxham from 1858 to 1862, had a tame Raven ; two wild ones used to come in the early morning and sit and croak by it. He often saw them wheeling round and round high in the air, croaking and calling to

§ The following has no right to be accounted a Suffolk bird.—

* CHOUGH, *Pyrrhocorax graculus* (L.).

“A splendid specimen of this bird was shot at Hawstead Sept. 19, 1882, and preserved by Travis for Miss Wallace,” who has it ; it was supposed to be the only specimen ever taken in Suffolk

(Travis *in litt.* and *Bury Free Press* Sept. 23, 1882). Capt. Powell, of Drinkstone Park informs me that he has no doubt that this was an escaped bird of his own ; one of his tame Choughs having gone off in company with some Jackdaws on Sept. 17.

his bird (Creed MS.). Ickworth July 29, 1867, preserved by Mr. Clarke. (Clarke MS. note in *Yarrell*). Formerly bred in Drinkstone Park (Tuck v.v.). Seen flying over Rattlesden about 1846 (Col. Parker v.v.).

Formerly bred in several districts.

Months.—January, July, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This bird, formerly not uncommon, has now become very rare and no longer resides in the county. It has been more frequently observed about Aldeburgh in the last twenty years than any where else.

CARRION CROW, *Corvus corone*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 9.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 6). Observed on the Breydon Flats during severe weather at different times; suspected by Mr. Stevenson to be migratory birds (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 259).

2. Westleton, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Sudbourne (Hele MS.). Rare at Aldeburgh; only three seen by Mr. Hele; its place seems to be almost entirely occupied by the Hooded Crow (Hele, *Ald.* 85).

3. Somewhat common about thirty-five years ago in Great Bealings, now seldom seen or heard (Moor MS.). Mr. F. Spalding took some eggs at Sutton in 1870 (F. Spalding MS.). Scaree at Shotley, Holbrook, Levington, and Walton (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, common (Clarke MS.).

6. Shot by Dr. White near Cockfield Rectory about 1856 (W. M. White v.v.); now rare, one shot in the same parish Oct. 3, 1878 (in my Collection, C. B.). Hadleigh, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Sudbury, common (King, *List*, 127). Eggs taken at Polstead (Cooke MS.).

7. Gazeley, not common (Tearle MS.).

8. Livermere (James MS.). Ickworth, probably almost every year, but now becoming rare in the neighbourhood (Creed *in litt.*). Rattlesden, rare (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests.

Districts.—All.

This bird is now rare almost everywhere in the county; formerly much more plentiful. The more strict preservation

of game is doubtless the cause of the diminution of its numbers. Sheppard and Whitear give an interesting account of its sagacious instinct ; in the winter season it frequents the sea shore, in quest of mussels ; as soon as it finds one, it flies straight up into the air with the shell in its beak, and lets it fall on the stones to break it, after which it quickly descends upon its prey (*u. s.*). At this season it is scarcely ever seen inland (A. Newton *in litt.*).

HOODED CROW, *Corvus cornix*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 9. Very common on heaths.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (S. and W. *u. s.*; Paget, *Y.* 6); one, apparently a nestling, seen in a marsh near that place July 1843; it was probably bred in the district (Stev. *B. of N. i.* 261); seen off the town Oct. 1872, when some settled on a steam-boat (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3356). A good many seen departing on Breydon Marsh, March 31, 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 5105). Common about Fritton, and very audacious (Page v. v.). Continuous flocks observed at the Corton Light Vessel, going from East to West in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1879 (*Report on Migration of Birds* by J. A. Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 181). Several killed at Gunton Aug. 1869, perhaps very old birds unable to migrate ; a single bird seen there May 1876, and stragglers have been occasionally observed throughout the summer (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1912, 5106). One seen at Pakefield Dec. 1856, chasing a small bird which it killed (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 5426). Breeds near Bungay, whence Mr. T. M. Spalding had an egg ; one shot there (F. Spalding MS.). A male obtained March 29, 1867 at Worlingham (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 759).

2. Arrives at Southwold in autumn at the same time as the Woodcock (Pennant's *Br. Z.* ii. 436, Ed. 1776). Westleton (F. Spalding MS.). Regular visitant near Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.* 85 ; James MS.). Heard Oct. 22, 1873, at Blaxhall (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3867). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, where it is common and extremely destructive to game (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !).

3. Wickham Market, March 1869, beginning to leave about the 2nd (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1860). Seen at Eyke, Dec. 1881 (C. B. !). Great Bealings, common (Moor MS.). Sutton (W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, common (Clarke MS.).

6. Cockfield, (A. Parish v. v.) ; one shot Dec. 1877 (W. Steward v. v.).

Seen at Shimpling (Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake v.v.). Shot about Lavenham (W. M. White v.v.); frequently seen there (W. Biddell v.v.); a specimen in possession of B. Bantock (C. B.!). One shot at Melford, preserved at the Hall (Sir W. Parker, v.v., C. B.!). Sudbury, an occasional winter visitant (King, *List*, 127); one shot there (Simmons v.v., C. B.!). Hadleigh (F. Spalding MS.). Seen at Polstead in winter, does not breed there (Cooke v.v.).

7. Elveden; arrived on Oct. 4 in 1846 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). Gazeley, common (Tearle MS.).

8. Sapiston, April 1881 (seen in Travis' shop, C. B.!). Livermere (James MS.). Barton Mere (H. Jones v v). Ashfield (A. Parish v.v.). Mr. Nunn of Eldo, near Bury St. Edmund's, shot about a hundred one winter some years ago (Creed *in litt.*). Rougham, not uncommon (A. Parish v.v.); one preserved at the Hall (C. B.!). Ickworth (L. Travis *in litt.*). Sicklesmere (W. M. White v.v.). A pair seen at Drinkstone Jan. 1849 (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 2454). Rattlesden, hardly rare (Col. Parker v.v.). Mr. Goodchild observes them at Whepstead in the spring (Creed *in litt.*).

Two instances given above of its having been supposed to breed.

Months.—All.

Districts.—All.

Found throughout the whole county, "and especially in the more open parts where it is common" (A. Newton *in litt.*), and near the sea; it arrives in autumn and departs in spring, leaving however a few stragglers. This bird, which pairs freely with the Carrion Crow in Scotland, is now considered to be the same species in a different state of plumage. On this very curious and difficult subject see Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton, ii. 274. It has been long known as the Royston Crow; perhaps better names, common in East Anglia, are the Grey Crow and the Dun Crow.

ROOK, *Corvus frugilegus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 9.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests.

A white specimen seen in a field at Ashby about 1835, by Col. Leathes' father (Col. Leathes *in litt.*). An immature variety of a dingy purplish-brown colour killed near Bury St. Edmund's in spring 1851 (E. Newton in *Z.* 3278);

another of a light sepia colour shot about ten miles from Bury St. Edmund's in the summer of 1851 (C. R. Bree in Z. 3330).

The following facts about Rooks, recently observed in Suffolk, may perhaps be interesting. At a Rookery at The Thorn, Shimplingthorne, a complete change in their habits has been observed. Some years back the Rooks used to leave when the young had flown, and did not roost again on the trees until February; merely returning periodically to examine and repair their nests. Now they stay all the year round with an increase of their numbers in the winter, and all the nests are destroyed to be re-built in the spring. There is one particular tree on which a pair regularly begin to build, but the nest is never allowed to be completed and is always pulled to pieces by the other birds. This has been observed for some years. (Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake *in litt.*). At Cockfield Rectory Rooks attempted several times to make their home, but never with success, till about four years ago, when one pair built a nest; a third bird was always with them and sat on a neighbouring tree, cawing as if to encourage them or perhaps to teach them the art of nest-building. It was observed by two persons that the bird which sat upon the nest had food brought to her by both the others. One young bird was reared; the following year there were three or four nests, and last spring (1883) more than twenty built in the place. (C. B.). The increase of the numbers of the Rook in winter is doubtless due to a partial migration. On the East Coast the arrival of Rooks, Hooded Crows, and Jackdaws in 1879 from about the middle of October to the end of December has been observed at the Corton, near Lowestoft, and other Light-vessels (see Z. 3rd S. iv. 181, and Hele, *Ald.* 88).

JACKDAW, *Corvus monedula*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 10.

Districts all. Recorded as common except at Leiston where it is far from numerous, though plentiful enough a few miles inland (Rope in Z. 2nd S. 3606-7). Large flocks

observed at the Corton Light Vessel going from East to West in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1879 (J. A. Harvie-Brown and John Cordeaux in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 181). Nests, commonly in old buildings, but formerly bred in hollow trees in the Park at Campsey-Ash (S. and W. *u. s.*).

MAGPIE, *Pica caudata*, Fleming.

S. and W. *Cat.* 10.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon in some places (Paget, *Y.* 6). One shot on Fritton April 1882; the bird had nested there, (Page v.v.).

2. Westleton, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Two females from Friston, in the Aldeburgh Museum (C. B. !). A pair seen at Aldeburgh Jan. 13, 1870; the bird is now rarely met with (Hele, *Ald.* 88).

3. Rendlesham estate, where it is now very rare (in Lord Rendlesham's Collection. C. B. !). Great Bealings, common about fifty years ago, now very rarely seen, the last Mr. Moor saw was a lame one in Jan. 1857. A few frequent the sheep flocks in Kesgrave (Moor MS.). Rare about Shotley; Mr. Kerry has seen it flying across the Orwell (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally comes to Oakley in the breeding season; it is always killed (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Observed by Mr. Creed near Rickingham, many years ago (Creed *in litt.*).

6. Seen about Brettenham, but rarely. (T. B. Beale v.v.). Breeds in a wood in Thorpe Morieux (F. Clarke v.v.). A pair seen about 1880 at Bildeston (Beck v.v.). Boxted (Cntmore v.v.). Seen between Boxted and Melford by the Rev. A. Packer within the last three years (A. Packer v.v.). Very rare in the neighbourhood of Lavenham, seen at Acton about 1860 (W. M. White v.v.). Hadleigh, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Not uncommon about Sudbury (King, *List*, 127). Formerly about Bures, but it has now disappeared (A. Hanbury *in litt.*). Nests at Polstead (E. B. Cooke MS.).

7. A large number visited Thetford in winter 1846-7 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1694). Elveden (Newcome Collection); nested there in April 1849, and frequently since that time, when permitted; it also nests at Icklingham (A. Newton in *Z.* 2525 and *in litt.*). Very rare about Gazeley, Mr. Tearle has seen but one during the last fifteen years (Tearle MS.).

8. Bardwell, April 1881 (Travis v.v., C. B. !). Livermere (James MS.). Ingham, female (L. Travis *in litt.*). Now almost extinct about Barton Mere (H. Jones v.v.). Four seen about September 1881 at Barton Heath, one of them was caught in a trap and kept alive for some time at Rougham by a labourer (H. Cornish v.v.). Formerly bred in

Norton Wood ; now (1876) almost extinct about Tostock (Tuck v.v.). Rougham, Feb. 1883 (Travis v.v.), where it used to be common five-and-twenty years ago (A. Parish v.v.). Formerly at Plumpton, now extinct (W. R. Bevan v.v.). Rattlesden, now rare, used to breed (Col. Parker v.v.). One seen by me in Bradfield St. Clare about 1870, flying near the Railway Bridge (C. B.).

Nests.

Months.—January, February, April, September.

Districts.—All.

The above notices tell one tale, that this fine bird, formerly common, has now become rare in the county, though it still nests occasionally when not molested.

JAY, *Garrulus glandarius* (L.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 10.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon, except at Aldeburgh, where it is now seldom seen, a pair obtained there Oct. 26, 1871 (Hele, *Ald.* 88 and MS.); and at Bures, where it is now only occasionally seen (Hanbury). Wherever game is preserved its numbers have diminished. S. and W. mention an extraordinary flight of some thousands in a line seen near the coast at Tunstall in the shooting season early in the century (*u.s.*). The bird appeared in great numbers near Thetford in the winter of 1846-7 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1694). Nests.

FAM. PICIDÆ.

GREEN WOODPECKER, *Picus viridis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 29. (Catalogued only).

Districts all. Common at Oakley (W. Clarke) ; not uncommon in some places about Yarmouth (Paget) ; at Boxted (Poley) ; Sudbury (King) ; Gazeley (Tearle) ; Rattlesden (Col. Parker) ; and Barton (Sir C. Bunbury). Specimens recorded from many other places.

Nests at Fritton (Page) ; Westleton (F. Spalding) ; Great Bealings (G. W. P. Moor) ; Oakley (W. Clarke) ; Hadleigh (F. Spalding) ; Polstead (Cooke) ; near Brandon (F. Norgate) ; Elveden (A. Newton) ; Tostock (Tuck) ; Rougham (Morris) ; Rattlesden (Col. Parker) ; Felsham (F. Clarke).

This beautiful bird without being abundant anywhere, is

universally distributed throughout the county, but appears to be more common in the Western than in the Eastern division; my records, at least, of its occurrence are much more numerous from the former. Sir C. Bunbury gives an interesting account of a feat of this bird. "In the middle of January 1861, in very severe weather, a man in the village of Barton who kept bees, found that large holes had been battered in his straw hive, and quantities of his bees killed. He set a steel trap before it, and caught a Green Woodpecker; it was brought to me, . . . and is now preserved in my house. The schoolmistress and several of the children had seen it at work upon hives in the school-garden, battering them with its beak, and picking out the bees. I saw one of the hives which had been thus assailed; several large holes had been drilled through it by the bird's powerful beak; some large enough to admit his head, and the appearance of the holes and of the straw round shewed by what forcible and persevering strokes the breach had been effected. I was told that the bird had eaten only the heads of the bees, leaving the bodies, but I suspect some mistake about this; I see that Bechstein, as quoted in the English Cyclopædia, says that it will take bees from the hive" (Sir C. Bunbury *in litt.* Feb. 8, 1876). Mrs. Hockin of Little Falmouth, Cornwall, told me that her bees had been taken by the same bird. The peculiarly coloured eggs, blotched and spotted with reddish brown and tawny yellow, mentioned by Prof. Newton as taken at Elveden (in *Z.* 2229, 2923, and 2301) are now believed by him and by Mr. Hewitson to owe their colour to a vegetable stain (*Stev. B. of N.* i. 287).

GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, *Picus major*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 29.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. (Catalogued only).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rarely met with (Paget, *Y.* 6); a male obtained near that place Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). A pair, both adults, killed at Worlingham in April 1866; the female, besides having other variations

in colour, had one third part of each wing extending to the tips of a pale reddish brown; Mr. Gunn has observed similar variations in the Green Woodpecker (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 271).

2. Rare at Westleton, where it nests (F. Spalding MS.). One at Sizewell Belts, Nov. 12, 1861; another near the Telegraph, March 27, 1863. A male killed at Friston, Nov. 12, 1867; another male at Aldeburgh Sept. 10, 1868. A young male at Snape Nov. 1871 (Hele, *Ald.* 89 and MS.). Seen in 1868 and for some years previously at Little Glemham by Poacher the keeper (F. Spalding MS.); has bred there (Clark-Kennedy in Dresser's *B. of Eur.* v. 29). Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Rendlesham Estate, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection; one shot there April 1867, (C. B.!). T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 757). Four killed near Woodbridge early in Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1700), Mr. Hillen has one from that neighbourhood (W. M. Carthew MS.); Mr. W. P. T. Phillips has another (C. B.!). Three seen at different times at Great Bealings (Moor MS.). One shot at Playford by Mr. Clarkson about 1850 (W. M. Carthew MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward). One seen at Creeting, Dec. 1882; not frequent at Needham Market; one found dead in the Gipping in 1879. (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Foster-Melliard MS.). Breeds at Oakley, where it is common (W. Clarke *in litt.*). One shot at Brayesworth Wood, Eye (W. H. Sewell *in litt.* who has it). A male shot at Thorndon in 1876 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*, who has it). Great Finborough 1831 (J. Nicholls in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 449).

6. Seen in Monk's Wood, Felsham (F. Clarke v.v.). One seen at Cockfield about 1875, but not secured (W. Steward, v.v.). One shot at Thorpe Morieux in possession of Mr. Hunt (C. B.!). Two pair shot at Brent Eleigh about 1850, and another pair the following year by Baldwin who has three of the birds (C. B.!). A pair shot near Melford Hall (Sir W. Parker, Bart., v.v., who has them; C. B.!). Sudbury, rare (King, *List*, 127). One taken at Assington (F. Lambarde, who has it, *in litt.*). Seen at Polstead in 1874; the bird has bred there. (E. B. Cooke v.v. and MS.).

7. One seen near Brandon, Feb. 1884 (F. Norgate *in litt.*). A male from Elveden (Neweome Collection). Almost every year in woods in the neighbourhood of Chedburgh (Creed MS.).

8. Breeds yearly at Fakenham (A. Newton v.v. who has eggs taken there). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). A male killed at Ampton Hall, Nov. 26, 1883, another, Jan 1884 (Travis v.v. C. B.!). Culford (Mrs. Wallace v.v. in whose shop I saw it, C. B.!). Barton Mere, rare (H. Jones v.v.). Tostock (Foster-Melliard MS. and Tuck v.v. who has a specimen). Two taken at Hardwick about 1879, and kept alive by Mr. Hills for some time (Hills v.v.). Rongham (W. M. White v.v.). A

female shot there May 1882, in possession of Mr. Hewett (preserved by Travis, C. B.!) One shot at Hessett about 1850 (Mr. Brewer, of Little Whelnctham v.v. who has it, C. B.!). Drinkstone (Capt. Horne v.v.); nested there (Col. Parker v.v.). Shot at Hawstead, now at Chadaere Hall (C. B.!). Rattlesden, rare (Col. Parker v.v. who has a specimen, C. B.!). Bradfield and Felsham (W. M. White v.v.). Breeds in Monk's Wood Felsham (F. Clarke v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—January, February, March, April, May, September, November, December.

Districts.—All.

As universally distributed as the preceding, but less common.

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, *Picus minor*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 30.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very rare (Paget, *Y.* 6). Breeds at Fritton (Page v.v.). Mr. D. Preston has a specimen shot near Lowestoft in 1833 (Paget, *Y.* 6). Has been shot in Flixton Park (Spald. *u. s.*).

2. An adult male killed at Wangford Feb. 27, 1882 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. viii. 7.). One shot at Halesworth, Feb. 1855 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 294). Used to breed annually in some old acacias at Little Glemham Hall, not noticed between 1851 and 1868 (F. Spalding MS.); a pair and nestlings observed in the Park June 14, 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1696); a pair from this place in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection (Phillips *in litt.*). One obtained near the Telegraph at Aldeburgh, some years since (Hele, *Ald.* 89).

3. Pretty common at Campsey-Ash (S. and W. *u. s.*). One shot at Rendlesham Aug. 1881 (T. Carthew *in litt.*). Great Bealings (Moor MS.). Little Bealings, male bird 1879 (Podd v.v.). One shot at Sutton Jan. 1881 (T. Carthew *in litt.*). One shot at East Bergholt in the winter of 1873; in Mr. Haward's Collection (Haward MS.).

4. Bred in Helmingham Park (S and W. *u. s.*). Occasionally seen at Needham Market in winter and spring (H. Lingwood *in litt.*). Killed in a garden at Ipswich in the autumn and winter of 1829-30 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii. (1830) 436).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Foster-Melliar MS.). Found occasionally at Oakley where it breeds (W. Clarke *in litt.*). One seen in Westhall Wood, Rickingham (W. G. Blake *in litt.*). One shot at Hanghai in 1847 (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 2454). One shot in the neighbourhood of Harleston some years ago (H. Stevenson *in litt.* who gave it to me, C. B.). Great

Finborough 1831 (J. Nicholls in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 449).

6. Three nestlings obtained by Mr. Hills from the neighbourhood of Cockfield about 1874; one of them lived four or five years (Hills v.v.). A male shot in the spring of 1878 on the Suffolk side of Sudbury (Simmons v.v., in my Collection, C. B.). Two shot at Stoke-by-Nayland in winter of 1832-33, rare in this locality (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii., (1834) 53); one from this place in July 1881, in possession of R. Johnson (Cooke v.v.).

7. Gazeley, rare; a few at Dalham (Tearle MS.). Occurs almost every year in woods in the neighbourhood of Chedburgh (Creed MS.).

8. One shot in a wood at Barningham, Jan. 1847 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). One killed at Bardwell about 1850 (W. G. Blake *in litt.*). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.), two obtained there in 1874 (Bilson MS.). A male bird taken at Thurston Jan. 16, 1883 (Travis *in litt.*). Tostock (Foster-Melliar MS.). A female taken near Bury St. Edmund's, July 1877 (Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!). Free Wood, Rougham, once (W. M. White v.v.). Drinkstone (Capt. Horne v.v.). One obtained at Chevington in 1874 (Bilson MS.). Rattlesden (Col. Parker *in litt.*). Monk's Wood Felsham; believed to breed there (F. Clarke v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—January, February, June, July, August, and “spring.”

Districts.—All.

Has been found in most parts of the county, but more rarely than the Greater Spotted Woodpecker.

WRYNECK, *Jynx torquilla*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 30.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Summer visitor.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon in all. Its note was heard in 1868 at Great Bealings as early as March 5, more than a month before the usual time (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 1219). Nests; a nest with ten eggs taken in 1867 at Tostock (Tuck v.v.). Generally distributed but not very abundant; a regular visitor, much more often heard than seen.

FAM. UPUPIDÆ.

HOPOE, *Upupa epops*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 31.—Spald. *List*, xxxvi. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One or two generally met with in the autumn at Yarmouth (Paget,

Y. 7) ; two killed there May 22, 1849, another April 1850 (J. O. Harper in *Z.* 2988), fifteen obtained in the neighbourhood at different dates from 1851 to 1865 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 300). Mr. Dawson-Turner informed Mr. J. H. Gurney that on one occasion after a gale, he had so many brought him (fifteen at least) that the Bank parlour at Yarmouth was full of them. (Dresser *B. of Eur.* s.v.). Now and then to be seen on the borders of Fritton Decoy (Col. Leathes *in litt.*). One obtained in spring 1875 at Herringfleet (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4633). One at Lowestoft in the garden of Col. Jones Sept. 1833 (Lombe's MS. notes in Bewick and in Montagu's *Dict.*). Another shot in a sand-pit April 1850 ; another April 1852 ; another May 1857 ; thirteen April and May 1859, nine being males, four females, all thirteen met with on the same locality the Warren and the Denes ; another April 1860, two April 1862, a male 1864, and one April 1865, making twenty-two in all recorded at Lowestoft from 1833 to 1865 inclusive (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 300 and J. O. Harper in *Z.* u. s. and 3474, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6603, T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 9111 and 9627). Lowestoft Denes, now (1881) very rare (Freeman v.v.). One shot at Kirtley, in spring 1852 (T. O. Harper in *Z.* 3474). Two at Bungay, Sept. 1856 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 300). An adult female shot near Beeches, Aug. 3, 1878 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv. 50).

2. Mr. T. M. Spalding saw a pair at Benaere ; where they are sometimes driven ashore and remain for some few days, but never stay long (F. Spalding MS.). One shot at Southwold early in Sept. 1868 (W. Gibson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1484) ; another in June 1875, preserved by Podd (Howard MS.). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate, in his collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.* ; C. B. !). Three at Yoxford May 1859 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 301). Rare visitant at Aldeburgh ; two obtained near the Telegraph, another at Sizewell, one seen May 1859 between Aldeburgh and Thorpe, and another about the same time near the Low lighthouse ; one seen at Thorpe May 22, 1868 ; another seen near the Telegraph, July 1871 (Hele, *All.* 84 and MS. ; James MS.). One seen July 1868 about a mile from Glemham ; possibly one of a pair observed near Aldeburgh in the previous month (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1696).

3. One shot more than five and twenty years ago at Campsey Ash (Moor MS.) ; one killed at Ufford, April 1859, by Capt. Brooke's game-keeper, much to his master's annoyance ; another shot there in 1832, in Major Cobbold's possession (F. Spalding *in litt.*). Sutton, 1830 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163) ; a pair remained for a long time in a pit at this place ; another shot in front of Lord Rendlesham's house ; two in Lord Rendlesham's collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v. ; C. B. !). Seen about five and twenty years ago in a garden at Martlesham (Moor MS.). Shot at Hollesley March 1847, and brought to the Ipswich Museum (Ransome in *Z.* 1697). One shot in Oct., at Broke Hall, Naeton, preserved by Podd, in possession of Mr. Dawson of Naeton (H. Turner *in litt.*). One shot early in May 1862 in a garden at Erwarton. (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 8034).

4. One killed at Needham Market, in very fine plumage (W. Clarke *in litt.*). A male shot at Hemingstone (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. One at Wortham April 1864 (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 301). One shot at Westhorpe Oct. 20, 1850 (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 2953), and another at Wetherden about 1850 (Hawkins MS). One shot at Stowmarket in 1878, in possession of Mr. Haward (B. Bantock v.v.).

6. One killed at Acton, May or June 1864 (Hawkins MS. and Major Barnardiston v.v.). One seen at Hadleigh July or Aug. 1877 (Hobler v.v.). One shot at Cornard; a pair seen on the Newton road near Sudbury (King, *List*, 127). One from Sudbury, formerly in the Museum, now in my Collection (C. B.; J. Hills v.v.). One shot at Polstead about 1862 (Cooke v.v.).

7. One found dead on Thetford warren in Dec. 1846, an unusual time of the year (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). A female shot at Mildenhall in 1864 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46). Seen at Icklingham in 1865 (J. K. Rodwell v.v.). Two shot near Newmarket in 1875 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. A female shot near Bury St. Edmund's by Mr. Levitt; a male at Ingham in 1858, and a pair at Iekworth in 1865 (Bilson *u. s.*). One shot at Elmswell April 1875, by Mr. John Wright, preserved at the Fox Inn (Hawkins MS.). One obtained at Woolpit in 1875 (Bilson MS.). Seen once at Rattlesden by Col. Parker (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September, December.

Districts.—All.

This beautiful bird has been seen most years in different parts of the county, especially in the Lothingland Hundred, where it has occasionally appeared in considerable numbers. It now arrives more usually in this part of England in the spring than in the autumn months; the converse used to be the case. If this bird were not molested, as it unfortunately always is, it would probably breed in this county. (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 299-300).

FAM. CUCULIDÆ.

CUCKOO, *Cuculus canorus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 28.

Districts all. Recorded as common in all. Breeds, laying

its eggs in the nests of various birds; see Newton's *Yarrell* ii., 394 for a list of the British birds, (seventy-eight in number), in whose nests its eggs have been found in Britain or, in a few cases, not there, but in other countries of Europe.

FAM. CORACIIDÆ.

ROLLER, *Coracias garrula*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 11.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Very rare.
East Suffolk.

1. One killed near Yarmouth about 1817 (S. and W. *u. s.*); a specimen killed at the same place, in Mr. Gurney's Collection (Stev. *B. of N.* i. p. 311). A very fine mature male occurred off the coast of Suffolk, lighting on the rigging of a ship not far from Yarmouth Roads in May 1865; now in the possession of Mr. J. Gurney (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* ii. (1865-6) 64 and J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). A female shot at Bradwell, Oct. 9, 1883 by Col. Probart (W. Lowne *in litt.*, who preserved it). An adult female shot at Fritton near Somerleyton, May 28, 1855, Stev. in *Z.* 4808 and *B. of N.* i. 312; one killed there in 1883; stuffed by Lowne (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). Blundeston, May 1831 (Sir W. J. Hooker in Stev. *B. of N.* i. 310). One at Pakefield about 1875 or 1876 (Freeman v.v.). One shot at North Cove, preserved by Mr. Edwards, of Bungay, is in possession of John Cooper Esq. (Spald. *u. s.*). A specimen supposed to be a young male, shot at Bungay Sept. 23, 1817 (S. and W. *u. s.* and Whitear's *Diary* 252); this specimen, in possession of Mr. Crickmore of Beccles, is figured in Hunt's *Brit. Ornith.*, see Vol., ii. 65.

2. A female bird killed near Benaere in May 1811, by Sir T. Gooch's keeper, on the same heathy ground where he had killed a male bird four years before (S. and W. *Cat. u. s.* from Pennant *B. Z.* i. 300, Ed. 1812.). A fine specimen caught at Friston June 23, 1863; in possession of Richard Pratt Esq. of Twickenham (Hele, *Ald.* 83, and in *Z.* 3721). Two shot at Blackheath, about 1879, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Hillen *in litt.*, C. B. !).

3. One shot at Bromeswell apparently about 1820 (S. and W. *u. s.*). One shot about 1830, on Sutton Heath, by Mr. Hillen of Woodbridge (Moor MS., Carthew MS.). A splendid male bird shot in Raydon Wood, June 14, 1876, preserved by Podd; in possession of Joseph Rand, Esq., of Hadleigh. A woodman said he saw a second bird (the female?); but it was never seen by the gamekeeper, who shot the male after having watched it several days (Haward MS., F. Spalding MS, and H. Miller jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 5045 from the *Field*).

Months.—May, June, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

A very rare summer migrant hitherto found only in East Suffolk, near the coast.

FAM. ALCEDINIDÆ.

KINGFISHER, *Alcedo ispida*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 31. Seems to be subject to a partial migration, as it comes up the river Gipping every autumn.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. (Catalogued only).

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon except at Shotley (Kerry), Bramford (Haward), Gazeley (Tearle), and Rattlesden (Col. Parker), where it is said to be somewhat rare.

Nests have been observed at Fritton (Leathes), Halesworth (T. Hilling, v. v.), Bealings (E. J. Moor), Melford (Westropp), Hadleigh (F. Spalding), Polstead (Cooke), and Barnham (A. Newton).

Found over the whole county in small numbers, more abundant near the sea. Canon Moor gives an interesting account of Kingfishers' nests in a crag-pit. He considered that the holes they built in had been formed by themselves. (*Z.* 2nd S. 2022). Their nests are sometimes found far from any water. (S. and W. *u. s.* and Hilling *v. v.*). Mr. Fisher suspected that a migration took place at Yarmouth in August and September (*Z.* 766); Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. thinks it is clear that there is a large autumn migration there, he has seen an extraordinary number which had been killed on Breydon at that time (*in litt.*). Mr. Tuck considers it to be also to a certain extent migratory at Aldeburgh (*Z.* 2nd S. 3799).

FAM. MEROPIDÆ.

BEE EATER, *Merops apiaster*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 31. Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot near Yarmouth, in the collection of the late Mr. Seaman of Ipswich (S. and W. *u. s.*). Mr. Lubbock speaks of one in 1845, as killed lately at Yarmouth (quoted in *Stev. B. of N.* i. 313). An immature bird killed at Gisleham many years ago, in the Norwich Museum (*Stev. B. of N., u. s.*) One at Beccles in spring 1825; in possession of Mrs. Howman (Yarrell's *Br. B.* ii. 202, Ed. 1843).

2. Killed on a white thorn at Blythburgh in May; in possession of

Mr. Whittingham of Yoxford (S. and W. *u. s.*). A bird presumed to have been of this species seen by several gardeners in the garden at Glemham Hall, June 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1696).

Months.—May, June, and “spring.”

Districts.—1, 2.

This brilliantly-coloured species is amongst the rarest of our summer migrants. With the exception of a somewhat doubtful case in 1868, it does not appear to have occurred in Suffolk since 1845.

FAM. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

SWALLOW, *Hirundo rustica*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 32.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. A white variety shot at Stoke-by-Nayland about 1842 (S. B. P. Shelley in *Nat.* ii. (1852) 230).

MARTIN, *Hirundo urbica*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 33.

Districts all. Very common everywhere. Nests. A very small specimen flying Dec. 22 1848 on the beach at Gorleston; it was taken and preserved (J. F. Colman in *Z.* 2392). A white variety shot at Hadleigh in 1851 and two others seen (S. B. P. Shelley in *Nat.* ii. (1852), 230). Another shot by Mr. Peck at Pakenham Aug. 1881; preserved by Travis (C. B.!).

SAND MARTIN, *Hirundo riparia*, L.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon. Nests. A curious light-coloured variety killed at Aldeburgh 6th Sept., 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i. 496).

This bird is not included in Sheppard and Whitear's *Catalogue*; the omission is doubtless accidental.

FAM. CYPSELIDÆ.

SWIFT, *Cypselus apus*, (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 33. Catalogued only.

Districts all, and recorded as common or not uncommon

everywhere. Nests. An adult shot Sept. 10, 1872 at Aldeburgh; a somewhat late appearance (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799), as the bird commonly leaves by the middle of August. For an interesting account of the nesting of this bird at Thetford see Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 462—465.

FAM. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

NIGHTJAR, *Caprimulgus europæus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 33.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. On extensive heaths and moors bordering on woods.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Woodbridge (T. Carthew), at Oakley (W. Clarke), and near Brandon (F. Norgate); as not uncommon at Yarmouth (Paget), on Kesgrave Heath (Moor), and Gazeley (Tearle); and as rare at Bramford (Haward), about Ipswich (W. B. Clarke), at Cockfield (C.B.), about Sudbury (King), at Barton Mere (H. Jones), and at Polstead (Cooke). Recorded from various other localities. Eggs have been obtained at Herringfleet (Leathes *in litt.*), Benaere Heath (Creed), Westleton (F. Spalding), Bentley (H. Turner), Oakley (Clarke), Thetford (Salmon), Elveden (A. Newton), Rougham (Morris), Rattlesden (Col. Parker), Monk's Wood Felsham (F. Clark), and at Polstead (Cooke).

Found not uncommonly in most parts of the county where there are heaths and warrens; it occurs also in and near woods and plantations. This bird which more usually leaves us by the end of August or the middle of September was taken by Major Harris at the Vinery, Bury St. Edmund's, Oct. 2, 1881 (L. Travis *in litt.*); and was seen at Tostock Rectory, Oct. 17, 1880, (Foster-Melliard MS.). It is most commonly asleep or torpid in the day-time; Mr. Hele while driving to Leiston Sept. 29, 1861, saw one of these birds asleep on the bough of a fir-tree, and knocked it down with his whip (*Ald.* 91); one was observed apparently asleep on a gate in a meadow at Cockfield Rectory in October 1877; it flew off when about to be seized (A. Parish v.v.). It has been observed however to be hawking about for food in the middle of the day, and once even when the sun was shining brightly (S. and W. *u. s.*). See an interesting paper on the breeding of the Nightjar in

Norfolk and Suffolk by Mr. Norgate in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 86-91.

ORDER III. RASORES.

FAM. COLUMBIDÆ.

RING DOVE OR WOOD PIGEON, *Columba palumbus*, L.
S. and W. *Cat.* 33. (Catalogued only).

Districts all. Common everywhere. Nests. A variety partly white from Somerleyton (Freeman v.v.); a pale variety shot at Thornham (Lord Henniker v.v. in whose Collection it is, C. B. !); one shot at Chellesworth with white and pale plumage on the wings (Bantock v.v., C. B. !).

STOCK DOVE, *Columba œnas*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 33. Now (in 1824) rarely seen in Suffolk; it formerly visited the county in prodigious flocks in winter.

East Suffolk.

1. Rarely seen about Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 7). A specimen from Belton Feb. 23, 1882 (in my Collection, C. B.); several seen at the same place in March, 1882 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Bred in old trees at Herringfleet (S. and W. *u. s.* from Mr. Leathes).

2. Nests at Westleton (F. Spalding MS.).

3. Found at Great Bealings, where it is never very common though it breeds annually, nests found as early as April 10, and as late as Sept. 27, containing two eggs (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 1517, and E. J. Moor MS.). A small flock seen in a stubble field at Felixstowe Nov. 6, 1860 (J. Grubb in *Z.* 7351.).

4. Occurs at Bramford (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Breeds at Redgrave (Foster-Melliar MS.). Common at Oakley (W. Clarke MS.).

6. Breeds at Cleft Bushes, Coekfield (W. M. White v.v.); and elsewhere in the parish, but is not common there, (C. B. !). Found at Kettlebaston (W. M. White v.v.). Nests at Hadleigh (F. Spalding MS.). Common at Sudbury (King, *List*, 127). Very common about Polstead, eggs often taken there (E. B. Cooke v.v.).

7. Multitudes bred (about 1780) in rabbit-burrows on the sandy plains of Suffolk about Brandon, and the shepherds annually took the young for sale (Pennant, *Arctic Zoology*, ii. 329, fide A. Newton *in litt.*). Breeds in March at Thetford, leaving about the end of October,

none remaining during the winter (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 521); common in spring and summer about Thetford and Icklingham, where it breeds in rabbit-holes and under thick furze bushes, and occasionally in the holes of decayed trees (Salmon *u. s.*; Hawkins MS.). Breeds at Elveden from March to April; eggs found there by Prof. Newton laid on the very thick bushy bough of a Scotch fir, twelve feet from the ground, without any nest (Newton in *Z.* 722, 2525 note, and *in litt.*). Not common at Gazeley (Tearle M.S.).

8. Shot at Livermere by Fakes (James M.S.). A specimen from Barton, given to me by Mr. W. Baldwin, July 1880 (C. B.). Found at Rougham (A. Parish v.v.). A specimen taken at Drinkstone, in Capt. Powell's possession (C. B.!). Breeds at Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Nests.

Months.—All (see below).

Districts.—All.

Found throughout the county though rather locally distributed; abundant in some parts. Seems to be rarely seen in the late autumn and mid-winter; but nevertheless some certainly remain all the year. The birds named by S. and W. as found during the winter, were most likely associated with the Ring-Dove. Mr. Lingwood writes: "The following instance showing the affinity of this species with the dove-house pigeon" (descended from the Rock Dove) "may be worth recording. A pair of Stock-doves built for some years in a tree at Needham Market. On one occasion two eggs were removed from their nest and placed in a nest in a dove-cote under a common pigeon. One young one was reared, it remained in the dove-cote and paired and brought up young ones the following season. One of the young ones of the second cross with the common pigeon returned to the same tree, having paired with a Stock-dove. Unfortunately the nest was destroyed, but I have seen the same bird frequenting the locality this spring (1883). The half-bred bird is of a buff or cinnamon colour. It associates with the wild bird and I have frequently seen it during the winter months." Prof. Newton has some interesting remarks on the capture of these birds at Thetford by the warreners' dogs (see *Stev. B. of N.* i., 356-7). He considers that Salmon's remark that none remain there during the winter, is wholly erroneous, and that his mistake arises from the fact that the

birds are not often seen on the heaths or commons in winter, but they are to be found (he writes) and that in considerable numbers, associating with the Ring-dove, wherever there is food for them (A. Newton *in litt.*). §

TURTLE DOVE, *Turtur auritus*, Gray.

S. and W. *Cat.* 34. (Catalogued only).--Hewitson *Eggs Brit. Birds*, 275, 3rd. Ed. Seen in Suffolk during the breeding season.

. Districts all. Recorded as common, or not uncommon except at Yarmouth (Paget), and Sudbury (King), where it is said to be not common. Nests or nestlings have been observed at Westleton (F. Spalding), Stonham Aspall (C. B.), Cockfield (C. B.), Hadleigh (F. Spalding), Polstead (Cooke), Elveden (Newton), and at Rattlesden (Col. Parker).

This summer migrant appears to have become more plentiful of late years; Messrs. Paget and King wrote their lists about fifty years ago, when it was probably not so common as it is now; it does not seem however to be abundant in all parts of the county.

FAM. PHASIANIDÆ.

PHEASANT, *Phasianus colchicus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 34

Districts all. Common. Nests.

Ringed, pied and white varieties are not uncommon. The Bohemian variety has been shot at Thornham, (Lord Henniker v.v., who has it), and at Rougham, Oct. 13, 1881 (given to me by Mr. Morris). This bird is above all others prone to cross with domesticated species. Hybrids between it and Reeves' Pheasant have been shot near Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*), on Lord Rendlesham's estate (C. B.!) and elsewhere. Hybrids occur also between it and the Silver Pheasant, preserved at Rougham (Morris v.v.), between

§ The following should perhaps be included among the birds of Suffolk:—

ROCK DOVE, *Columba livia*, Temminck.

Mr. Kerry believes that he once saw this bird flying over the Orwell near Shotley; he was on a steamer and quite close to it. It is sufficiently like the Stock Dove for a mistake to be

easily made. The Rock Dove does not appear to be found in Norfolk, although the common Dove-cote pigeon and the Blue rock which descend from it, are sometimes found there in a half-wild state (Stev. *B. of N.* i. 358); and may probably occur in similar situations (old towers, &c.) in Suffolk.

it and the Japanese, and between it and the Bantam fowl on Lord Rendlesham's estate (C. B.!). Boyd-Dawkins (*Ibis*, 1869, p. 16 quoted in Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vii. 86) has some interesting remarks on its history; he points out that the most ancient record of the occurrence of the Pheasant in Great Britain is to be found in a bill of fare drawn up by Harold for the Canons of Waltham, A.D. 1059, and he concludes with great probability that this bird was introduced into Britain by the Romans. The true home of this species is South-eastern Europe and Asia Minor.

FAM. TETRAONIDÆ.

BLACK GROUSE, *Tetrao tetrix*, L.*West Suffolk.*

7. A female was picked up dead in the mouth of a rabbit hole at Elveden Oct. 12, 1844; a male bird was seen in an adjoining parish in the first week of September; Prof. Newton believes this is the first instance of the bird being found in Suffolk, (A. Newton in *Z.* 794).

This instance can only be regarded as accidental; it occurred to me that a pair of Norfolk birds had probably gone astray, but Prof. Newton now thinks that there is little doubt they had been turned out (*in litt.*). §

§ The following has even less claim to be regarded as a Suffolk species:—

RED GROUSE, *Tetrao scoticus*, Latham.

An attempt was made about 1866 to introduce this bird into Suffolk. Four were turned out at Butley Abbey Farm, belonging to Lord Rendlesham. One of them was unfortunately shot the following Christmas, it is now preserved at Rendlesham Hall. (W. Biddell *in litt.*, and A. W. Crisp *in litt.*). It has also been turned down recently at Elveden by His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh. I have been favoured with the following account of his endeavours to naturalize the Grouse, Black Grouse and Capercaillie in that neighbourhood by Mr. Jefferies, the Steward of His Highness:—"The Prince in two successive years (1864 and 1865) had a quantity of Grouse brought from his Scotch Moor, Grandtully, Perthshire, and turned down at Elveden, but they were a complete failure. They died off in a short time. He attributed it to the

lack of water, and the absence of the kinds of insects they feed upon. His Highness also in 1865 tried Capercaillie and Black Game with a like result. Again, so late as 1878, he got some Capercaillie's eggs from Scotland, and made another attempt. The eggs hatched out well; and the young birds appeared at first to be going on all right, healthy and strong; but after a very short time they refused the artificial food supplied to them, searched about the grounds for their usual kind of food or insects, and failing to find them, pined and died. I need scarcely add that the Maharajah took a deep interest in the matter, and that everything that could be done was done to ensure success. We have no running streams, and the soil is sandy and dry hereabouts." The experiment of turning out grouse was tried, Prof. Newton informs me, at least ten years before at Brandon by Mr. Bliss, but with the like result,

GREY PARTRIDGE, *Perdix cinerea*, Latham.S. and W. *Cat.* 35.

Districts all. Common everywhere.

Nests.

A brace of white birds were killed at Kettleburgh in 1823. Partridges are said to be of a lighter colour at Blakenham than is usual; this is perhaps owing to the chalky nature of the soil (S. and W. *u. s.*). Examples with pale cream-coloured head and neck were shot at Thornham in 1857, and in 1862; this variety disappeared about 1872 or 1873; the first killed are less distinctly marked than the later ones (Lord Henniker v.v. who has several, C. B. !)

RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE, *Perdix rufa*, Latham.S. and W. *Cat.* 34.

Districts all. Common or not uncommon everywhere. "On the heathy tract near the coast, it far exceeds the common species in numbers" (J. D. Hoy in a letter to Mr. Selby from Stoke in 1828. See *Field* Nov. 1867). Nests. A nearly white variety shot on the property of Archdeacon Berners of Woolverstone Park, in the autumn of 1851 (R. P. C. in *Nat.* i. (1851), 142). A white variety shot near Ipswich, preserved by Podd, in Mr J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B. ! perhaps the same bird); another from Holbrook given by H. Rodwell, Esq to the Ipswich Museum. A buff-coloured one from Trimley in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection (Phillips *in litt.*). This bird, often called the French Partridge, was introduced into the Eastern Counties about the year 1770, when Lord Hertford and Lord Rendlesham imported a great quantity of eggs, and hatched them under domestic fowls. These birds were turned off at Sudbourn and Rendlesham. In 1826 they were very plentiful in some parts of Suffolk (S. and W. *u. s.*), and have been so ever since. The bird was first introduced into West Suffolk by Lord Alvanley and Lord de Ros in 1823, when many eggs were brought over from France, and distributed about Culford and the neighbourhood; the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Waddington had a good many at Fornham and at Cavenham; Mr.

Newton at Elveden declined to accept them, but in a few years they had spread there. (See Stev. *B. of N.* i. 405-6). There is a general opinion, I believe, in Suffolk that this bird makes war on the native Grey Partridge, and kills it or drives it away; but Professor Newton, who as well as others has directed his attention to this matter for many years, believes that there is not the smallest ground for thinking so. He regards it as a mere superstition of the gamekeepers against which every honest naturalist ought to set his face (*in litt.*).

QUAIL, *Coturnix vulgaris*, Fleming.

S. and W. *Cat.* 35. Formerly abundant in some parts but now (in 1824) scarce.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 7); a nest containing eleven eggs was found in a grass-field in the neighbourhood, Aug. 1845 (Stev. *B. of N.* i, 432). Occurs about once a year at Lowestoft (Thirtle *in litt.*).

2. One shot at Thorington in 1815 by Col. H. Bence (Capt. Bence v. v. who has it, C. B.!). Eggs brought to the late Mr. T. M. Spalding many years ago from Hinton, also from the borders of Westleton Moor; it nested again at Westleton in 1870. (F. Spalding MS. and E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2308). One shot at Kelsall in 1856 (Capt. Bence, v.v.). Mr. E. Garrett killed one on Thorpe Fen, Nov. 1859 (F. Spalding MS.). Only three examples obtained in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh by Mr. Hele in 1859, Feb. 1864, and in 1865 (Hele, *Ald.* 103). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. There were two nests at Butley in 1880, one female on the nest was beheaded by the mowing machine, the other hatched her eggs; a specimen from Alderton is in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v., C. B.!). Nested (10 eggs) at Witnesham in 1870 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 2308). One sprung in a field at Great Bealings, May 1821, and occasionally seen in the neighbourhood (Moor MS.). One obtained at Playford about 1865 (in possession of Mr. Biddell M.P. C. B.!). Shot by W. Chapman at Rushmere, Dec. 18 1846 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693).

4. A female shot at Stonham in 1860; in Mr. Lingwood's possession, one shot at Ringshall and another at Darmsden (H. Lingwood *in litt.*). Seen at Barking (H. James v.v.). Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Several arrived on the Suffolk side of Scole, May 20 1868 (A Clark-

Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S, 1294, and 1695). Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Buxhall, some years ago (W. M. White v.v.).

6. About three pair observed near Brettenham by Mr. Beale during the last 20 years (T. B. Beale v.v. 1884). One shot at Thorpe Morieux in April 1882, in Mr. Robert Edgar's possession (C.B!). One shot near Boxted Hall about 1880, preserved there (Cutmore v.v.). Several killed near Melford of late years, one stuffed by Richold (Richold v.v.). Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 127). Stoke-by-Nayland, where it arrived on May 10 in 1830 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii (1830) 436). Used to breed about fifty years ago at Bures; has now disappeared (A. Hanbury *in litt.*, 1883.)

7. Elveden, Oct. 1846 (Cambridge Museum); eggs found there about May 20, 1849 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2525), and in June 1851 (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 433). One killed at Mildenhall recently (J. H. Phillips *in litt.* 1884). Gazeley, a few at times; eggs found at Kentford in 1870 (Tearle MS.).

8. Eggs found at Barnham in 1849 and 1854 (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 433). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). One shot at Ampton about 1872 (G. A. Partridge v.v.). One shot at Troston in 1876; occurs in the neighbourhood of Barton, but very rarely (H. Jones v.v. and J. S. Phillips *in litt.*). Nest with thirteen eggs found in a field of clover at Tostock June 7, 1871 (Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2683). Westley 1873 (Mrs. Wallace v.v.). Great Saxham 1855, Rev. J. D. Beales (Creed MS.). Has been shot by Col Parker at Rattlesden, where it is very rare (Col. Parker v.v.); one from that place in possession of Mr. Cocksedge of Beyton (Tuck v.v.). One shot about 1873 near Mr. Watkinson's farm at Felsham by J. Josselyn Esq. (F. Clarke v.v.).

Nests.

Districts.—All.

Months.—February, April, May, June, August, October, November, December.

Found abundantly, as it would appear, in some parts of the county in the last century,* but it has now for a long time been everywhere scarce, though very generally diffused. Commonly regarded as a summer visitant only, but it is certain that some remain during the winter months; these, as Mr. Stevenson suggests, may be the later hatched birds (*B. of N.* i. 434).

* Montagu, (*Ornith. Dict.* s.v.) says, speaking of the country generally at the beginning of this century, that this bird then appeared in "much less quantity than formerly." Prof. Newton writes:—"I have heard old men say just what Montagu does, but I never got satisfactory proof

that they were right. At the same time the enormous destruction of quails that has been going on increasingly for many years and chiefly before the breeding-season, cannot have been without its effects."

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The strong line down the middle divides East from West Suffolk.

The figures (1—8) mark the districts into which the county is divided for the purpose of this Catalogue, these districts being formed by combinations of two or more Hundreds, which are separately marked as *a*, *b*, &c., below. Under each of these letters the places of the Hundred are enumerated where the birds named in the Catalogue have been principally found. I have a printed or MS. list of birds which have occurred in or near those places to which an asterisk is prefixed.

East Suffolk.

1. (*a*) MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND (including YARMOUTH).

(*b*) WANGFORD.

(*a*) Belton, Breydon Broad, Flixton, Fritton Broad, Gorleston, Gunton, Herringfleet, Lowestoft, Oulton Broad, Somerleyton, *Yarmouth.

(*b*) Beccles, Bungay.

2. (*a*) BLYTHING. (*b*) PLOMESGATE.

(*a*) Benacre Broad, Blythburgh, Easton Broad, Huntingfield, Leiston, Southwold, *Westleton.

(*b*) *Aldeburgh, Glemham, Orford, Snape, Sudbourn.

3. (*a*) WILFORD. (*b*) CARLFORD. (*c*) LOES. (*d*) COLNEIS.
(*e*) SAMFORD.

(*a*) Bawdsey, Melton, Sutton, Wickham-Market.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

(b) *Bealings, Martlesham, Rushmere.

(c) Butley, Rendlesham, *Woodbridge.

(d) Felixstowe, Nacton, Walton.

(e) *Shotley.

4. (a) BOSMERE and CLAYDON (including IPSWICH).

(b) THREDLING. (c) HOXNE.†

(a) *Bramford, Bosmere Mere, Creeting, Ipswich, Needham-Market, Stonham.

(c) Hoxne.

West Suffolk.

5. (a) HARTISMERE. (b) STOW.

(a) *Bacton, Brome, *Oakley, *Redgrave, Thornham.

(b) Finborough, Harleston, Stowmarket.

6. (a) COSFORD. (b) BABERGH (including SUDBURY).

(a) Bildeston, *Hadleigh.

(b) Assington, Boxted, Bures, *Cockfield, Lavenham, Melford, *Polstead, Stoke-by-Nayland, *Sudbury.

7. (a) RISBRIDGE. (b) LACKFORD (including THETFORD and BRANDON).

(a) Chedburgh, Dalham, *Gazeley.

(b) Brandon, Cavenham, Elveden, Icklingham, Lakenheath, Mildenhall, Newmarket, Thetford.

8. (a) BLACKBOURNE. (b) THEDWASTRE. (c) THINGOE (including BURY ST. EDMUND'S).

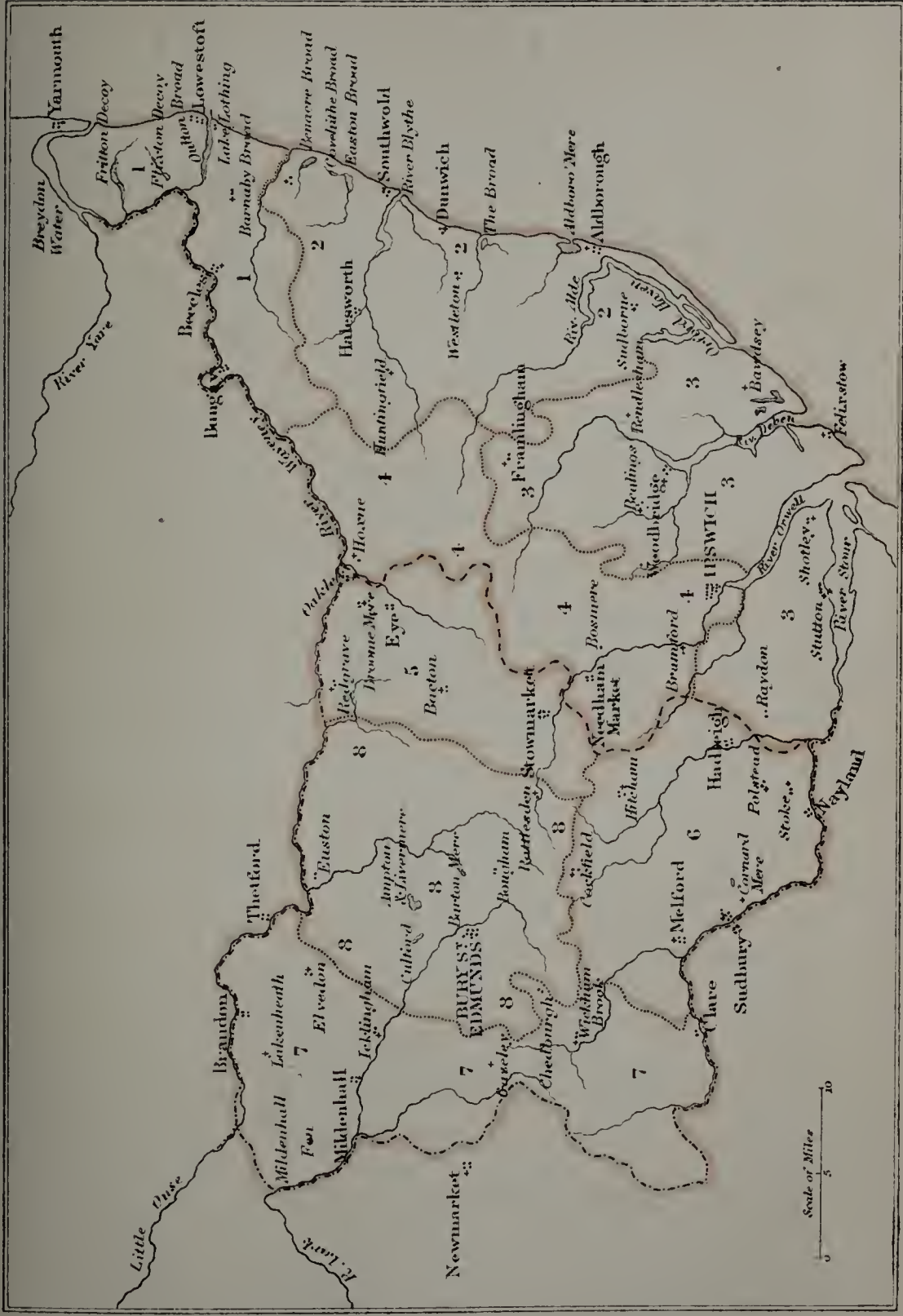
(a) Bardwell, Barnham, Culford, Ixworth, Stowlangtoft.

(b) Barton, Beyton, Drinkstone, Felsham, *Livermere, Rattlesden, Rougham, Tostock.

(c) Bury St. Edmund's, Ickworth, Nowton.

† Two detached parishes, Carlton and Kelsale, in Hoxne Hundred, are in the Westleton District of Blything Union, and are absorbed in District 2 of this Map. See p. 110.

MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DIVIDED INTO 8 DISTRICTS.



ORDER IV. GRALLATORES.

FAM. OTIDIDÆ.

GREAT BUSTARD, *Otis tarda*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 35. Still (1824) breeds in the open parts of Suffolk, though become much scarcer than formerly.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

3. A female shot off Martlesham Bridge about 1815, seen by Mr. Moor and believed by him to be the last seen in the neighbourhood (E. J. Moor MS. and in *Z.* 2nd S., 2024, who long kept a feather of the bird). Sir Robert Harland had a stuffed specimen which he told the Rev. F. B. Zincke had been shot in his time in the parish of Wherstead, “not more therefore, though possibly less than ninety years ago” (F. B. Zincke in *Suff. Chron.*, May 31, 1884).

West Suffolk.

7. Sir T. Browne had a cock Bustard sent him, April 30, 1681, “from beyond Thetford” *i.e.* from Suffolk, as he writes from Norwich, (Sir T. Browne’s Works i., 311 Ed. Wilkin). In the spring of 1814 five birds were seen by Mr. G. Graves between Thetford and Brandon; from which neighbourhood he received a single egg in 1819 (Graves’ *Brit. Orn.* iii., Lond. 1821). A nest discovered in 1832 on a warren near Thetford, the female took off her young safely; Prof. Newton ascertained from Mr. Salmon who saw the young birds that the nest was in a field of rye; on the same place a male and two females were seen the same year (J. D. Hoy in Loudon’s *Mag. N. H.* vi., 1833, 150, and Salmon *u. s.* ix. (1836), 528; Stevenson, *B. of N.* ii. 5; see also Bree in *Field* Nov. 1867). Lord Albemarle informed Mr. Lubbock that his keeper found a Bustard many years ago sitting on her nest in a pea-field at Elveden; both eggs were placed under a hen, and the young, both males, long kept in confinement; the mother just escaped being caught by a cast net (Lubbock’s *Fauna of Norfolk*, 66, Ed. 1879). A female obtained from Elveden in 1815; now in the Norwich Museum (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 32-3). A male seen, and a few feathers picked up in Feb. 1876 at Hockwold in Norfolk, by Prof. Newton, Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., and others (H. M. Upcher in *Field* April 8, 1876 and in *Z.* 2nd S., 4882); it remained there about a fortnight; and Prof. Newton was informed that it crossed into Suffolk at Lakenheath; it was also said to have been seen at Eriswell.* In the beginning of the present century, visitors at Euston and other great houses in the neighbourhood of Thetford used to make up parties

* A bird was seen in August 1873 by two gentlemen and some labourers on the Wangford and Lakenheath Warrens; from their description Mr. Howlett had no

doubt that it was a Bustard (Howlett in *Field* Aug. 16, 1873, quoted in *Z.* 2nd S., 3692).

to go and look at the Bustards. About thirty or forty were accustomed to be seen together in winter at Elveden and Barnham in 1812 or a little earlier, when a shepherd's boy caught a young bird at the latter place. No doubt this drove moved about from place to place in the Breck district (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 18, 19). A female was purchased as a Norfolk specimen by the Rev. C. J. Lucas at the sale of Mr. Sealy's Collection; Mr. Stevenson however has carefully traced the bird, and has discovered that it was killed at Eriswell about 1827 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 35, 36; Lucas *in litt.*). Mr. Waddington and Mr. Newton riding one day over Icklingham Heath towards Elveden about 1812 or 1814, came upon a flock of twenty-four Bustards, which rose on the wing before them (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 19; *Memoir of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.*, by Sir C. J. F. Bunbury, p. 104. Privately printed, Lond. 1868). Icklingham was long famous as a station for Bustards. From a bird killed there and sent to him by Mr. D. Gwilt, Edwards made the drawing now in possession of the Rev. R. Gwilt at Icklingham, which was engraved for his *Natural History*, p. 73 in a plate dated 1746 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 18). In September 1813 Sir A. Grant shot at a young Bustard there, which was caught in a rabbit-trap soon afterwards (*id.* 14, Note). The Bustard still bred there in 1824 (S. and W. *u. s.*). A female from Icklingham, no date (Cambridge Museum), formerly in the Collection of the Cambridge Philosophical Society (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 37; C. B. !). A hen was seen in July or August 1832 on Icklingham Heath by Mr. Thornhill, (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 5 from Newton), and two eggs were taken there many years ago, which are now in possession of Rev. R. Gwilt; another egg from the same locality was presented to Lady Wilson of Charlton House, Blackheath. She died in 1818, and it then belonged to her grandson Sir W. Trevelyan, Bart. He wrote to Mr. Stevenson that it is darker in colour and much more mottled than the specimen figured by Hewitson (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 42 and MS.; see also J. D. in London's *Mag. N. H.* vi. (1833) 150). A specimen received by Mr. Thornhill from Cavenham has been long preserved at Riddlesworth Hall (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 37); his grandson, Sir T. Thornhill, tells me that the bird was trapped, he does not know the precise date (C. B.)! Found on Newmarket Heath in the 17th century (Merrett's *Pinax* 173, Lond. 1667; Willughby's *Ornith.* 129, Lond. 1676; Ray's *Eng. Tr.* 178, Lond. 1678). A male bird was surprised by a dog on Newmarket Heath in the autumn of 1819, and sold in Leadenhall Market for five guineas (Graves' *Brit. Orn. u. s.*). The late Duke of Queensbury (died 1810) had three pinioned on his lawn at Newmarket (Hodson in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vi. (1833) 513).

8. An egg found near Bury, probably at North Stowe or Icklingham, formerly in Mr. Yarrell's Collection, is now in that of Prof. Newton (A. Newton v.v.); tradition says that there was a drove of thirty or forty birds at North Stowe in the last century, and eye witnesses testify to nearly as many in the beginning of the present (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 18. See above under No. 7). J. Wastell, Esq., had a pair a long time in his garden at Risby, (Hodson *u. s.*). One was shot at Norton about 1850 by Mr. Joseph

Smith, of the Dog Inn, and was sent as a present to the Queen (Hawkins MS.).

Formerly bred.

Months.—February, July or August, August, September. Also “spring,” “breeding-season,” and “winter.”

Districts.—3, 7, 8.

This noble bird appears to have been indigenous in the county from time immemorial; we possess records that it has been a native of Suffolk for two hundred years.* It has unhappily ceased to be so within our own time. Every example which has occurred during the last fifty years has probably migrated from the Continent.† Mr. Stevenson has taken great pains to ascertain the history of such Norfolk and Suffolk Bustards as are still preserved in public or private Collections, as well as of their authenticated eggs (Stev. *B. of N. u. s.*).‡

LITTLE BUSTARD, *Otis tetrax*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 36.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Very rare.

East Suffolk.

1. An adult female shot March 1858, in the Southdown Marshes at Gorleston; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (Stev. *B. of N.*, ii., 45, and

* Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. considers that there can be hardly any doubt that the Bustard, commonly spoken of as a resident in East Anglia, left England for the south as soon as the nesting season was over, *i.e.*, in September (*in litt.*).

† A case of Bustards at Helmingham Hall, is without any certain history; the birds were probably killed in Suffolk (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 38, 39). The late Mr. G. Creed, surgeon, of Bury St. Edmund's, had also a stuffed specimen, the history of which was unknown (J. D. in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vi., (1833), 150). His nephew, the late Rev. H. K. Creed, has taken no notice of this specimen in his MS. as he would probably have done had he known anything certain about it, but it was in all likelihood obtained in West Suffolk.

‡ There appear to have been in East Anglia during the last and the preceding century three principal head-quarters of the Bustard, at each of which the “drove,” as it was called, resided; but still not so constantly as that the birds never intermingled. (1.) The country round Swaffham in Norfolk, and entirely included in that county; Westacre being the spot especially frequented. (2.) The neighbourhood of Thetford, stretching from Brettenham and Snarehill in Norfolk across the county border to Elveden, Barnham, North Stowe, Cavenham, Icklingham, and probably still further on towards Mildenhall in Suffolk. (3.) The tract around Newmarket, partly in Cambridgeshire partly in Suffolk, separated by a slight interval from the preceding. The bird was almost confined to the warrens or brecks with their adjoining wheat-lands.

H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6059, C. B!). A female bird killed near Bungay Nov. 1804 (S. and W. *u.s.*).

2. A fine male caught in a rabbit trap in a turnip field near Saxmundham, Dec. 1860 (E. Neave in *Z.* 7353). One trapped at Sizewell in autumn 1859, in possession of E. Garrett, Esq., East Ham (Hele, *Ald.*, 105, and F. Spalding MS.). One shot by Mr. Flatt at Snape Nov. 1846 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693), one from this place in the Ipswich Museum (presented by J. G. Sheppard, Esq., probably the same as the bird mentioned by Mr. Bilson below). Capt. James believes that one was shot on the North Warren at Aldeburgh (James MS.).

3. One killed by Mr. Sheppard at Campsey Ash in 1846 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). One shot on the Orwell (before 1824) near Sir Robert Harland's seat, into whose possession it came (S. and W. *u. s.*); Sir Robert, alluding doubtless to this bird, told Mr. Zineke that it had been shot in his time in the parish of Wherstead (F. B. Zineke in *Suff. Chron.*, May 31, 1884).

West Suffolk.

7. One caught in a rabbit warren at Thetford on the Suffolk side of the Thet, Dec. 1861 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 46-47). One killed on the edge of Mildenhall Fen about 1820 (now at Barton Hall in possession of Sir C. J. F. Bunbury, C. B!); another belonging to Mr. Biddell M.P., believed to be from this place (Mrs. Peecock *in litt.*, C. B!). Shot near Kennet Jan. 1875 (Bilson) and Oct. 1876 (Tearle MS.). One taken alive on the edge of Newmarket Heath and fed for about three weeks in a kitchen; it was sent to Bewick by W. Trevelyan Esq. and the figure in his book was drawn from it (Bewick's *B. B.* i. 319, Ed. 1797); it is in winter plumage (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*).

8. One shot at Ixworth in 1866, by Mr. P. Potter (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46).

Months.—January, March, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

A very rare winter visitant, not only in Suffolk, but in Great Britain generally.

FAM. CHARADRIIDÆ.

STONE CURLEW, *Ædicnemus crepitans*, Temminck.

S. and W. *Cat.* 36. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.—Dresser *B. of Eur.* vii., 402. Becoming scarcer (in Suffolk) every year.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rarely met with (Paget *Y.*, 10); one from that place (Bury Museum); one sent from the neighbourhood Dec. 18, 1867 to

Leadenhall Market, seen by Mr. J. H. Gurney (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 58, 60). A fine specimen shot at Herringfleet in 1876 by Col. Leathes (*Leathes in litt.*).

2. Benacre (*Freeman v.v.*). Waste lands of Covehithe and Dunwich yearly (*Spald. u. s.*); Mr. John Grubb saw many near Dunwich at Whitesuntide 1879, and took many of their eggs on the ground (*J. Grubb v.v.*). Westleton, rare; nests (*Spalding MS.*); a pair killed on the Common Sept. 1868, where Mr. Spalding also saw one in the previous month (*A. Clark-Kennedy in Z.* 2nd S. 1696). A pair shot Feb. 2 1853 at Yoxford (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 60). Seen at Leiston April 1873; not uncommon in the neighbourhood (*Rope in Z.* 2nd S. 3867, where some interesting details about the habits of the bird are given). Heard by Mr. Rope nearly every night in the summer 1871 close to his house at Blaxhall; far less frequently in 1872 (*Rope MS.*). It frequents a few Commons in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh, viz., Iken, Sizewell, and Thorpe from April to Sept.; breeds (*Hele, Ald.* 105). Blackheath near Aldeburgh (*James MS.*); two shot July 30, 1872 at Aldeburgh (*J. G. Tuck in Z.* 2nd S. 3306).

3. A large flock of more than a hundred seen late in the evening at Great Bealings July 27, 1834; a few seen occasionally since (*Moor MS.*). Sutton Heath, in possession of Mr. Hillen (*Carthew MS.*), another from this place (in Mr. Phillips' Collection, C. B.!). On Playford Heath all the summer (*W. Biddell in litt.*). Still breeds on Rushmere Heath where Mr. Seebohm describes his finding the eggs May 21, 1881 (*Seebohm Hist. Br. B.* ii., 597). One shot at Walton (*Kerry MS.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Has been shot at Eye, where it is rare (*Clarke in litt.*).

6. One shot by Mr. Hall near Somerton about 1876 (*Cutmore v.v.*). Shot at Melford by Capt. Bence (*Bence v.v.*). Sudbury, a summer visitant, not uncommon, of extremely retired habits (*King, List,* 127). One shot at Newton in adult plumage, April 1882 (*Rose v.v., C. B.!*).

7. Abundant in the open country near Thetford and Brandon, where many still breed (*Lubbock's Fauna of Norfolk* 72, *Southwell's Note*; *Salmon in Loudon's Mag. N. H.* ix., (1836), 524). One killed at Brandon, July 1869, in Mr. Harting's Collection (*Dresser, B. of Eur.* vii. 407). A young bird killed at Lakenheath, Aug. 1877 (*Travis v.v., C. B.!*). A pair taken at Thetford March 1, 1853 (*L. H. Irby in Z.* 3909). Seen in some numbers there in the summer of 1880, and several nests found in the middle of May, both on the heath and on the cultivated lands adjoining (*H. Stevenson in Z.* 3rd S. vi., 370); eggs taken there recently (*Cooke v.v. who has them, C. B.!*), others taken May 21, 1883 (*F. Norgate in litt.*). Arrives at Elveden in March, and breeds there, eggs found April 26, 1844; breeds at Cavenham and Wangford (*A. Newton in Z.* 651 and 722, and *v.v.*). A pair taken at Icklingham, where it bred in 1883 (*L. Travis in litt.*, from whom I received eggs. I also got an egg there on the heath in June 1884. C. B.!). Eggs

frequently found on or near Risby Heath about fifty years ago (H. T. Frere *in litt.*); a few birds are still found on its borders (C. A. Abraham *in litt.*). Not common at Gazeley; one shot there in summer 1868, and fell close to its nest which contained two eggs; both bird and eggs are in possession of the Rev. T. Burroughs (Tearle MS.).

8. Breeds at Euston and Barnham (A. Newton, v.v.). One shot at West Stowe Nov. 4, 1882; in possession of Rev. E. Pemberton (Travis v.v., C. B. !). Heard very commonly in the fields a few miles to the N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's (Atkinson's *Brit. Birds' Eggs*, 112 Ed. 1862); seen in a turnip-field between Bury and Newmarket in 1874 (C. B. !). Two near Plumpton Hall, Whepstead, about 1875. (Cutmore v.v., C. B. !).

Breeds.

Months.—February, March, April, May, July, August, September, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Generally diffused throughout the county, and still not uncommon in the Breck district. Mr. Rope observes that these birds frequent sandy heaths by day, and go out regularly about sunset to feed on the cultivated land, more especially in fields of young turnips, where they keep up a tremendous screeching and squealing at intervals during the night (in *Z. u. s.*). They are more numerous on the East side of England than elsewhere (Dresser *u. s.*); and are summer visitants, but occasionally occur in the winter. Their distribution in England is very similar to the former distribution of the Bustard, which in their habits they much resemble (Seebohm *u. s.* 596, 599). They are also known by the name of Norfolk Plover, or Great Plover.

GOLDEN PLOVER, *Charadrius pluvialis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 37.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 10); a pair, picked up Aug. 18, 1856 on the railway line near Yarmouth, seen by Mr. Stevenson, apparently young birds (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 68). Breydon, Oct. 1863 (Harting in Stev. *u. s.* 374); and in Sept. 1871 (Booth, *Cat. B.* 7); a few there Jan. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 324). Formerly at Herringfleet, now seems to have disappeared (Leathes *in litt.*, 1876). Lowestoft, common (Freeman v.v.).

2. Westleton (F Spalding MS.). Flocks seen at Leiston March, Nov., and Dec. 1871, Dec. 1872 and Jan. 1873 (Rope MS. and in *Z.* 2nd S., 3607, 3608). Frequent visitor at Aldeburgh; leaves during the breeding season; a bird in almost perfect summer dress obtained in Jan. 1866 (Hele, *Ald.*, 106 and James MS.); a pair in transitional dress seen there Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd. S. vii., 16). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Rarely seen at Great Bealings; at times plentiful on Martlesham Heath (Moor MS.). Sutton Heath, in spring dress (Mr. Hillen v.v., who has it, C.B.!). In great numbers at times at Walton and Levington (Kerry MS.).

4. Hoxne, found only in winter (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Debenham, in winter (Podd *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, common in winter (Clarke MS.). One shot at Yaxley Jan. 1871 (W. H. Sewell *in litt.*, who has it). Buxhall, in great numbers (W. M. White v.v.).

6. Cockfield, not uncommon in winter; one taken Nov. 10, (in my Collection, C. B.); two killed near the Rectory by Mr. W. Steward Jan. 1878 (C. B.!). Lavenham in great numbers (W. M. White v.v.), procured in winter plumage (Garrard jun., C. B.!). Occasionally at Sudbury in the winter in immense flocks (King, *List*, 127). Hadleigh (F. Spalding MS.). Several shot at Polstead in the winter of 1878 (Cooke v.v.).

7. Flocks varying from five to fifty seen on Thetford Warren by Messrs. A. and E. Newton in July and Aug. 1852 and 1854 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 68). Prof. A. Newton believes he has seen this bird on Thetford Warren every month in the year except June, but that it does not breed there (A. Newton v.v.); its decrease there of late years has been very marked, scores only are now (1870) seen where formerly there were hundreds (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 67, from Mr. Bartlett). Occurs at Elveden, arriving Sept. 24 in 1846 (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). Gazeley, common at times (Tearle MS.).

8. Sapiston (L. Travis *in litt.*). Livermere (James MS.). Rattlesden, abundant; they once came in by detachments of from two to forty till they reached about two thousand, in the centre of a large field at Woolpit, where they were undisturbed (Col. Parker v.v.). Whelnetham, March 1882 (Travis, C. B.!). Two shot at Bradfield Combust in or about 1865, by Mr. W. Steward, who has them (C. B.!).

Districts.—All.

Months.—All, except June.

Found over almost all the county, but locally and somewhat irregularly; often appearing in winter in large flocks. During the summer it remains only in a very few places,

but has been obtained in the winter in summer plumage. Probably does not breed; is not known to breed in Norfolk (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 69).

GREY PLOVER, *Squatarola helvetica* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 38.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon in summer and winter plumage (Paget, *Y.* 10); two received from that place May 25, 1817 (Whitear's *Calendar*, 245); specimens taken there and at Breydon May 1847 (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1785); in full summer plumage June 1854 and 1863 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 102, 103); a male in a most interesting state of change, May 6, 1869, one in superb summer plumage May 14, 1875 (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.* who has them); Sept. 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342), again in Sept. 1879 with breast very nearly black (J. H. Gurney jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 460), seen there May 12, 1880, and May 1881 assuming summer plumage (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377 and vii., 325); one in full summer dress shot on Breydon Sept. 1881 (Lowne *in litt.*); Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. calls it a rather common spring and autumn migrant to Breydon (in Mason's *Norfolk* pt. iv.)*; a few are seen there throughout the winter, but not often so many as twenty or thirty at a time (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 101, from Mr. Frere). Lowestoft Dec. 1880 (Freeman v.v.).

2. Aldeburgh, common in April and May, and again in August and September; some remain all the winter (Hele, *Ald.*, 108, 109; James MS.); Mr. Hele received five perfect specimens in full dress May 2, 1867 killed near Aldeburgh (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 102. Note from *Field*); several seen on the mud flats near the Alde, Oct. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697); Aldeburgh, May 1870 (Tuck v.v., in his Collection); a very beautiful specimen in summer dress seen there May 14, 1875 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 4536); some seen there in their breeding dress, spring 1879 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); one from this place (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection).

3. Common on the Deben; shot Feb. 1883 and at other times (G. P. Hope *in litt.*). Common on the shores of the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Occasionally at Sudbury in winter in immense flocks (King, *List*, 127).

7. Lakenheath, Dec. 1879, (in my Collection, C. B.).

*Mr. Gurney's *Catalogue of the Birds of Norfolk*, (1884), has been re-printed separately.

Months.—February, April, May, June, August, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

This bird is almost exclusively found near the coast, though occasionally it occurs inland as a straggler. It is to be suspected that Mr. King mistook the Golden Plover for it, when he speaks of immense flocks being seen in the winter at Sudbury. He probably, however, knew of specimens taken there (see *Stev. B. of N. ii.*, 101, 102). When in the plumage most resembling that of the Golden Plover, it may always be distinguished by the presence of a back toe. The bird is not known to breed in this country.

LAPWING, *Vanellus cristatus*, Meyer.

S. and W. *Cat.* 38. Catalogued only.

Districts all, recorded as common at various places in all; at Herringfleet however it is becoming more and more scarce every year, eggs are no longer found in any quantity as formerly (Col. Leathes *in litt.* 1876); at Rattlesden it is not common (Col. Parker v.v.). Breeds at Herringfleet (Col. Leathes), Westleton (F. Spalding), Blaxhall (Rope), Aldeburgh (Hele), Leiston (Rope), Cornard Mere (King), Brandon (F. Norgate), Elveden (A. Newton), Icklingham (C. B.), Livermere Heath, Timworth (James MS.), Barton Heath, and at Rushbrooke (A. Parish).

This bird appears in many places where there are open fields, in immense flocks in the autumn, winter, and early spring, but does not stay to breed there, laying its eggs only on heaths or commons. Mr. Hope observes that the young birds crouch so close to the ground and resemble it so much, that unless the spot where they are be accurately marked it is almost impossible to re-discover them, even at a yard's distance; he has seen the tide actually float them from their resting-place before they would move (*in litt.*).

DOTTEREL, *Eudromias morinellus* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 37.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth rather rare (Paget, *Y.* 10); it arrives there about March

25 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 248 ; see remarks in *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 80) ; a male killed there in 1850 (Bury Museum), another (Norwich Museum). Very rare at Lowestoft, one killed there on the beach May, 1867 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 77, and Thirtle *in litt.*).

2. One in Mr. Spalding's sale, killed at Dunwich (Lot 281), Aldeburgh (James MS. and Tuck specimen), Slaughden, Aug. 25, 1865 and Oct. 1871 ; others obtained at Iken about 1855 (Hele, *Ald.*, 106 and MS.).

3. Rendlesham estate, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B.!). Seen on Martlesham Heath (S. and W. *u. s.*). Sutton Heath, specimens in possession of Mr. Hillen and Mr. F. Carthew (W. H. M. Carthew MS.) ; a pair shot there by Mr. Phillips, only one preserved (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Common on the Deben about Bawdsey Ferry, shot there in April 1881 and 1884, and in Sept. 1883 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*), and some years ago (Prof. Colvin, *v.v.*).

West Suffolk.

7. Thetford, see below (Hans Jacob Wurmser *v. Vendenheym MS. Diary* 1610). "About Thetford, and the Champian, which comes unto us in September and March, staying not long" (Sir Thomas Browne's *Works* iv., 319, Ed. Wilkin) ; killed at this place (Hunt in *Stacey's Hist. Norfolk*, p. lxxviii. Lond. 1829) ; Salmon remarked in 1836 that it had of late very much decreased on the warrens in consequence of being shot at ; it did not breed (in Loudon ix. (1836) 525) ; a few generally observed in a fine April and a warm May, on Mr. Bartlett's warren at Thetford in flocks varying from twelve to twenty (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 78, 79) ; leaving in June (D. Newby *in litt.*) ; one killed there, May 1851 (Cambridge Museum) ; Wangford, May 1851 (Cambridge Museum) ; others killed there May 1867 ; a few visit the warrens in Aug. (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 79, 81). Elveden, arriving Sept. 29, in 1847 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2149).

8. Found at Barton Mills occasionally (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, 74).

Months.—March, April, May, June, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

A double migrant, appearing in small flocks or "trips" in the spring, on its way to the breeding grounds in the north, and returning in the autumn (see Saunders' *Yarrell*, iii., 247 4th Ed.). It is not common in Suffolk, but is found along the coast and in the warren country. It appears to have been more common in former days, both here and in the country generally. On May 8, 1610, King James I., who was staying at his sporting seat at Thetford, hunted this bird with hawks (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 82, 83 from Vendenheym's

Diary). It has always been considered an excellent dish (see Sir T. Browne *u. s.*).

RINGED PLOVER, *Ægialitis hiaticula* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 37.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth sands (Sir T. Browne, who calls it the Ringlestone. Works iv., 321. Ed. Wilkin); Yarmouth, common (Paget, Y. 10). Appears in large flocks on Breydon about the middle of Feb., or more commonly at the beginning of March, and a second flight commonly appears in the first or second week of May; re-appearing at the end of Aug., or beginning of Sept., some still remain in Jan.* (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 91). Breeds in small numbers nearly every year at Lowestoft (Thirtle *in litt.*; J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*).

2. A great many at Leiston in Jan. 1873, a half-fledged one caught on the beach in July, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608, 3867). Thorpe and elsewhere near Aldeburgh, breeds on the beach in small hollows scooped out of the shingle (Hele, *Ald.*, 107). Breeds between Sizewell and Dunwich (Rope MS.); and between Aldeburgh and Orford (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1695); plentiful at the former place in July 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468); many seen there Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15, 16). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Common on the shores of the Orwell and Stour; breeds at Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally met with at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Two killed near Melford; stuffed by Richold for Capt. Solomons (Richold, v.v.). Sudbury, July 1879 (Rose v.v. C. B.!).

7. Very abundant when Salmon wrote in 1836 upon all the Thetford warrens during the breeding season; it commenced nesting very early, the eggs having been found on the 30th of March in a cavity scraped in the earth; after the young were reared, it took its departure by the middle of August for the sea-coast, where it remained throughout the winter. (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 522). Seen at

* A smaller form of this bird is occasionally killed on Breydon, mostly in May, once in March 1867; one killed (in 1850 C. B!) at Yarmouth is in the Bury Museum (H. Stevenson *B. of N.* ii., 95, 96). One was obtained by Mr. Tuck, at Aldeburgh, Aug. 1873 (Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 3799). Mr. Howard Saunders

(*Yarrell's Br. B.* iii., 259, 4th Ed.), regards this as a southern form, with a darker mantle and more sharply defined coloration. It has been made a distinct species under the name of *Æg. intermedia* (*Ménétries*); but for this, in Mr. Saunders' opinion, there do not seem to be sufficient grounds.

Thetford between Feb. 7 and Sept. 1, and eggs found between March 23 and June 8 (A. Newton in *Stev. B. of N. ii.*, 84-86); it still continues to breed there, three or four pairs and two downy young ones able to run having been seen May 24, 1883 (F. Norgate *in litt.*). Mr. Newcome observed a few pairs on the Lakenheath and Wangford warrens in May 1867 (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*). Eggs from Lakenheath warren (Newcome Coll.). Elveden, bred there May 1844; seen in small numbers in 1863 and probably still occurs (A. Newton in *Z.* 722, and in *Stev. B. of N. ii.*, 86). Shot at Heigham, Sept. 1874 (Howlett *in litt.*).

8. Specimens killed at Euston (misprinted Elston) were in Mr. Sabine's Museum (S. and W. *u. s.*). Eggs from Barnham in Prof. Newton's Collection (A. Newton *v. v.*).

Breeds.

Months.—January, February, March, May, July, August, September, and some throughout the winter.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This bird, provincially known as the Stonehatch, has in Suffolk two distinct phases of existence, being found throughout the breeding season, not only on the coast but also on the great sandy warrens in the interior. It is seen and heard at these latter places from about the middle of March up to the end of August, "when young and old retire to the sea-shore till the time once more arrives for this strange inland migration." The great majority leave this country in August and September for the south, though some remain till late in the winter, almost until the general vernal immigration commences about the beginning of March (*Stev. B. of N. ii.*, 84—91). A few stragglers have been met with inland at places far from the warrens. Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. suggests that the Thetford birds seem to recall the time when an arm of the sea came so far inland (*in litt.*). A few marine plants, as *Rumex maritimus*, *Carex arenaria* and *Phleum arenarium* grow in the sandy tract of this neighbourhood. (Bunbury *Bot. Fragm.* 27).

Mr. Williams, Vicar of Croxton, has favoured me with a list of Lepidoptera about Thetford, which are usually considered coast insects, viz., *Agrotis velligera*, *cinerea*, *cursoria*, *præcox*, *Miana literosa* among the *Noctuina*; *Spilodes*

sticticalis, *patealis*, *Crambus latistrius*, *Warringtonellus*, *Anerastia lotella* among the *Pyralidina*; *Aspilates citraria*, *Eubolia lineolata*, *Acidalia rubricata*, *emutaria* among the *Geometrina*; *Sericoris cespitana* among the *Tortricina*; and *Gelechia artemisiella*, *marmorea*, *anthyllidella*, *pictella* among the *Tineina*. He also mentions, in addition to the plants already named, the *Equisetum variegatum*, which he once considered not uncommon, but which he has not seen for many years, the ground which it frequented having been grazed and trodden down by cattle. This is perhaps "a more distinctly maritime plant" than the others. If these facts favour the presumption that Thetford was once washed by the sea, the marine range would indicate, so far as he can judge from his own experience and the notices in Stainton's *Manual*, "a broad estuary running from the South Suffolk coast between Bury St. Edmund's and Stowmarket through Thetford to Stanford and Bodney, seven or eight miles North of Thetford."*

KENTISH PLOVER, *Ægialitis cantiana* (Latham).

East Suffolk.

1. Killed at Yarmouth, in the Norwich Museum in 1829 (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* p. lxxviii.); rarely met with there (Paget, *Y.* 10); shot there in May 1831, in Jan. 1834, and Feb. 1836† (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 98), one or two near Yarmouth June 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2499), and an adult male killed there May 27, 1869 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1911); one from Yarmouth is in the Bury Museum, and birds were sent from that place to Mr. Dennis on various occasions (Note in Museum); one from this place (Newcome Collection); a few near Yarmouth, partly on Breydon, in April and May of various years (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 98, 99); one killed on the beach Sept. 25, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.*, 3rd S. vii., 318); one killed on a heap of stones on

* Mr. Southwell believes that the Ring Dotterel has deserted its old nesting places on Brandon Heath, and that the birds now frequenting Thetford Warren, and breeding there are descendants of the birds which rested on the shores of the prehistoric bay, the sandy margins of which are now the

barren wastes of Thetford and Brandon Heaths (Miller and Skertchley *Fenland*, 382 note).

† Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. suspects the accuracy of the records of the bird said to have been shot in January and February (*in litt.*).

Breydon April 1843 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 181); shot there in summer about 1876 by Hurr, in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !); a male and two females shot April, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 341); two or three seen on Breydon in April 1879 and one female shot; two other females shot in Oct. the same year (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 51); immature male shot there August 18, 1881, three seen there Sept. 1881 (J. H. Gurney jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 487), a female shot on the 14th, a male on the 22nd, and two Oct. 24, all immature (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 318-320 and Lowne *in litt.*), another also immature shot there May 26, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). Lowestoft April 1865 (Thirtle *in litt.*), in possession of Mr. Neweome (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 98, 99); several observed there by Mr. Barton on the North beach towards the end of Sept. 1880; one was shot by a gunner at the same time; they ran about at a great pace, thrusting their bills under tufts of grass and retreating; when on the wing they uttered a plaintive cry of two notes (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334).

2. Mr. F. M. Spalding shot one at Easton Broad (F. Spalding MS.). Two male birds obtained at Thorpe in June 1869, (Hele, *Ald.* 107), now in the Aldeburgh Museum (C. B. !). One shot at Aldeburgh by Mr. Crewe in Sept. 1880, in his Collection (V. H. Crewe *in litt.*).

Months.—January? February? April, May, June, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2.

A rare species in this country, confined almost entirely to the southern and eastern counties, "where it is considered to be only a summer visitant" (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*); it is not known to breed in Suffolk. The late Mr. F. Frere informed Mr. Stevenson, that although observed on Breydon only in small numbers, scarcely a year passed without one or more examples being obtained in that neighbourhood, either in spring or autumn (Stev. *u. s.* 100).

TURNSTONE, *Streptilas interpres*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 38. Found sparingly on the sea-coast.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 10); two males obtained there May 1864 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1864, p. 45); a few killed there early in June and in the first week of Aug. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). A solitary specimen shot on Breydon Oct. 24, 1867 by Mr. J. E. Harting (Dresser *B. of Eur.* vii., 557); several killed there in June 1862, in May 1871, some obtained May 1874 (H.

Stevenson in *Z.* 8093 ; 2nd S. 2829, and 4191), and a few seen there April and May 1879, (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 51, 52), and May 12 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.). Appears at Aldeburgh in small flocks in May and Sept., does not breed (Hele, *Ald.* 110, and James MS.). An immature bird procured there Aug. 26, and a male bird Aug. 29, 1870 (in Mr. Tuek's Collection, J. G. Tuek in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368, see also H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 14, for examples in 1883); two killed there in Sept. 1877, and an immature bird in July 1881 (J. G. Tuek in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496 and v., 469). One shot at Orford ; in the Seckford Reading Room (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs).

3. A pair in good plumage shot, in Sept. 1882 on the Woodbridge River where they are by no means common ; preserved by Asten (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*). Common on the river muds and shores of Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Found, not uncommonly, along the whole length of the coast, but very seldom at any distance from it. The small flocks that appear at Yarmouth and Breydon about the middle of May are mostly in full nuptial plumage, and rest only for a day or two, and then pass on to their northern breeding grounds in Denmark and elsewhere. They are rarely if ever seen at Yarmouth in winter, according to Mr. Frere (Dresser *B. of Eur. u. s.*).

OYSTER-CATCHER, *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (L).

S. and W. *Cat* 37. (Mentions only Norfolk by name).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon on the beach (Paget, *Y.* 10) ; shot on Breydon every year in spring, autumn, and winter (H. Stevenson *in litt.*) ; one from Breydon in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B.!) ; seen there May 12, and in the middle of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377) ; an adult male shot there Sept. 4, 1881 (Lowne *in litt.*).

2 Used to breed at Thorpe, where it was killed in 1872 ; formerly much more abundant than now about Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.*, 111 and MS., James MS.) ; a fine adult male shot on the Alde Aug. 23, 1871, in Mr. Tuck's Collection (T. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2804) ; shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Shot on the Woodbridge river ; in possession of Mr. Hillen

(Carthew MS.) ; another in Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v. C. B. !). Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One seen by Mr. King on the banks of the Stour, near Sudbury, when its waters had been drawn off (King, *List*, 127).

7. Two killed at Lakenheath March 1866 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's *Norfolk* pt. iv., from the *Field* ; he thinks they had followed the course of the Ouse).

Has bred.

Months.—March, May, August, September, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Has occurred along the whole length of the coast, but not commonly of late years in some places. Very few specimens have been met with far inland. The name of Oyster-Catcher is quite a misnomer, but it is very dexterous in detaching limpets. It is called Sea-pye at Yarmouth (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*)

FAM. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

AVOCET, *Recurvirostra avocetta*, L.

Ray, *The Ornithology of Willughby*, 322, Lond. 1678. Frequents our Eastern coasts in Suffolk . . . in winter time. (See also Plot *Nat. Hist. Staff.* 231, Oxf. 1686).—S. and W. *Cat.* 41.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Now very rare.

1. A pair killed at Yarmouth June 1851 and preserved by Knight (J. O. Harper in *Z.* 3208) ; a male and a female from Yarmouth preserved by Knight in the Neweome Collection, probably the same birds (C. B. !); a pair killed April 22, 1852 (L. H. Irby in *Z.* 3504) ; another pair June 12, 1852, one April 1857, another May 1864, two May 1865 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 242 from *Nat.* 1870) ; one in 1853 (Bury Museum) ; two sent in May 1878 to Norwich from Yarmouth, one perhaps the Lowestoft bird (see below and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 155). One shot there April 12, and another seen in May 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 368). On Breydon, etc., but rather rare of late years (*i.e.* before 1834) (Paget, *Y.* 8) ; killed or seen there in May and July 1842, March 28, 1843, May 1852, and May 1863 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 241, 242) ; two shot there March 1876, and one in June 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S.,

4897 ; 3rd S. iii., 155) ; a pair shot there in 1878 by Hurr (one in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !), the other in Mr. Gunn's possession), and a female shot in 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). One seen in May 1878, near the fishing pier at Lowestoft (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 155), and two by Mr. F. Barton near Lowestoft flying towards Southwold in Aug. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 333) ; one mentioned as having been killed in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft by the late Mr. Thirtle, but no date recorded in his MS. (Thirtle *in litt.*).

2. Has been killed at Easton Broad and at Orford (Spald. *u. s.*). Two in Mr. Spalding's sale, killed at Blythburgh Fen, in or about 1858, bought by J. H. Gurney, Jun., Esq., and now in my Collection (C. B.) (Sale catalogue and F. Spalding *in litt.*). Very rare at Aldeburgh ; one killed in spring 1840 below Slaughden, observed along with another ; one again seen in the marshes of Slaughden in summer 1862 ; an old gunner informed Mr. Hele that he could recollect the bird, called the Awl-bird, breeding in the Mere-lands at Thorpe not unfrequently (Hele, *Ald.* 120) ; one taken at Aldeburgh in Col. Stewart's Collection (James MS.). Killed on the river Alde close to Orford (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B. !). Bred near Orford Lighthouse in the early part of the century (Whitear's *Diary*, 258).

3. Two near Orwell Park, shot by Blades the keeper in 1850 ; Mr. Bilson once saw six of these birds there by the side of the Orwell, but could not get a shot at them (Bilson MS.). One shot in Levington Creek, very rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

Formerly bred.

Months.—March, April, May, June, July, August, and, formerly at least, “in winter time.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

This bird has been known for hundreds of years as frequenting the Suffolk coast, where, until the present century, it seems to have been not uncommon, but for more than fifty years it has been rare, and has become rarer as the fen-land diminishes. During that period it has not been known to breed. Mr. Stevenson writes to Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser that the few specimens which are now obtained appear chiefly in May on Breydon flats (*B. of Eur.* vii., 578).

GREENSHANK, *Totanus glottis* (Pallas).

S. and W. *Cat.* 46.—Spald. *List* xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 8) ; a female shot near

Yarmouth in May 1849, and an immature bird in Aug. in a later year (Bury Museum); another female Sept. 20, 1869 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1921); an adult bird Sept. 4, 1873, and three immature birds Aug. 12, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859; 3rd S. iv., 341). Two pairs killed at Breydon in May 1862, some in June 1862, and various others at the same place at various times, but of late years their numbers have been few during the spring migration (F. Harmer in *Stev. B. of N.* 235 and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8093), several seen there in Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377); one shot there Sept. 26, 1881 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488); others in May and June and two on Sept. 22, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325, 326).

2. Benacre (Spalding's Sale, Lot 342). Sometimes seen on salt marshes about Covehithe and Easton Broad, where Mr. Spalding has shot it (*Spald. u.s.*). Several obtained at Southwold, Aug. 1870, and five observed there Aug. 12, 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 2906, 3308). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One seen at Thorpe, Aug. 9, 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468). Remains at Aldeburgh all the year round in small numbers, except in June and July, the breeding season (Hele, *Ald.*, 119); three shot on the river Alde, Sept. 11, 1867 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 950); a small flock seen and one shot Aug. 15, 1870 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 2368); annually at Aldeburgh (Kerry MS.); seen there most years in May and Sept. (A. Clark-Kennedy in Dresser's *Birds of Europe* viii., 176); one shot in Aug. 1870, in Mr. Tuck's Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 236 Note); another in Aug. 1877 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., p. 495). Several seen in the river between Snape and Iken, Oct. 6, 1873 (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S., 3867).

3. Woodbridge district, one in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); another shot in Aug. 1881 (Asten v.v. C. B!). Four shot on the Stour at Holbrook, rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally met with at Eye (W. Clark *in litt.*).

6. One shot near Boxted, preserved at the Hall (Cutmore v.v.).

7. One taken within two miles of Thetford (D. Newby *in litt.*).

Months.—May, June, August, September, October; a few in all the other months, except July.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

Found along the whole length of the coast, but only rarely at any considerable distance from it. There is no proof, so far as I know, that it has ever bred in Suffolk; but it is by no means impossible that it has done so, as some few remain during the breeding season: two fresh eggs moreover, suspiciously like those of the Greenshank, were

said to be found in 1853 in "the marshes near Yarmouth" (See Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 236). The greater number however perform a double migration in spring and autumn.

DUSKY REDSHANK, *Totanus fuscus* (L.).

S. and W. Cat. 44.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Rare visitant.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot near Yarmouth Oct. 29, 1818 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 204, from Hooker); two shot near Yarmouth seen by Mr. Wigg; another, in autumn plumage, killed and preserved by Youell (S. and W. *u. s.*); two shot there in 1833, one in Selby's possession, another in the Saffron Walden Museum; a pair in the Norwich Museum, now destroyed by moths, from Yarmouth, and a pair in the Bury Museum in winter plumage, no date, said by Mr. Stevenson to have been probably obtained about August 1854; another pair shot May 7, 1859, one in full summer plumage May 10, 1861, and a similar pair May 2, 1862 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 204-207); two in Sept. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S., 3319); an adult bird in winter plumage in Nov. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S., 3403); and one in dark plumage May 15, 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 4632). Occasionally met with on Breydon, shot in all plumages (Paget, *Y.* 8); one shot there Sept. 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* i. (N.S. 1837) p. 117); a pair in nearly full summer plumage in June 1862 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8093); one in May 1863, one in May 1866 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 204-207), others in Aug. 1871 and Aug. 1872 (Booth, *Cat. B.* 132); one seen on the mud flats near Breydon, having a partially black breast in Sept. 1873; two shot there Oct. 12 and 22, 1877; one shot there Aug. 25, and a mature male in winter plumage on South Breydon Wall, Nov. 2, 1881, in possession of Mr. Cole (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 3859, and 3rd S. ii., 44, and vii., 326, and G. Smith *in litt.*); an immature male shot on Breydon in August 1882, and another Sept. 8, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*).

2. One shot on the Poor's Marsh, Covehithe, in 1844 (Spald. *u. s.*). Two immature birds obtained at one shot near Southwold Sept. 1872 (Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308), one of them in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection, regarded by him as an adult in change (C. B. !). Thorpe Fen, 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163). About eight specimens have been obtained by Mr. Hele in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh, five of them in Aug. 1865 and 6, the others in Jan. and May 1871 (Hele, *Ald.* 117 and MS.).

3. Butley Creek, in Mr. Hillen's possession (Hillen v.v.; C. B. !). Shotley on the Stour, very rare (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot near Ipswich in summer plumage, in the British Museum (S. and W. *u. s.*, and Stev. *B. of N.* ii., *u. s.*)

West Suffolk.

7. One shot at Elveden Aug. 10, 1836, in the Norwich Museum (A. Newton in *Z.* 877 ; J. D. Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. H. N.* i. (N. S. 1837) 54). An adult male killed at Cavenham Sept. 1851 ; (E. Newton in *Z.* 3279) ; now in the Cambridge Museum (C. B. !).

8. One taken in Ickworth Park ; another at Rushbrook 1870 (Bilson MS.). One killed at Stanningfield May 1871, recorded in the *Field* as a Black-winged Stilt (Tuck *in litt.*).

Months.—January, May, June, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.

Found though rarely, along the whole coast, but very seldom at any great distance from it. This bird is regarded as a spring and autumn migrant (Harting), and has been observed in Suffolk principally during the autumn migration ; a very few have remained till the winter.

COMMON REDSHANK, *Totanus calidris* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 45.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget, *Y.* 8) ; killed there early in June 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). One in beautiful summer plumage shot on Breydon Broad, May 18, 1876 (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*, who has it).

2. Westleton, common ; nests (F. Spalding MS.). Several seen at Leiston Jan. 1872, an unusual month, though they are common in the breeding season ; many breed there in company with peewits (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608). Aldeburgh, common ; breeds (Hele, *Ald.* 117 ; James MS.) ; seen there in March 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266), very plentiful in May 1879 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302) ; one seen there with nestling down adhering to it's neck, Aug. 16, 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 14). An immense number breeding in May on marshy ground near Iken and Snape on the banks of the Alde. A pair shot Sept. 26, 1868, in Little Glemham Park (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1695-6).

3. Very common about Shotley ; breeds at Walton (Kerry, MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Eggs taken from Redgrave Fen, supposed to be of this species (Foster-Melliard, MS.). Occasionally met with at Eye (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One killed near Glemsford (given to me by Mrs. Edgar in 1873, C. B.).

7. Shot at Lakenheath in 1880 (L. Travis v.v. ; C. B.!). Messrs. A. and E. Newton found an old Redshank on the edge of Wangford Warren close to a mere, June 1853, where they supposed it to have bred (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 208 note).

8. One in summer plumage taken at Rougham March 27, 1883 (Travis *in litt.*).

Breeds; the eggs are laid in the salt marshes in April or May (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Naturalists' Note Book* iii. (1869) 225-6).

Months.—January, March, April, May, June, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Very common on the sea-coast, breeding there plentifully; but found only rarely in West Suffolk. A double migrant, but occurring occasionally in considerable numbers in the winter (Hele *u. s.*).

GREEN SANDPIPER, *Totanus ochropus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 45.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 8); a small flock seen on August 13, 1869 about the Yarmouth marshes, and two shot (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S., p. 1866); several appeared there early in Aug. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). Five shot from the marsh dykes about Breydon, Sept. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859).

2. One shot about Aug. 1869 near Halesworth (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S., p. 1866). Several obtained at Southwold Aug. 1871 and Aug. 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 2906 and 3318). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Suffolk estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One seen October 6, 1868 feeding in a stream near Snape, and several others in the marshes (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). Found near Aldeburgh (Hele MS.); occurs there annually in autumn (Kerry MS., see also H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15); shot there in 1870, 71, 74 (Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368 and MS.), and again Aug. 10, 1876 (F. Kerry in *Z.* 2nd S. 5083). Numerous along the ditches at the back of the wall by the river Blyth Aug. 1873, also several seen by the banks of the Alde near Orford, where they are more numerous than at Southwold (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3798). One seen at Blaxhall Dec. 5, 1872 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3607); common there both in summer and winter; one or two observed at Leiston near the sluice and on the reed-land in 1872-3 (Rope MS.).

3. Six frequented some low meadows at Wickham Market, about Dec. 1868; they were not molested (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1858).

A female obtained near Rendlesham Jan. 1867 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 759). Hasketon (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection, C. B.!). Banks of the Deben, not uncommon; one preserved in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold, to whom it belongs, *in litt.*). Seen throughout the winter and probably bred, as five were found constantly one summer before 1824 near the old Decoy at Levington (S. and W. u. s.). Scarce at Shotley and Walton (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Common at Oakley (P. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Several shot on the moat at Cockfield Rectory some years ago (G. Payne v.v.), and one seen about 1870 by myself (C. B.). Shot at Melford in 1873; in Sir W. Parker's possession (Sir W. Parker v.v., C. B.!). Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 127).

7. Seen at intervals at Thetford; has been observed in April, May, June, July, Aug., and Sept., but does not breed (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 525). Shot at Elveden, Sept. 1843, R. M. Newton (Cambridge Museum), and Aug. 1852 (Creed MS.). Icklingham Oct. 1869. Two specimens shot at Gazeley, Aug. 1877; in possession of Mr. Beales (Tearle MS.).

8. A male taken at Fornham, Dec. 2, 1882 (Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!). Numerous at Norton in 1816, where they were observed in parties of five or six, on the mud thrown out on the sides of meadow drains (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, p. 110, and *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 225, 226). Several in the neighbourhood of Bury in 1883 (Travis v.v.). Seen at Clopton Hall, Rattlesden (D. Parker v.v.).

Has been supposed to breed, probably erroneously (see Newton in *Z.* 9115).

Months.—January, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December.

Districts.—All.

Not very uncommon throughout the county on the coast and inland; a spring and autumn migrant, but found occasionally during most of the other months.

WOOD SANDPIPER, *Totanus glareola* (L.).

Spald. *List* xxxvii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Two or three killed near Yarmouth, one in possession of Mr. Girdlestone in 1829 (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* p. lxxviii.); a pair shot there in the spring of 1833 (Paget Y. 8); one obtained Sept. 1835 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (N.S. 1837) 117); one seen about the end of

April 1847; three specimens occurred about May 9, 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1769 and 2185); a female shot May 11, 1849; it contained beetles, Mayflies, and other insects (Dennis MS. Notes in *Yarrell*; specimen in the Bury Museum); a pair in June 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2499) and another pair Aug. 2 of the same year (L. H. Irby in *Z.* 3035, who had them); three immature birds, one male and two females, April 22, 1852 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3504); one near the same place April 22, and another shot on Breydon July 1, 1854 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 228), shot at Yarmouth in 1869 (A. M. B. in *The Naturalist's Note Book* iii., 350, 351), and one in Nov. 1881 (G. Smith in *litt.*). One killed on Breydon May 1852 in Capt. Longe's Collection (Stev. *u. s.* 229); another Sept. 10, 1884 (G. Smith; in my Collection C. B.). An immature male shot at Fritton Aug. 9, 1883 (W. Lowne in *litt.*).

2. One killed at Easton Broad by Mr. Spalding in 1844 (Spald. *u. s.*); three killed by Mr. Hele on Thorpe Mere May 1, 1867, part of a small flock (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 229, from the *Field*). Aldeburgh, in the first mere in small flocks (Hele, *All.*, 118), in spring and autumn plumage (Tuck specimen and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368); shot by Mr. Ransome at Aldeburgh, Aug. 1, 1845 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692); two males shot near this place Sept. 11, 1866 (Hele in *Z.* 2nd S. 499); a flock frequented the first mere some days before Aug. 9, 1867; Mr. Hele shot four (Stev. *B. of N.* *u. s.*); heard at Aldeburgh Town Mere Sept. 1867 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 950); several seen and one shot Aug. 11, 1873 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799), and one Aug. 14, 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 495).

West Suffolk.

6. A pair shot on a little brook by Assington Mill in 1876 (F. Lambard in *litt.*, in his Collection).

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 6.

Much more rare than the preceding, to which it is very nearly allied; it is recorded only from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth and Aldeburgh on the coast, and but from one place (Assington) in the interior of the county. It seems not to have occurred during the winter.

RUFF and REEVE, *Machetes pugnax* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 44. Only mentions Norfolk.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 9), bred there in May 1844 (W. Fisher in *Z.* 654); several good specimens of both sexes in autumn

plumage obtained in the neighbourhood in Sept. 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2833 and T. E. Gunn 2852); Breydon, killed Aug. 1871 (Booth, *Cat. B.* 144); they are seldom seen in spring on Breydon, but a couple were shot on the ooze in May 1864, and another pair during the same month about five years before (Frere in *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 265), one was picked up dead on Breydon May 1875, just putting on the ruff feathers (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4631), and one obtained there about the middle of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). Mr. Lubbock once saw seventy or eighty together in a marsh near Burgh Castle, at the top of Breydon (*Fauna of Norf.*, 106, Ed. 1879).

2. An immature reeve obtained on the beach near Dunwich, August 15, 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308). Thorpe Merc, young birds abundant in Aug. and Sept.; only one mature female obtained in May 1867; one adult male killed July, 1872 (Hele, *Ald.*, 121 and MS.). Aldeburgh (James MS.), annually in autumn (Kerry MS. and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368, 3799), young birds not uncommon (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3307); shot there in Aug. 1871 and in July 1872 (Tuck v.v. who has them, and *id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3306), and an immature male killed Sept. 26, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496). A reeve shot at Blaxhall, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Sudbourne, shot about 1876 in winter plumage, in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips (Phillips *in litt.*).

3. Woodbridge district, in possession of Mr. Hillen; one a reeve, shot by Mr. P. Carthew, in possession of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips (Carthew MS.). One shot at Walton, Aug. 1871 (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot in Thorpe Morieux Wood in 1877, in possession of Mr. Scott (W. Steward v.v.). Sudbury (Mr. Hill v.v.), in Mr. King's Collection (C. B.!).

7. Frequented the fens about Mildenhall in the first quarter of the century, but has now disappeared (see *Memoir of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.* by Sir Charles Bunbury, p. 104. Lond. 1868); Sir Charles is unable to say for certain that it then bred there, but he always supposed that it did (*id. in litt.*).

Formerly bred.

Months.—May, July, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Now extinct in the county except as passing migrants; this result has been produced by the drainage of the Fens. On Breydon where they were formerly abundant, they are seldom seen in spring, though still found in greater numbers

in the autumn (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 261, 265). Very few are now found inland, though formerly they doubtless nested in the fen district of Mildenhall.

COMMON SANDPIPER, *Tringoides hypoleucus* (L).

S. and W. *Cat.* 45.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 8.), several killed on Breydon Aug. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325). Fritton Decoy, (Leathes *in litt.*).

2. Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One or two seen near the sluice at Leiston, Aug. 1872 (Rope MS.). Tolerably abundant near Aldeburgh, never in flocks, it arrives early in May, remaining a few days, and then departs to the North, returning towards the end of July or beginning of August (Hele, *Ald.*, 119 ; James MS.); some seen on the Alde, Aug. 27, 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 14).

3 Woodbridge district, in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.). Common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Comes up the Gipping in spring and stays till the end of autumn (S. and W. *u. s.*), Ipswich (Podd v.v.).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Occasionally at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Great Finborough 1831 (J. Nicholls in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 449).

6. Boxted (Cutmore v.v. C. B !). Lavenham (Garrard jun. C. B !). Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 128).

7. Visits Thetford only during its periodical migrations (Salmon in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* ix. (1836) 526). Several taken on the banks of the Ouse at Thetford (D. Newby *in litt.*).

8. One shot at Norton in August 1882 ; in possession of Mr. Ringwood (preserved by Travis, C. B !), Drinkstone (Capt. Powell v.v.).

Months.—May, July, August.

Districts.—All.

This double migrant is not uncommon on the coast, but occurs more rarely in West Suffolk ; it frequents the neighbourhood of ditches, and river sides where there are piles covered with seaweed (Hele *u. s.*). Like some other waders, this bird occasionally dives. Some years since, say Messrs. S. and W., we saw a Sandpiper flying across a

river attacked by a Hawk, when it instantly dived and remained under water until its enemy disappeared ; it then emerged and joined its companions (*u. s.* 46). It is sometimes known in Suffolk as the Summer Snipe ; it is not known to breed.

KNOT, *Tringa canutus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.--Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common in both winter and summer plumage (Paget, *Y.* 9) ; a bird, called by Whitear a Red Sandpiper, probably a Knot in breeding plumage, received from Yarmouth May 25, 1817 (Whitear's *Diary*, 245, Note) ; one procured there May 1820 (figured in Yarrell's *Brit. Birds*) ; shot there 1850 (Bury Museum) ; a great many obtained in red plumage in May 1853 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 354), a single gunner procured seventy-three on May 13 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3946), a great many again in the spring of 1864 (Stev. *u. s.*). A fine male with red breast from Yarmouth in Mr. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !). A male and female in summer plumage shot near Yarmouth (Newcome Collection). They are rarely found on Breydon late in the autumn, one shot there Oct. 1867 by Mr. J. E. Harting (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 356), several in good red plumage obtained there May 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2829), and shot there by Hurr about 1872 (Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B.) ; many near there Sept. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859) ; again in May 1874 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4191) ; one in full breeding plumage Aug. 1 1876 (F. Kerry in *Z.* 2nd S. 5083), a few seen there Dec. 1878, on May 12 and early and in the middle of Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342, and vi., 377), and one in Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. One shot at Leiston Feb. 7, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608). A few in Thorpe Mere Dec. 31, 1878 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265). Very common in winter in Aldeburgh, but only a very few obtained in summer dress (Hele, *Alde.*, 125) ; annually at Aldeburgh in autumn (Kerry MS. and see J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368, 3307, and 3799), one in red plumage shot there Aug. 1879 ; others shot Jan. 1880 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 52) ; some pitched on Aldeburgh beach Aug. 31, 1882, one in winter dress but another, a female, still bore considerable traces of the red breast (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15).

3. One shot Nov. 1868 on the river near Melton (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699). Woodbridge, Aug. 1881, in full summer plumage (Asten v.v. C. B. !). Near the sea-coast on the river Deben (in the

Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Sudbury, not common (King, *List*, 128).

Months.—January, February, May, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Common in some places on the coast; but very rarely found at any great distance from it. The bird has been taken in fine state, both in summer and winter plumage, although not found during the summer months. It is a spring and autumn migrant (see account of its migrations in S. and W. *u. s.*, and Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 354-356).

CURLEW SANDPIPER, *Tringa subarquata* (Güldenstaedt).

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.

East Suffolk.

1. One killed at Yarmouth, in the Norwich Museum (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* lxvi.); several killed there, one in Aug. with a red breast (S. and W. *u. s.*); common there in winter, but rare in summer plumage (Paget *Y.* 9); one from this place in summer plumage (British Museum); several shot in the neighbourhood in summer plumage May 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (N.S.) (1837), i., 117); a specimen shot there 1852 (Bury Museum), again in 1869 (A. M. B. in *Nat. Note Book*, 350, 351); on Sept. 13, 1870, Mr. Gunn received four immature specimens from Yarmouth, and Mr. J. H. Gurney jun. saw thirty more in Leadenhall Market, all young, said to have come from Yarmouth; the occurrence of this species in such numbers, says Mr. Stevenson, is very unusual on that coast (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 2496), nine or ten shot there Sept. 12, 1874 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4292). Occasionally met with on Breydon in the rich red plumage of the breeding season; one in Mr. Harting's Collection; shot there Oct. 1854, May 1863, Sept. 1863, April 1866 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 351-353 and J. E. Harting in *Z.* 8827); two males in full summer plumage obtained there May 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2829); two procured out of a flock near this place Sept. 12, 1873 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859); several in the first week of Oct. 1876 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 96); some, in red plumage, shot there June 28, and some appeared at Yarmouth early in Aug. 1880 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377); a flock of six shot in summer plumage, breasts red, July 28, 1880, one a male in Mr. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney jun. in Mason's *Norfolk*, part iv.); some young ones shot on Breydon Sept. 6, 1881, when they appeared to be

as common as Dunlins (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488). Mr. Gurney shot several at that time and sent me two in the flesh (C. B.).

2. Two shot on Thorpe Mere Sept. 11 and 13, 1867, the one had a white, the other a red breast; another shot, and one seen a little later (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 950,991); two more July 27, 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434). By no means rare near Aldeburgh in spring and early autumn, they disappear about the second week in June, and return in Aug. (Hele, *Ald.*, 125 and MS., Kerry MS., see also J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368, 2369, and 3307); shot there by Mr. Fuller July 31, 1845 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692); fifteen shot in the neighbourhood in Aug. and Sept. 1865, others in summer plumage Aug. 1866 and 1867, and one also in summer plumage May 2, 1867 (Hele, in *Field*, quoted by Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 353); shot again at Aldeburgh 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection); several Aug. 1873 retaining a good deal of the summer plumage (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 3799), and a flock seen and two shot, both young, Sept. 10, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496); one from this place in Dr. Whitty's Collection (C. B. !); one shot Sept. 5, 1882, in full winter dress; about seven seen the same month (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 16).

3. Butley 1830 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag N. H.*, iv. (1830), 163). Woodbridge river Oct. 1881 (Asten v.v. C. B. !). Two shot on Sutton Heath by Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.). One at Tattingstone 1848 (Bilson MS.). One shot near the mouth of the Deben by Mr. G. P. Hope about 1880 (Col. Russell *in litt.*). Walton and Felixstowe, rare (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. See below under *Dunlin*.

8. One shot in March 1878 by Mr. Wires, in the neighbourhood of Felsham, preserved by Bilson (See *Bury Free Press*, March 29, 1878).

Months.—March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 8.

Found not unfrequently along the whole length of the coast, both in spring and autumn, occasionally in considerable numbers, some in the rich red plumage of the breeding season, but it does not breed in the county. Found also, perhaps not very rarely, in the interior.

PURPLE SANDPIPER, *Tringa maritima*, Brünnich.

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. A few killed at Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*), one shot there by Mr.

Sabine's servant 1819 (Whitear's *Diary* 251), one killed there preserved and presented to the Norwich Museum by the Rev. W. Whitear (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* lxvii. and Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 385), another Nov. 13 1849 (Dennis MS. Notes in Bewick), one specimen only seen at Yarmouth Oct. 1841; comparatively common there from Oct. to Dec. 1842; one shot May 14 1853, commencing the change to summer plumage (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 384, 385), one from the same place Nov. 13, 1875 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4776), one Nov. 8, 1876 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 98), and one shot Nov. 7, 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342), another in 1880, seen by Mr. Stevenson Sept. 25 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334); a female shot on Breydon Dec. 31, 1866, another Oct. 1867, and others Jan. 19 and Nov. 19, 1881 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 385-387, and in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 324-326), another Aug. 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). A fine male shot at Gunton Nov. 10, 1868 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1722), one from Lowestoft preserved by Thirtle (Newcome Collection); one killed there on the beach by Mr. F. Barton Nov. 26, 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334).

2. Shot at Easton Broad 1840 (Spald. *u. s.*). Not abundant about Aldeburgh, one taken in 1861; a few obtained at Thorpe in the winters of 1866, 69, 71 and 74 (Hele, *Ald.*, 128 and MS.).

3. One shot near the mouth of the Deben in 1882, by Mr. Russell (Col. Russell *in litt.*). Shotley, rather rare, found also at Walton, Erwarton, and Holbrook (Kerry MS.), one probably of this species seen flying along the shore of the Stour (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

7. One at Icklingham, 1840 (Bilson MS.).

8. Killed near Bury St. Edmund's by J. Dalton Esq., in 1845 (Bilson in *Journ. of Suff. Inst.* 46).

Months—May, August, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

Found along the whole length of the coast, but not very frequently; it is somewhat irregular in its appearances. The bird is very rarely met with at any great distance from the sea, its food consisting generally of marine mollusks and young shrimps. It occurs in autumn and winter and very rarely in spring.

DUNLIN, *Tringa alpina*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth abundant both in summer and winter plumage (Paget, *Y.* 9), a pair from Yarmouth in 1849, the female in summer plumage

(Bury Museum) ; some shot there early in June 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377) ; some in different states of plumage killed on Breydon, Dec. 13 1819 (Whitear's *Diary*, 251) ; feeds on the Breydon flats ; a white one killed there in spring, having only a few feathers rust-colour (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., pp. 372, 384), a rather pale variety a female obtained from Breydon Broad in Dec. 1868 ; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !) ; small flocks on Breydon flats in September and October 1863 seen by Mr. Harting, who has described their habits there at great length (Stev. *u. s.* 374) ; immense flocks there Dec. 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342). A few of the small race (*T. torquata* Degland) have been obtained at Yarmouth, one on April 28, 1858, in Prof. Newton's and Mr. Stevenson's Collections (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 38). Often picked up dead at the foot of the lighthouse at Lowestoft, killed by striking against the windows (Stev. *B. of N.*, 377).

2. Very plentiful at Southwold Aug. 1871, extremely rare the following Aug. (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308) ; one of the small race shot there in company with a large flock of the usual size Aug 21, 1873 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3798). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate ; in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Very abundant about Aldeburgh ; a perfectly white one killed at Thorpe Aug. 1865 (Hele, *Ald.*, 127, 128) ; plentiful there July 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468), many seen there Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 16). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Boxted (T. Poley v.v.). Mr. King once or twice noticed immense flocks apparently of this species skimming over the low meadows at Sudbury during floods, most probably, he thought, intermixed with other species as the Pigmy Curlew, Ring Dotterel, and Sanderling (King, *List*, 127). One seen by Capt. Bence by the side of his moat at Kentwell Hall, Melford, May 25, 1884 ; the other birds molested it (Bence v.v.)

7. Thetford (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 379, from A. Newton), and a male and female obtained there May 1851 (A. and E. Newton, Cambridge Museum).

8. One in winter plumage caught by a cat at Sicklesmere Feb. 1879 (Mrs. Mothersole v.v. who gave me the bird, C. B. !). Drinkstone, occasionally (Capt. Powell *in litt.*).

Months.—February, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.

One of the commonest birds on the coast, where it is found during nearly the whole year, and sometimes met with very far inland. In severe winters hundreds are

sometimes obtained by a single gunner in a day. This species is subject to great variation in plumage "apart altogether from seasonal changes" (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 380). There are likewise differences of size, which has led some foreign naturalists to distinguish two European species, but Mr. H. Saunders, after examining a large number of specimens, pronounces that there is every gradation between the two extremes (*Brit. B.* by Yarrell 379, 4th Ed.). The bird is believed not to breed in either Norfolk or Suffolk.

LITTLE STINT, *Tringa minuta*, Leisler.

S. and W. *Cat.* 43.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*) ; one killed there May 21, 1853 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 361,); another, a female in 1862 (Bury Museum) ; a male in summer plumage in May 1868 and three others in July, 1869, one of them in full summer plumage on the 16th (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 362, and *id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 1912) ; several appeared, one obtained in full summer plumage early in Aug. 1880 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). Not uncommon about Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 9) ; an adult bird obtained there May 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (N.S.) 1837, i., 117) ; two or three obtained by Capt. Longe about June 18, and others seen by him quite as late in the season (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 361) ; four immature birds shot there Sept. 13, 1870 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2497), others seen about May 12, 1871 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2829), a pair of old ones in change Aug. 12, 1872 (*id.* and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3317) ; five shot out of a flock Sept. 1881, two sent to me by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488) ; thirty-four shot there between Sept. 1 and Sept. 17, 1881, seen by Mr. Lowne ; some others were shot which he did not see (Lowne *in litt.* and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325).

2. In small flocks near Thorpe, specimens obtained in spring and autumn 1865, 1866 (Hele, *Ald.*, 126 and MS.) ; shot on Aldeburgh Marshes, about 1855, in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.) ; three shot near Aldeburgh Oct. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697), unusually plentiful in Sept. 1870 ; several shot (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369), several again in Sept. 1871, 1872, and Aug. 1873 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2804, 3307, 3799), one Sept. 26, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496), and a male in adult plumage Aug. 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 52).

3. Ramsholt (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Killed on Ray Island, on the Stour (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

7. A male and a female obtained at Thetford (Newcome Collection).

Months.—May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

Observed at a few places on the coast, from Yarmouth to the Stour, sometimes in small flocks; it has been very rarely found inland. A spring and autumn migrant, more usually seen in the autumn.

TEMMINCK'S STINT, *Tringa Temminckii*, Selby.

Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Two birds of the year obtained near Yarmouth about Sept. 1835 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (N.S.) i., 1837, p. 117, and *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 363); one taken at Yarmouth May 14, 1847 (J. H. Gurney and W. Fisher in *Z.* 1785), another, a female August 28, 1850 (Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*, Bury Museum), one Oct. 2, 1851, four May 1861, one May 1866 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 364), two in Sept. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3319), and two immature birds Aug. 12, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 341). An adult bird killed on Breydon May 1836 (Hoy in Loudon *u. s.*); one about May, another Nov. 23, 1861, four or five in May, June, and Aug, 1862 (*Stev. B. of N. u. s.*); one in June 1862 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8093), and a pair Sept. 1881, one in possession of Mr. Lowne (Lowne *in litt.*, and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 487, and *in litt.*).

2. A flock of ten seen on Benacre Broad about 1850, by Mr. Spalding, who shot and preserved one (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 363, note). Killed at Easton in 1843, probably the same bird (Spalding *u. s.*). In company with the Little Stint about Aldeburgh; shot there Sept 1865, May 20 and Aug. 30 1866 (Hele, *Ald.*, 126 and MS.); and one at Thorpe Mere May 2, 1867 (*Stev. u. s.*, 365); shot Sept. 1870 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369), again in Sept. 1871 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2804), and two in Sept. 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496).

Months.—May, June, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2.

Found nearly in the same localities as the preceding, but not yet recorded South of Aldeburgh; it associates in small flocks with the Little Stint on the margins of broads and large ponds and on mud flats. It is however a much rarer bird (Stevenson and Hele *u. s.*).

SANDERLING, *Calidris arenaria* (L.).S. and W. *Cat.* 36.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon on the beach in summer and winter (?) (Paget *Y.* 10); one shot there Sept. 1874 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 4292); an adult April 11, 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 155); and one in winter plumage Nov. 5, 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 342). Seen on Breydon May 1871 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2829); fine specimens shot there May 1874 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4191); some obtained again about the middle of Sept. 1880 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377). Common on the beach at Lowestoft (Freeman v.v. C. B. !); eight seen there in Sept. 1880, by Mr. F. Barton (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 333).

2. Several obtained in winter (*sic*) plumage Aug. 15, 1872, at Southwold (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308); one shot there Sept. 1881 (Travis *in litt.*). A small number visited Thorpe in June 1866, three were shot (Hele, *Ald.*, 110); two immature birds shot there Sept. 1871, one in possession of Mr. Tuck (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2805); two beautiful birds killed there Sept. 8, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496), and one obtained on Thorpe Mere Jan. 2, 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii. 265). Several seen in the first mere at Aldeburgh, Jan. 1867; a few obtained in May 1867 (Hele *u. s.*); killed at Aldeburgh, Jan. 15, 1880 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 52); and a mature male and female killed there Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 17).

3. Woodbridge district, in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.). Common at Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Perhaps seen at Sudbury; see remarks under *Dunlin*.

8. One obtained at Pakenham in winter plumage, in Mrs. Casborne's possession (C. B. !).

Months.—January, April, May, June, August, September, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6 ?, 8.

Found not uncommonly on the coast from one end to the other; only rarely found far inland. They are most numerous in spring, come again in the end of August or beginning of September, and are rarely found in winter (see Stevenson *B. of N.* ii., 117). This and the two preceding breed only in high Northern latitudes (Howard Saunders' *Yarrell* iii.).

GREY PHALAROPE, *Phalaropus fulicarius* (L.).S. and W. *Cat.* 50. Catalogued only.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, rather rare; eight or nine in the winter of 1828 (Paget Y. 9); a pair in winter plumage sent from this place (Bury Museum); an immature bird believed to have been killed there seen in Leadenhall Market, Oct. 1870 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2497), and one seen there in Oct. 1872, swimming in the breakers off the South Denes (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3355) One shot at Breydon in Oct. 1866 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 438); one Sept. 12, 1873, its plumage being partly summer, partly winter (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859); one mentioned by Mr. Everitt as having been shot on Breydon Water in 1875 (*Creed in litt.*) One seen swimming in the sea at Lowestoft, Nov. 1, 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3403).

2. Has been not unfrequently obtained about Aldeburgh in the autumn and winter (Hele, *All.*, 132 and MS.); a pair shot there by Mr. Fuller, Oct. 13, 1846 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693); two obtained there on Sept. 18 and 19, 1866, both males (*Occurrences of Grey Phalarope in Autumn* 1866, by J. H. Gurney, jun. 21, and Hele in *Z.* 2nd S. 499), and one washed ashore near the Life-boat home Nov. 20, 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698); one seen Sept. 2, 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15).

3. One shot at the mouth of the Orwell, Nov. 3, 1882 (Kerry *in litt.*). One shot at Bawdsey in 1880, in possession of Mr. Fonnereau (H. Turner *in litt.*) One shot at Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. An immature bird shot on the Gipping at Blakenham (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. One killed by the telegraph wires at Lakenheath Sept. 20, 1866, in the Newcome Collection (*Occurrences of Grey Phalarope, &c.*, by J. H. Gurney, jun. 21; C. B. !).

Months.—September, October, November, and “winter.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

Almost exclusively an autumnal bird, although it is recorded above as having been observed in winter (see *Stev. B. of N., u. s.*) It probably occurs most years, but must be looked upon as a rather rare visitor. The extraordinary immigration into this country in 1866 seems to have lain between August 20 and October 8; three specimens, apart from the Breydon one, occurred that year in Suffolk in September (J. H. Gurney, jun. *u. s.*, who gives ample details).

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE, *Phalaropus hyperboreus* (L).*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, very rare ; Mr. Miller had a pair, one in winter and the other in summer plumage (Paget, *Y.* 9 ; now in Mr. Gurney's Collection) ; one killed near that place in Oct. 1850 ; another in Nov. 1854 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 440) ; a male bird June 19, 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 95) ; one killed on Breydon in winter 1824, possibly the same as one of Mr. Miller's pair (Sir W. J. Hooker quoted in Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 442) ; one immature shot Sept. 4, and another Oct. 3, 1881 (J. H. Gurney, jun. who has the former, in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488, and H. Stevenson vii., 318, 319) ; one, a bird of the year, obtained in Sept. 1882 (H. Stevenson and Lowne in *litt.* C. B. !) a male shot at the same place Sept. 7, 1883 (W. Lowne in *litt.*). One immature shot at Hopton, Sept. 29, 1881, swimming in a pond with ducks (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 488, and H. Stevenson vii., 318).

2. Three said by Mr. Farr to have been obtained at Benacre, Sept. 1853 ; the Editor of the *Naturalist* suspects that they were Grey Phalaropes (*Nat.* for 1853, 275).

3. Two shot at Aldeburgh, Oct. 26, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319, from Hele in *Field*) ; one from this place killed in Nov. about 1879 after a heavy gale, in Mr. V. H. Crewe's Collection (V. H. Crewe in *litt.*). One shot at Hollesley in autumn 1871, by Mr. Threadkill, of Ipswich, who has the bird (Haward MS.).

4. One shot at Needham Market, Nov. 1877 (preserved by Bilson).

West Suffolk.

6. One killed early in Dec. 1881 on a pond at Acton (from W. Garrard, in my Collection, C. B.).

7. An immature bird shot on Lakenheath Fen Nov. 28, 1860 (S. P. Saville in *Z.* 7316).

Months.—June, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2?, 3, 6, 7.

Although this bird has been found in several parts of Suffolk distant from one another, it must be regarded as rare in all. Very few have been met with except in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth. A spring and autumn migrant, occurring more usually in this county and in Norfolk in the autumn than in the spring.

WOODCOCK, *Scolopax rusticola*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 47.

Districts all. Found throughout the county more or less commonly in different years, where there are woods. Has long been observed in great numbers on the coast in the autumn, and also flying in the evening or night in the interior; the bird is thus peculiarly liable to accidents, and has often been killed by striking against the lanterns of lighthouses, or telegraph wires; one out of a flock flying over Ipswich early in 1866 was impaled on the arrow of the vane of a church (Pennant, *Br. Z.* ii., 436; Hele, *Ald.* 122; A. P. Smith in *Z.* 2nd S. 271). Has bred at Herringfleet (Col. Leathes), Yoxford (F. Spalding), Ufford (G. T. Rope), Butley (Lord Rendlesham), Brettenham (S. and W.), Melford (Capt. Bence), Hinderclay (Foster-Melliar), Ixworth (G. T. Rope), Woolpit Wood (Col. Parker), and Felsham (F. Clarke). Very heavy specimens have occurred; one at Hadleigh in or about 1770 is said to have weighed 24 oz.! (the usual weight lying between 11 and 14 oz.); a very large one was killed at Thornham about 1875 (Yarrell *Br. B.* ii., 595 (Ed. 1843) Lord Henniker v.v. C. B.!). The following varieties have been noticed. A small red female in a garden at Yarmouth June 14, 1873 (Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3713); a fulvous bird shot in Stanstead Wood Dec. 12, 1846 (Capt. Bence); a piebald example at Lowestoft Manor 1859 (figured in *Young England* iii., 213); and a pure white bird seen at Corton, about April 20, 1873 (H. Stevenson *u. s.* 3712). Has been only occasionally observed in March and April (the breeding months); it is especially met with at Aldborough (and probably in general on the coast) from September to November inclusive (Hele, *Ald.*, 122). The bulk of these birds appear to come into this county in the end of September or in October, and leave early in March. A few remain during the summer (S. and W. *u. s.*; Lord Rendlesham *in litt.*). An ample account of this species in East Anglia may be seen in *Stev. B. of N.* 272-298.

GREAT SNIPE, *Gallinago major* (Gmelin).

A specimen from Suffolk, formerly in Montagu's Collection, is now in the British Museum.—S. and W. *Cat.* 47. Norfolk specimens only mentioned.—Spalding, *List*, xxxvii. Rather rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon in the autumn (Paget, *Y.* 9); one killed there in Mr. Hillen's possession (Hillen v.v.); another in Mr. Clarke's (W. Clarke *in litt.*). About eight appeared in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth and Lowestoft Sept. 1880; one shot at Carlton Colville on

the 17th, recorded in the *Field* as weighing eleven oz.; others weighed between seven and eight oz. (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334, and 373). A pair killed near Breydon, Sept. 16, 1871 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2833). One still (1870) every now and then obtained at Herringfleet (Leathes *in litt.*); one from St. Olave's, Herringfleet, Sept. 12, 1884, from Lowne, (in my Collection, C. B.). Twelve or thirteen shot in the beginning of Sept. 1842, near Lowestoft (W. R. Fisher in *Z.*, 182). A male shot there in April 1846 (P. E. Hansell in *Z.* 3175); Mr. Stevenson, quoting this, gives reasons for suspecting that it belonged to the large race of the Common Snipe (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 300). An adult bird shot at Barneby in spring, 1851 in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*, who says it is the finest he ever saw from East Anglia). Fine adult female killed October 5, 1865 at Worlington Hall, near Beccles (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S., 40).

2. Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.* C. B.!). Several specimens have been seen about Aldeburgh, generally in August; one was obtained in 1860, not preserved; another was seen there in Aug. 1867, and a male shot Aug. 21, 1882 (Hele, *Ald.*, 124 and MS.); occasionally shot on the Saltings by the river side (James MS.).

3. One killed at Butley in 1879, and another in Oct. 1881; the former is in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v.; C. B.!).

4. Near Ipswich, 1847 (Bilson MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One, very large and heavy, shot by the Stour at Melford by Sir W. Parker Nov. 18, 1881, not preserved (Sir W. Parker *in litt.*).

7. A female shot at Mildenhall, Aug. 13, 1854 (Bury Museum). One distinctly seen March 13, 1865 on the Little Ouse near Thetford (M. R. Pryor in *Z.* 9564). One shot at Icklingham by Rev. R. Gwilt in Sept. (Hawkins MS.). A young bird shot by Mr. Blake at Tuddenham in Sept. 1854; not preserved (W. Blake *in litt.*).

8. One seen at Ickworth by Lord Bristol and others; it was not molested (Marquis of Bristol v.v.). Shot at Felsham in a stubble by the late Mr. S. G. White about 1846 (W. M. White v.v.).

Months—March?, April?, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

Though occasionally found in nearly all the Suffolk districts, it is decidedly rare everywhere except in a few places on the coast. It is generally an autumnal bird. Probably a few recorded above may really be the larger race of the Common Snipe, *Gallinago russata* (Gould), or Russet Snipe, as he provisionally calls it in his *British Birds*.

COMMON SNIPE, *Gallinago media*, Leach.

S. and W. *Cat.* 47.—Catalogued only.

Districts all ; recorded as common or abundant at Yarmouth, where in the winters of 1829 and 1844 five hundred have been brought to market in one day, the average number being about fifty a week during the season from October to April (Paget, Stevenson), at Herringfleet (Leathes), Leiston (Rope), Aldeburgh (Hele), Shotley (Kerry), and Sudbury (King); sparingly at Finborough (R. J. Petteward), Bacton (A. B. Hemsworth), Gazeley (Tearle); about Cockfield (C. B.), and at Ickworth (Lord John Hervey). A beautiful fawn-coloured variety killed near Yarmouth Jan. 13, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559). A large specimen is in the possession of Mr. Bantock of Lavenham, it was shot at Preston a few years ago; the plumage is that of the common and not of the Great Snipe, which has bars throughout underneath the body (C. B. !); another, a female, weighing six ounces and a quarter, was shot in the first mere at Aldborough, Aug. 21, 1867 (Hele, *Ald.* 124, who calls it *Gould's Snipe*; the ordinary weight of the Common Snipe is about four ounces). Col. Leathes shot a very dark specimen at Herringfleet about 1870 (Leathes *in litt.*). These two last varieties have been called *Scolopax russata* and *S. Sabini* respectively.* Nests have been observed at Herringfleet (Col. Leathes), Aldeburgh, occasionally (Hele), Westleton (Spalding MS.), Leiston (G. T. Rope in *Z.*), Redgrave (Wilson MS.), Oakley (Clarke MS.), Melford (Capt. Bence v.v.), Brandon (F. Norgate *in litt.*), Thetford, Wangford, Cavenham, Elveden, and more especially Barnham† (A. Newton in *Z.* and v.v.), and at Tostock (Foster-Melliard MS.). I observed many at Mildenhall in the summer (June 14) of 1884 by the river, where it probably breeds.

The numbers of this bird are being continually diminished in consequence of drainage and other agricultural improvements, but as late as 1879, two gentlemen shooting all day, brought into Col. Leathes' larder at Herringfleet, no less than 103 Snipe, most of which were full Snipe (*Unn. Notes on N. H.* 3, Lond. 1884).

* Mr. Harting, who in his *Handbook* retains *Gallinago Sabini* (Vigors) as a distinct species now inclines to believe that it ought to be regarded as a melanism of the common species (*Proc. Z. Soc.* 1877, p. 533). See H. Saunders' *Yarrell* iii., 347, 350, 4th. Ed.

a piece of low land, only a few acres in extent, was an evergreen boggy spot, frequented by Snipes all the year round, there being in the breeding season from a dozen to twenty pairs. About 1845 the place was drained, and the Snipes completely disappeared. (See *Stev. B. of N* ii., 306 7 note).

† Here, more than forty years ago, on

JACK SNIPE, *Gallinago gallinula* (L.).

S. and W. Cat. 47. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), at Aldeburgh, especially during autumn and early spring (Hele), about Shotley (Kerry), at Sudbury (King); numerous in Nov., 1883, about Rattlesden (D. Parker); sparingly at Leiston, once as late as May 4, 1877 (Rope in *Z.*), Bealings (Moore); Cockfield (C. B. !), and Gazeley (Tearle). It has been very rarely observed in the summer months, Mr. C. Girdlestone had one brought him in June, 1822; in June, 1824, he himself saw a pair on Bradwell common, and about two years after, another specimen was shot. Mr. Miller says he has had Jack's eggs brought to him, they were smaller and of a more elliptical shape than those of the Common Snipe, which they otherwise exactly resemble (Paget *Y.* 9). It is supposed to have bred at Oakley; it has been seen there during the last two or three summers, and a young one was picked up in the summer of 1881 (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Col. Leathes gives an interesting account of its having bred at Herringfleet. Early in August, 1869, his gamekeeper announced that during the summer some Jack Snipe had bred in one of the marshes, and that he had often flushed the Jack from the nest during the season, adding that the young were now strong and healthy on the wing; Col. Leathes went with him to the marshes, and in no long time shot fifteen; he does not think it possible that these birds could have migrated, as they do not appear, as a rule, before the middle of October, or early in November; he never knew of a flight as early as "the middle of August" on his own Snipe ground, when Lubbock says they migrate to Norfolk.* He was afterwards informed by the late Mr. Talman, Rector of the next parish of Haddiscoe, Norfolk, that without doubt Jack Snipe had bred in the marshes there more than once (Col. Leathes *in litt.* and *Unnatural Nat. Hist. Notes*, by H. M. L. 64-66. Lond. 1884.). The evidence taken as a whole of the Jack Snipe's having bred in Suffolk is certainly strong, and cannot lightly be put aside. At the same time, it does not amount to an absolute demonstration; the examples mentioned by Col. Leathes are perhaps the best; yet it is possible that the nests found by the keeper may have been those of the Common Snipe, and that the Jack Snipes shot by Col. Leathes may have migrated from the Continent.

The Jack Snipe appears to be less numerous than the Common Snipe in Suffolk. Mr. H. Saunders (in *Yarrell* iii., 353, 4th Ed.) says that it may safely be stated that there is not one single well-authenticated instance of the Jack Snipe's having bred in the British Islands. It usually arrives in England in September and departs in April.

* Lubbock says: On the 1st of August 1883, I saw a Jack Snipe shot upon Barton Fen, *Fauna of Norf.* 120 (Ed. 1879).

BAR-TAILED GODWIT, *Limosa lapponica* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 46.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.—Visits the Eastern coast in its annual migration.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth May 1868 (W. Clarke, MS. notes in *Yarrell*, who has it; Creed MS.); one from that place in the Bury Museum; a male shot Aug. 1872 in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !); common about Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 9); two immature shot there Sept. 1870; several in good red plumage May 1874 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2497, 4191); a few seen there April 19, 1878, with red breasts (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 51), and some May 12 and early in Sept. 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 377), and one obtained Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. Thorpe Fen 1828 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163); a great many appeared about the Thorpe mere and river in May 1860 and 1866; a few visit Aldeburgh every spring and autumn (Hele, *Ald.*, 121; James MS.; and Kerry MS.); on the mud flats of the Alde April 24, 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1861); a pair from Aldeburgh in 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection), and two, one red the other partly so, killed there Aug. 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 52); a mature male, still with red breast, killed on the edge of the marsh Sept. 2, 1882; several seen later in the month (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 15); one shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. A male in fine summer plumage shot at Wickham Market in April 1868 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*, who shot it); Woodbridge Oct. 1881 (Asten v.v.; C. B. !); Deben River, red plumage (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips); very common on the shores of the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot at Sudbury Nov. 1882 (Rose v.v.; C. B. !).

Months.—April, May, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

This spring and autumn migrant is not uncommon on the coast, but is rarely found at any distance from it.

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT, *Limosa ægocephala* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 46.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. But seldom obtained.

East Suffolk.

1. A large flock at Yarmouth in Oct. 1819; an egg received about 1821 from the same place (S. and W. *u. s.*); a pair from Yarmouth, the

female taken Aug. 1850, the male Aug. 1858 (Bury Museum); a female in full summer plumage killed there May 1859, in Capt. Longe's Collection (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 251); a pair in immature plumage killed Sept. 4, 1862 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8330); an immature bird Aug. 22, 1863, in the Collection of the Rev. C. J. Lucas; four immature specimens said to have been killed at Yarmouth in Aug. 1864; one in Mr. Stevenson's Collection; another adult on Jan. 10, 1866 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 251); and one shot Sept. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S., 3319). Common about Breydon (Paget *Y.* 8); a young male shot there Aug. 12, 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3317); another young bird from a marsh near Breydon Sept. 5, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3859 from J. E. Harting), and a male and two females in unusually perfect summer plumage shot April 27, 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4631)

2. Mr. Spalding shot one at Easton Broad (Spald. *u. s.*). Westleton, rare (Spalding MS.). A few seen in Thorpe Mere, Aug. 1871, one of them taken (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 2804). Annually at Aldeburgh in autumn (Kerry MS.), several seen there and four killed in Aug. 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496). Two specimens obtained above Slaughden Aug. 29, 1863 (Hele, *Ald.*, 121). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection C. B.!).

3. Woodbridge district, grey and red forms, in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.); one from Woodbridge River (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection).*

Formerly bred.

Months.—January, April, May, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Occurs much more rarely than the preceding. Does not breed, although formerly it appears to have done so (see Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 249-250).

CURLEW, *Numenius arquatus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 42.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget, *Y.* 8). Always plentiful on the Breydon muds (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 196). Lowestoft, not rare (Freeman v.v.).

2. Some obtained at Southwold Aug. 1871 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S.

* Mr. Stevenson thinks that Whelp Moor, near Lakenheath, probably derived its name from this species which was known by the name of Yarwhelp in Sir

T. Browne's time (Stev. *B. of N.* ii. 252). It is not now, I believe, found inland in Suffolk.

2906); seen there in large flocks Aug. 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308). Westleton (Spalding MS.). Plentiful at Aldeburgh in July 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434); not so abundant there as formerly; a few may be seen all the year at Iken (Hele, *Ald.*, 116). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection C. B. !); large flocks about Orford Ness in Aug. 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3798).

3. Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

4. Between Ipswich and Harwich at all times of the year (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Occasionally met with at Eye (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One shot at Boxted by Mr. Cross in 1881 (Cutmore v.v.). A pair killed in the neighbourhood of Sudbury in or before 1843, in the Sudbury Museum (T. B. Hall in *Z.* 342); one of these is now in my Collection (C. B. !).

7. One shot near Lakenheath (Wainwright v.v., who has it; C. B. !).

8. Troston Heath (H. Jones v.v.). Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). One seen flying over the Rectory at Rougham in September 1882 (F. Shaw v.v., who saw it).

Months.—July, August, September, “all the year.”

Districts.—All.

Common on the coast, and occasionally met with inland. Its numbers are increased in the autumn and winter by the migratory movements, more especially of immature birds. It has long been observed that it does not breed in this county (Booth, *Rough Notes*, pl. iv.; Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 195; S. and W. *u. s.*).

WHIMBREL, *Numenius phæopus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 42.—Arrives on the coast early in May, and migrates again in the latter part of the autumn.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget, *Y.* 8). One shot on Breydon July 1816 (Whitcar's *Diary*, 244); the bird appears on Breydon in May so invariably that it is known by the gunners as the “May bird” (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 199); abundant there Aug. 1, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325); Mr. F. Frere describes them as always scarce in autumn on Breydon and rarely if ever seen during the winter months (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 200). Lowestoft, not rare (Freeman v.v.).

2. One obtained in Aug. 1871 at Southwold (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 2906). Westleton (Spalding MS.). Two frequented the marshes at Leiston in May 1871, and a few others in May 1872 (Rope MS.).

Arrives about Aldeburgh early in May and remains about three weeks; an albino seen in company with a large flock of others in May 1867 Hele, *Ald.*, 116); one taken in Aug. 1871 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection); abundant there in July 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434); one killed in Sept. 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 16). Five seen Oct. 1868 near Iken (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection; C. B.). Large flocks seen about Orford Ness in Aug. 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3798).

3. Very common about Shotley (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. Two or three taken near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*). One shot at Gazeley, 1879 (Travis v.v.; in my Collection; C. B.).

Months.—May, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

An abundant spring and autumn migrant on the coast from one end to the other; the birds usually arrive in May and stay a few days, then passing northwards; by the end of August, or a little later, they appear again on their southward journey, but are then less abundant than in the spring (see Stev. *B. of N. u. s.*). It is but rarely found inland.

FAM. TANTALIDÆ.

GLOSSY IBIS, *Ibis falcinellus* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 42 (mentioning Norfolk specimens only).

East Suffolk.

1. A pair shot at the mouth of the Norwich river (the Yare) Sept. 13 1824 (now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's from Mr. J. J. Gurney's Collection), there were four more in company with them (Paget, *Y.* 8); the pair shot are mentioned also in Lombe's MS. notes in Bewick and in Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. Norf.* p. lxvi.; a pair shot at Yarmouth Jan. 1825 (Lombe's MS. notes in *Mont. Dict.*); one seen near this place early in Jan. 1868 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 193, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1493). A mature female killed at Blundestone May 27 1850 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2879). One mentioned by Mr. Everitt as having been seen Jan. 1855; probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*).

Months.—January, May, September.

District.—1.

A very rare visitant to Suffolk, but it may possibly have been more abundant in past times. Mr. Lubbock says that less than a hundred years ago it was familiarly known to the gunners of Lynn in Norfolk as the Black Curlew, but it is now equally uncommon in that county (See *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 191). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. thinks it impossible that this bird can have ever been common enough to have had a local name (*in litt.*).

FAM. PLATALEIDÆ.

SPOONBILL, *Platalea leucorodia* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 41.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

1. A flock migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth in April 1774; Pennant gives a description furnished by Mr. Sparshall from a specimen killed there at that time (*Pennant's Br. Z.* ii., 634-5, Lond. 1776); several killed there in 1808 (Paget, *Y.* 8); occasionally met with there, generally in the winter; one killed in May 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*); one, a male, occurred in June 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2499); an immature female shot about Oct. 1864, in Mr. Lucas' Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 188); two immature males shot May 4 1868, one in Mr. Stevenson's Collection (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1295; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 189); a young bird killed in Oct. 1871 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 2871; and 3rd S. iv., 514); and three males in June, 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 157). Two or three are generally shot every spring on Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 8); one killed there May 1818 (Whitear's *Diary*, 248); three more in June 1834 (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 185, from Sir W. J. Hooker); one from the same place June 18, 1850 (Bury Museum); one shot July 6, 1860; a pair in May 1862; two or three seen early in May 1863; a pair in mature plumage May 23, 1865; in Mr. Tomlinson's Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 187, 188; see also T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865 p. 108); a fine old male shot May 2, 1866; in Mr. Lucas' Collection; another old male in 1868; about the same time as the pair shot at Yarmouth on May 4; in Mr. Overend's Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 188-9); a fine specimen shot in May 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2830); two others in July of the same year (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2832); two seen in May 1872 (*id.* and J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3133); four shot in May and June 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3712); one seen early in the winter of 1876 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 95); about eight seen on or near Breydon in the spring and summer of 1880, one as late as the

first week in July (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 370-1); a single bird seen there for several days in the first week of Sept., and another Oct. 27 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 372-3); five seen there at 4 a.m. May 19, 1881; four were sleeping with heads thrown back and buried in their feathers, while one apparently stood sentinel; about twenty large gulls were with them; a single bird was seen there June 23; one shot in May 1882 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 317, and viii. 372). One stated by the late Mr. Thirtle to have been killed (in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft) but no date recorded in his MS. (Thirtle *in litt.*); a magnificent adult couple, both females, killed at one shot by Mr. Johnson, of Benacre Hall, between Lowestoft and Southwold in May 1863 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 187, and in *Z.* 8691). Four mentioned by Mr. Everitt as killed in 1874; probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*).

2. Benacre, Dec. 1854 (Creed MS.); another, shot by Mr. Durnford Dec. 1866 (W. Bilson in *Journ. of Suff. Inst.* 46); another in Jan. 1869, in Lord Malmesbury's Collection (W. Hart and Son in *Z.* 2nd S. 1562). Seen at Easton Broad in 1835 (Spald. *u. s.*). One shot at Southwold Sept. 26 1868 (W. Gibson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1484). One shot at Thorpe Mere Nov. 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163); again in 1848, another immature Sept. 29, 1858 (E. Neave in *Z.* 6266); one killed there in the winter of 1865-6, a pair seen (Rope MS.); two seen June 25, 1868 (*Field*). Several instances have occurred near Aldeburgh, mostly during the early summer and autumn; sixteen are enumerated by Mr. Hele (Hele, *Ald.*, 115 and MS.; see also Acton for others in 1828, in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831) 163); an adult shot there by Mr. Fuller (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692); one seen in July 1848 by Mr. W. H. Haward (F. W. Johnston in *Z.* 2229); another Oct. 12, 1871 between Aldeburgh and Orford (H. R. Leach in *Z.* 2nd S. 2871); nine seen in the marshes June 1827, and two of them shot (F. Kerry in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 343, 1525). Two killed at Orford May 21, 1881, possibly part of the flock seen on Breydon (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 317).

3. Two shot in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge out of a flock of four in May 1881, in Mr. Hillen's possession (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*). A pair shot at Hollesley Aug. 1881 (Asten v.v. C. B.!), four seen there Aug. 1884, and two shot (J. J. H. Knights in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 471). A pair shot at Bawdsey Ferry in 1881 (G. Newson *in litt.*). Has been shot on the river Stour before 1824 (S. and W. *u. s.*), and another more recently (Kerry MS.). Sir Thomas Browne says that in his time, the seventeenth century, they built on the tops of high trees at Trimley, and he adds "they come in March" (Works iv., p. 315-6 Wilkin's Ed.)

West Suffolk.

8. A male bird killed near Norton Hall by Mr. Sturgeon in 1864 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46). A fine specimen shot near Bury St. Edmund's, in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.* C. B.!).

Formerly bred, but has not been known to do so for about two centuries.

Months.—January, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 8.

This fine bird has probably rarely visited us of late years without being recorded. Much the greater number during the last sixty years have been observed in spring and summer; though Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear say that it was generally met with in the winter. If it were not molested, it would probably breed with us as it used to do in Sir Thomas Browne's time.

FAM. CICONIIDÆ.

WHITE STORK, *Ciconia alba*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 38.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

1. A Stork seen about Yarmouth by Mr. Penrice and Mr. Bonfellow in the autumn of 1810 (Paget, *Y.* 8; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 178); one shot there April 1815 (Cambridge Museum); another adult shot near that place in 1842, in the Norwich Museum (*Stev. u. s.*, 179, J. H. Gurney, and W. R. Fisher); one said to have been killed in Jan. 1852 (L. H. Irby in *Z.* 3476); and an immature specimen in Feb. 1852, sent to Norwich for preservation (*Stev. u. s.* 180); a fine specimen in 1858, bought in the flesh by Mr. F. A. Sealy (now in the Collection of the Rev. C. J. Lucas); one shot about May 1873, supposed to be the bird seen rather earlier at Leiston (G. T. Rope MS.); and one sent to Norwich from Yarmouth in May 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd. S. iii., 155). A pair seen at Gorleston, and one killed a few years before 1824 (*S. and W. u. s.*). An adult female killed on Breydon June 7, 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2291; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 180); an adult male about March 15, 1852 (L. H. Irby in *Z.* 3476); another, an old male, in June 1865 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865, 108); a pair seen in May and June and at length killed near Burgh Castle in July 1817, and another in the following Nov. (*Stev. u. s.* 179, and *S. and W. u. s.*)

2. One seen at Leiston in the marshes May, 1873, too wary to be approached (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3580); another seen there in 1877 (*id.* MS). A single specimen seen in the winter of 1860-61 by the river between Snapc and Slaughden; another seen at Thorpe (Hele,

Ald., 113 and MS.). Three seen some weeks in spring 1830 about Thorpe Fen and Butley Creek; one of these (?), a splendid specimen, killed on the Sudbourn Hall estate by Lord Hertford's keeper in 1830, in Sir R. Wallace's collection (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 163 (1831) C. B.!) One washed up by the tide near the Aldeburgh Lifeboat house Nov. 1868, not preserved (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699); one seen there several times and at length put up by some boys, after which it disappeared (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 4536).

3. A female shot at Trimley in spring 1860; in possession of Mr. Haward (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. One killed at Mildenhall in 1830 (Spald. *u. s.*).

Months.—January, February, March, April, May, June, July, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

A rare visitant principally met with at a few places on the coast, very seldom found in the winter months.

FAM. GRUIDÆ.

COMMON CRANE, *Grus cinerea*, Bechstein.

East Suffolk.

1. A very fine adult female killed in April 1845, at Kirkley; it was walking slowly in a barley field, apparently searching for food; the wind had for some time previously been easterly; given by Mr. Scales to Mr. J. H. Gurney (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norf.* 82, Southwell's Note; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 128-9; J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1320, C. B.!).

West Suffolk.

6. Said to have been seen flying over Sudbury (Hills v.v.).

Month.—April.

Districts.—1, 6(?)

Only one certain specimen of this rare visitant has occurred in the county. In ancient times it appears to have been a resident in Great Britain.

FAM. ARDEIDÆ.

COMMON HERON, *Ardea cinerea*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 39.

East Suffolk.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth, more

particularly at Breydon (Paget, Stevenson, G. C. Davies), on Fritton Broad (C. B.), about Aldeburgh (Hele, Tuck), at Great Bealings (Moor MS.), on the Orwell (C. B.), about Shotley (Kerry), at Bramford (Haward), at Oakley (W. Clarke), at Sudbury (King), and formerly at Mildenhall (Sir C. Bunbury). Heronries exist, or lately have existed, at Barsham Old Hall (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*), at Henham Hall, at Blackheath near Friston, which is probably one of the largest in England, containing, in 1871, perhaps about two hundred nests scattered over a large wood of Scotch firs, overlooking the river Alde (Harting in *Z.* 2nd S. 3265, J. H. Gurney, sen., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3315); on the right hand of the Blythe, between Blythburgh and Walberswick, in a clump of tall firs (Harting *u. s.* 3406); at Orwell Park* (Harting *u. s.*); and on a small scale at Cavenham (Harting *u. s.* 3265, and A. Newton v.v.). The Barsham Heronry was formerly at Herringfleet,† where the keepers recently destroyed the young birds, so that the old ones forsook the place (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*, Col. Leathes *in litt.*); that at Orwell Park came in 1871 from Woolverstone Park (Harting *u. s.* 3406). Nests have also been found at Boxted Hall (W. R. Bevan); in the park at Redgrave (Holt Wilson), and about 1835, it is said, at Cockfield (Bligh v.v.; see my *Materials for a Hist. of Cockfield in Proc. Suff. Inst.* v. 213).

* The Rev. F. B. Zincke gives the following interesting account of the Orwell Heronry. "In the reign of Elizabeth the burgesses of Ipswich lodged a complaint against the then owner of this Heronry, that his Herons destroyed their fish. The Queen in Council issued an order for the destruction of the Heronry. It has, however, survived this order, which certainly no lover of birds, perhaps few lovers of fish, will regret. The Heronry at Orwell Park is an interesting sight. . . . One may note the caution of the Herons in placing their nests only in trees that, by being situated in a valley, are very much protected from the wind. A gale would be too much for so large a bird on so large a nest in an exposed position. . . . Some thirty years ago one of the late Archdeacon Berners'

keepers shot a Heron with a brass plate on its leg, which gave the information that it had come from a certain Heronry in Lincolnshire. The brass plate he returned to the gentleman who owned the Heronry, who replied that he was not surprised that one of his Herons should be shot on the Orwell, for not long previously one had been shot on the Danube not far from Vienna."—(F. B. Zincke in *Suffolk Chronicle*, May 31, 1884).

† Mr. F. Frere, on a recent visit to the Fritton (Herringfleet) Heronry, was informed by the keeper that the birds lay a first clutch of eggs, which take three weeks to hatch; after about a fortnight they lay as many more, which are hatched off with the young birds in the nest. (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 139, note).

Whitear mentions a Heronry near Orford* early in the century; also that a pair of Herons bred three times at Gawdy Hall (Harleston), the eggs were taken twice, and the young ones once, about the year 1808 (*Diary*, 258).

The Heron has probably been seen on every large piece of water in the county, and is also seen not uncommonly flying over other parts, and occasionally remaining for a short time even where, as at Cockfield, there is but little water to attract it. It has been observed at sea, thirty miles off Yarmouth (*Stev. B. of N. ii.*, 144).

PURPLE HERON, *Ardea purpurea*, L.

Spald. *List*, xxxvii.

East Suffolk.

1. Has been killed either three or four times about Yarmouth; Col. Montagu had one from this place, another was sent to the British Museum by the Rev. George Lucas (Paget, *Y.* 7); two shot here were in 1831 in Mr. Miller's possession (*Stev. B. of N. ii.*, 147); another, a very fine adult bird, is in possession of Mr. W. G. Blake of Nowton Hall (C. B. !); another was killed near the same place about 1842 (Lot 362 in Mr. Spalding's Sale); and an immature specimen was killed Oct. 17, 1878, preserved by Gunn (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd. S. iii., 159; T. E. Gunn 3rd S., iv. 52). A male bird was killed on Oulton Broad, June 1833, and a female Sept. 18 the same year (*Stev. B. of N. ii.*, 147; both in the Norwich Museum, J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). An immature bird is mentioned by Mr. Everitt as having been shot in 1875, probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*). A beautiful young bird was shot from a boat in a high wind from N.E., about 6 a.m., in Parker's Reach of the Waveney, on Sept. 21, 1882; when first seen it was sitting among sedges as if looking for fish (G. Rouse *in litt.*, who was in the boat); it was sent by Messrs. Garrod, of Beccles, to Mr. Roberts, Norwich, for preservation (H. Stevenson *in litt.*, who saw it).

3. One from Kingsfleet Water, Woodbridge River, Nov. 1835 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.*, N.S. i. (1837), 116).

4. A beautiful pair taken on the Orwell were brought in the flesh to Mr. Podd, and are now in the Ipswich Museum (J. E. Taylor v.v.; C. B. !).

Months.—June, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 3, 4.

A rare visitant to the Suffolk coast and the rivers near it;

* He possibly intends the Heronry at Blackheath, which is a few miles distant.

the bird has probably strayed from Holland, where it may be considered rather common (Yarrell *Br. B.* ii., 452 Ed. 1843; see however Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 219).

NIGHT HERON, *Nycticorax griseus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 40. One shot in Suffolk, and slightly wounded, was long kept alive by Mr. Hunt.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Mr. Youell has known six or seven to have been shot at Yarmouth at different times (Paget, *Y.* 8); one shot by Mr. Staggs on a tree in his Nursery garden about 1800; one taken near Yarmouth in 1820 (S. and W. *u.s.*; Lombe's MS. notes in *Mont. Dict.*); a fine specimen recorded by Paget as a Cayenne Night Heron, was shot in the Apollo Garden May 24 1824 (in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection from that of Mr. S. Miller); another, also killed in a garden at Yarmouth, bought at Doubleday's Sale (date lost), is in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney jun. *in litt.*, Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* lxvi., and Lombe's MS. notes in *Bewick*); one taken between Yarmouth and Lowestoft in 1831 (Lombe's MS. notes in *Mont. Dict.*).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.). A pair shot in 1866 at Sudbourn, near Orford, bought at the Rev. J. Maynard's Sale, now in Mr. V. H. Crewe's Collection (R. Hillen, v.v., Hele, *Ald.* 113, V. H. Crewe *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. An immature bird shot at Eye; in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*; C. B.!).

6. Near Bildeston, Oct. 1829 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iii., 436 (1830). Hadleigh (Spalding MS.).

7. One immature caught at Exning alive and brought to Mr. Howlett, June 10, 1883 (Howlett v.v., C.B.!).

Months.—May, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

This bird, rare in Britain generally, has occasionally been met with in Suffolk, both on the coast and inland. Its geographical range over the old and new world is very extensive.

COMMON BITTERN, *Botaurus Stellaris* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 40.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 7); one killed near that place Jan. 15, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559); another Jan. 15, 1877 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 431); a fine specimen Jan. 23, 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 336), and one Feb. 13, 1880 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 52); another Feb. 9, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 315). Not very uncommon at the Burgh end of Breydon (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 170). An immature male shot at Lound Nov. 24, 1882 (W. Lowne in *litt.*). One shot on the Oulton marshes, Dec. 3, 1884 (*Lowestoft Journal*). A fine specimen killed at Lowestoft Jan. 7, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3558). One killed at Beccles in Nov. 1876 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 97). Three fine birds were put up by Col. Leathes at the same moment on Barnaby Broad in 1873; one was shot by the Rev. J. F. Reeve, who has it; (Leathes in *litt.*); he has another shot there many years before (Reeve in *litt.*); a female was obtained there in 1879 (Freeman v.v.).

2. A fine old male shot at Benacre Jan. 13, 1865, and a young male shot there Feb. 6 the same year (T. E. Gunn in *Young England* (Newspaper) iv. 111). Southwold, Dec. 27, 1879 (Freeman v.v.). One flushed from reeds near the sea-wall at Leiston Dec. 1879; another had been shot near the same spot about twenty years before (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 68-9). A rare visitor about Aldeburgh, occurring usually in winter; specimens were obtained in 1860, 1861, and 1868, the last, a pair, killed in the fen at Thorpe (Hele, *Ald.*, 115); one seen in the Corporation Marshes, May 1881 by Mr. Duncan Parker, it rose about fifteen yards from him and settled down again very shortly (D. Parker v.v.); North Warren, Aldeburgh (James MS.); one taken at Aldeburgh early in 1868 (Rope MS.). Shot on Sudbourn Hall estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!). Thirteen shot and one taken by a dog within ten miles of Orford in Jan. 1848 (H. Lingwood in *litt.*, who has one of them); one shot at Orford is in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold in *litt.* to whom it belongs).

3. Rendlesham Estate, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B.!). Three shot near Woodbridge Dec. 1830; one seen in April 1860, flying a good height past Great Bealings Rectory, and one seen Dec. 30, 1830 at Kesgrave by Mr. Moor (Moor MS.). One killed flying over from the sea near Bawdsey Ferry in winter 1880 (Newson in *litt.*). Shot by J. B. Taylor at Walton Dec. 11, 1846 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693). One killed at East Bergholt, Feb. 3, 1871 (*Ipswich Journal*).

4. Mr. Clarke remembers two being shot at Syleham in one day (W. Clarke in *litt.*). One shot at Needham Market Jan. 1871 (*Ipswich Journal*). Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). A fine specimen shot in Jan. 1867 at Whitton (*Field*, Jan. 19, quoted in *Z.* 2nd S. 634). Several obtained near Ipswich in the severe weather of 1846, and several more in the beginning of 1848 (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 1637, 2066).

West Suffolk.

5. One or two killed on fen-lands near Redgrave some years ago

(G. Holt Wilson MS.). Occasionally met with about Oakley and about Thornham (W. Clarke *in litt.*). A specimen shot in a tree at Aspall in Feb. 1855 (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 4630).

6. One shot at Brettenham, in Colonel Parker's possession (C. B.!). A small form published by Bilson as the Swabian Bittern, was shot at Thorpe Wood by Mr. F. Scott, Oct. 1881 (in my Collection, C. B.). One shot at Boxted, supposed to be the same bird which had been seen at Shimplingthorne (W. T. T. Drake v.v.), in Mr. T. Poley's possession (T. Poley v.v.). One shot at Monk's Eleigh in the early part of 1881, when snow was on the ground, by Mr. Phillips of that place in whose possession it is; about a week later a male bird, probably its mate, was found drowned in a well at the back of the house of Mr. Hill, at Bildeston, who now has it (Bantock v.v., C. B.!). One seen near a pond at Acton in the winter of 1837-8 (King, *List*, 127). A specimen, believed by Mr. Hills to be from Sudbury, in Mr. King's Collection (C. B.!). One shot at Boxford (preserved by Richold v.v.).

7. One shot at Undley Hall, Lakenheath, about 1850 (Wainwright v.v. who has it; C. B.!). In Sir H. Bunbury's youth (born 1778) the boom of the bittern "was often heard near Mildenhall"; in about 1820 the bird "had become scarce" (Sir C. J. F. Bunbury's *Mem. of Sir H. Bunbury*, p. 104, Lond., 1869). One killed in Dec. 1846 at Icklingham, and another at Brandon about the same time (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693). One at Eriswell March 26, 1866, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). One shot by Mr. Howlett on the Suffolk side of Newmarket in 1880 (Howlett *in litt.*). Two obtained near Clare about 1879 (Simmons, v.v.).

8. One shot at Hopton a few years ago (Hind *in litt.* from Rev. H. Downton); one shot at Bardwell by Sir Henry Blake, Bart., about 1820 (W. Blake *in litt.*). One shot near Bury in Dec. 1848 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2382); one killed at Mermaid's Pool, Bury (no date), and another seen there in 1855 (Creed MS.); Mr. Haggitt, of Little Whelnetham, has one, shot near Bury (C. B.!). Four were seen near the canal at Rushbrooke Hall early in 1862, and one (of them?) captured near Bury Gaol about the same time (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8036); this last bird was knocked down by a stick, and is preserved at Barton Hall (Sir C. J. F. Bunbury v.v., C. B.!). Perhaps one or more of the above-named birds are here enumerated more than once.

Months.—January, February, April, May, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

It is not specified in what month several of the specimens above mentioned were seen or obtained, but it is somewhat remarkable that not one is recorded as having been observed in any of the summer months, and only one in May; while in Norfolk it bred, though rarely, in one or two of the

Broads, about 1820, and there is proof of its having bred in that county three or four times since 1840, once as lately as 1868 (*Stev. B. of N. ii.*, 160-168). In all likelihood, however, it used to breed in Suffolk in former times, when the fens were more extensive. The Bittern's boom, mentioned above as heard at Mildenhall about the end of the last century, is the bird's note only in the spring and in the breeding season. This bird, formerly not uncommon in suitable situations, has become more and more rare during the last fifty years.

Under the name of the Swabian Bittern, Mr. Bilson, in a letter to the *Bury Standard* of Feb. 27, 1877, mentioned a bird which had been recently shot at Thorpe Wood; it came into possession of Mr. Wright of Felsham, at whose sale I bought it. The species so called by Latham in more than one of his works,* is considered by modern ornithologists to be identical with the Squacco Heron (A. Newton *in litt.*). The Thorpe bird is only a small example of the Common Bittern, which, as Mr. Stevenson remarks (*B. of N. ii.*, 171), varies much in size. I am indebted to Mr. Bilson for the sternum, which is two and eight-tenths of an inch long; one of the Common Bittern in my Collection is three and three-tenths. The irides of the same specimen were white; the colour is usually yellow, but it has also been known to be of a bright copper colour (see Whitear's *Diary*, 259). Pennant has observed two colours in the same iris, that next the pupil yellow, and that beyond the yellow inclining to hazel; S. and W. examined one in which the colours were nearly the same.

LITTLE BITTERN, *Botaurus minutus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 41. Only mentions a single specimen, and that from Norfolk.

East Suffolk.

1. One in Mr. Gurney's Collection was shot in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth. Mr. Rising has a pair which he believes were killed at

* *Gen. Syn. of Birds*, v., 60, Lond. 1781-5; *Ind. Ornith.* ii., 681; Lond. 1790; *Gen. Hist. of Birds*, ix., 113; Winchester 1824.

Herringfleet; he says also that one was shot on his Breydon marshes in Feb. 1842 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 157). A female shot near Lowestoft in June 1830 was found to contain a perfect egg; formerly in Mr. C. A. Preston's Collection, now in that of Mr. Stevenson (Paget *Y.*, 8, Stev. *u. s.* 155, and MS, and J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1321). One taken near Bungay, in the possession of Mrs. Bedingfield (Freeman *v. v.*); one shot Oct. 15, 1872 near Bungay (the same bird?) (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S. 3356). One shot at Barnaby Broad in Mr. Miller's possession (Paget, *Y.* 8).

2. One seen by the Rev. H. K. Creed rising out of the sedge close to him, while he was fishing in Benacre Broad in July 1854 (Creed MS.); another seen there May 1, 1863 (T. E. Gunn in *Young England*, iii., 59). One shot at Yoxford, in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs). One shot at Leiston in Aug. 1882; seen by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., at Mr. Gunn's (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*). Mr. Spalding heard of a pair killed near Orford (F. Spalding MS.).

3. Killed at Glevering, on Lady Huntingfield's estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B. !). One shot at Melton; in possession of Mr. Schreiber (T. Carthew *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

6. A mature and an immature bird in Mr. King's Collection, said by Mr. Hills to have been obtained near Sudbury (C. B. !); an immature specimen, formerly in the Sudbury Museum, may probably have been obtained in the neighbourhood (now in my Collection, C. B.). A fine specimen killed on the Cornard meadows was in possession of the late Rev. E. Sidney (F. Lambarde *in litt.*). Another, a mature bird, shot there by Mr. F. W. Taylor in Aug. 1872 (in my Collection, C. B.).

7. Barton Mills 1861 (Bilson MS.).

8. One killed near Bury in 1850 by the late S. Newham, Esq. (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46).

Months.—February, May, June, July, August, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.

This rare bird has occurred principally in the summer months; it is more especially a bird of the Broads, both in Suffolk and in Norfolk, and has been observed in these counties more frequently than elsewhere in England (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 260).

FAM. RALLIDÆ.

WATER RAIL, *Rallus aquaticus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 47.

Districts all. Recorded as common in the marshes at

Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 10), at Herringfleet (Leathes), at Lowestoft (Freeman v v.), at Oakley (Clarke MS.); numerous at Leiston in the winter of 1872-3 (G. T. Rope MS.); not uncommon at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); as more or less uncommon at Great Bealings (Moor MS.), Shotley (Kerry MS.), Bramford (Haward MS.), Cockfield (C. B.), Drinkstone Park (Capt. Powell), and at Rattlesden (Col. Parker). Recorded from various other places; one was found at Barton Mills Nov. 1884, choked by a miller's thumb (Howlett, v.v.) a curious example of a Water Rail's taking fish. Nests have been observed at Yarmouth (Stev. *B. of N.*), at Barnaby Broad and Westleton (F. Spalding), Aldeburgh (Hele), Downham (Stev. *B. of N.* from Prof. Newton), Brandon (Hawkins), and Nowton (Hawkins). The eggs were formerly supposed to be very rare. This bird is more common than might be supposed, as it is generally concealed in sedges or other herbage; in these it may be occasionally caught alive, as was one taken at Cockfield.* A nest found in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, is described by Mr. John Smith:—"The bird had selected for her nest a thick tuft of long grass, hollow at the bottom, on the side of the reed pond; the nest, about an inch and a half thick, was composed of willow leaves and rushes; it was so covered by the top of the grass, that neither bird, nest, or eggs could be seen; the entrance to and from the nest was through an aperture of grass, directly into the reeds" (*Ann. Nat. Hist.* ii. (1839) 78).

LAND RAIL OR CORN CRAKE, *Crex pratensis*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 47.

Districts all. Recorded as common or not uncommon at Yarmouth (Paget), at Herringfleet (Leathes), at Great

* Mr. Stevenson (*B. of N.* ii. 404) observes that the Water Rail, like many others, must be regarded as both migratory and resident in Norfolk, *i. e.*, that the birds resident throughout the winter receive migrant incomers in March and April. Very probably the same thing

might be said of the bird in Suffolk: my records and observations are insufficient to determine the matter one way or the other. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. believes that none of the birds which nest in Norfolk remain for the winter (*in litt.*).

Bealings (Moor), at Shotley (Kerry), at Buxhall (White), at Brettenham (T. B. Beale), at Lavenham (White), and at Gazeley (Tearle); as found sparingly at Westleton (Spalding), at Aldeburgh (Hele), at Bramford (Haward), at Bacton (A. B. Hemsworth), at Cockfield (C. B.), at Sudbury (King), at Ickworth, where its numbers have of late decreased (Lord John Hervey), at Bradfield Combust (A. J. Young), and at Rattlesden (Col. Parker). Recorded from various other places. One shot at Leiston in 1872, as late as Dec. 16 (G. T. Rope MS.). Nests have been observed at Melton (F. Spalding), at Whitton (H. Turner), at Wherstead, which locality the bird appears now to have forsaken (F. B. Zincke), at Oakley (W. Clarke), and at Melford (King); at Sapiston in 1854 (A. Newton v.v.), at Bury in 1883 (Travis v.v.), and at Lavenham Park and Lavenham Hall (E. Hitchcock). This summer migrant is seen annually in all the districts of the county, but for the most part in small numbers; it is perhaps most commonly met with in autumn, but is very rare in any of the winter months.

SPOTTED CRAKE, *Crex porzana* (L.)

S. and W. *Cat.* 48.—Spald. *List*, xxxvii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Eggs and young found in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*); one from this place July 1877 (Travis v.v.); eight or ten obtained in the neighbourhood in Nov. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 320). Not uncommon at Belton (Paget, *Y.* 10). Several obtained at Herringfleet about 1874 by Col. Leathes (Leathes *in litt.*). Mr. Creed shot one on Oulton Broad in 1854 (Creed MS.); another shot there Dec. 1879 (G. Mason, who has it). Four shot near Lowestoft, Nov. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 320). Mr. Everitt mentions one as having been shot in March 1873 (probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove) (Creed *in litt.*).

2. Mr. T. M. Spalding has taken its eggs in the Blythburgh fen; Westleton, nests, rare (F. Spalding MS.). A nest, similar to that of a Waterhen, containing six young birds and three eggs found at Leiston May 28, 1872, with the old bird just hatching off on a large piece of reed land; one shot Sept. 18, 1873; another in Oct., 1878; two flushed

from a large piece of reeds Nov. 1879, and one killed; another shot Sept. 29, 1881 (Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3868, 3rd S. ii., 454, and iv., 68 and MS.). A male bird killed near Snape in Oct. 1868, and several others seen (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). This bird haunts a large reed bed by the river wall near Hazlewood, and is not uncommon about the fen at Aldeburgh; it is met with only during the autumn; specimens have been obtained in Oct. 1863, autumn 1864 and Oct. 1868 (Hele, *Ald.* 129).

3. One shot near Woodbridge, in Mr. Hillen's possession (C. B.!). Two or three have come under Mr. Haward's notice; one shot at Trimley in spring 1855 is in his possession (Haward MS.). One shot at Higham (F. Lambarde *in litt.*, in whose possession it is.).

4. Shot near Ipswich about 1845 by R. Newson (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.).

6. Rare at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128).

7. One shot at Icklingham (L. Travis *in litt.*).

8. Fornham, 1839 (Bilson MS.). Shot at Bury St. Edmund's; in possession of Mr. Wayman (W. M. White v.v.). An immature female caught by a dog at Sicklesmere, Oct. 1881 (L. Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!).

Nests.

Months. — March, May, July, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Not very uncommon in fenny districts, but rare in other places. The bird is principally seen in autumn, and its nest is now rarely found.

BAILLON'S CRAKE, *Crex Bailloni* (Vieillot).

S. and W. *Cat.* 48.—Spald. *List xxxviii.* (from S. and W.).

East Suffolk.

1. Two killed at Yarmouth, bought by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. at Mr. Doubleday's Sale at Epping (J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.). A fine male killed at the Burgh end of Breydon, Aug. 12, 1842; in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (*Ann. Nat. Hist.* x. (1842), 157, *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 401, and *in litt.*). A specimen belonging to Mr. Crickmore, of Beccles, was shot near that town (S. and W. *u. s.*).

3. A very small Crake belonging to Mr. Vernon, probably of this species, was shot at Nacton, many years since (S. and W. *u. s.*). Two birds, killed in Oct. at Trimley, were either this species or the Spotted Crake (Rope MS. who saw them at Heffer's).

West Suffolk.

8. Shot on Thelnetham Fen some years ago (Sawbridge *in litt.*).

Month.—August.

Districts.—1, 3, 8.

Very few specimens of this rare bird have been obtained in this county.

LITTLE CRAKE, *Crex pusilla* (Gmelin).

East Suffolk.

1. Shot near Yarmouth in 1832; two in March 1833 by Mr. Richers, in Mr. Hoy's Collection (J. D. Hoy in London's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 53; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 398); one killed at Yarmouth, in Mr. Doubleday's Collection, bought by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. and given by him to Mr. Stevenson (H. Stevenson *in litt.*). One killed on Oulton Broad in 1830 (Lombe's MS. Notes quoted in *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 396). A bird in Mr. Crickmore's Collection, supposed by Mr. Whitear to be of this species, was killed in the river near Beccles (Whitear's *Diary* for 1819, 252, probably the same bird as that mentioned under Baillon's Crake.).

Month.—March.

District.—1.

Very like the preceding, but rather larger, and less spotted; only one specimen, that from Oulton Broad, can with certainty be counted on as having occurred in Suffolk.

MOORHEN, *Gallinula chloropus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 48.

Districts all, common everywhere and breeds. A very small bird with an exceedingly brilliant shield caught at Blaxhall, March 29, 1877 (G. T. Rope MS.). A white variety killed at Butley (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection); a "hairy" variety shot at Bramford, Dec. 16, 1847, by Mr. Haward; the webs of all the feathers were disunited, and had the appearance of hair (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2167; see *Norf. and Norw. Nat. Trans.* iii., 581). An egg was found in a blackbird's nest by the brook at Cockfield, May 1881 (W. Hustler, jun.); and a nest at Culford, by Prof. Newton, in a fir tree above twenty feet from the ground (*Stev. B. of N.* ii., 416 note). This is the only water bird which can be said to be really common in every part of Suffolk.

COOT, *Fulica atra*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 48.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, abundant (Paget, *Y.* 10). Sometimes twenty or more killed at one shot on Breydon (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 434).

2. Many seen on Easton Broad, Oct. 18, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 3rd S. ii, 454). Ten observed swimming on the sea a short distance from land near Southwold, Sept. 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3308). Westleton common, nests (F. Spalding MS.). Rather numerous at Leiston in the winter of 1872-3; one seen April 8 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608 and MS.); several nested in Leiston reed-land in 1877 (Rope MS.). Frequents the river at Aldeburgh, but deserts it before the nesting season (Hele, *Ald.*, 130); it bred abundantly in the first mere at Aldeburgh in May 1879 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302). Shot on Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Very rarely seen at Great Bealings at any time (Moor MS.). Found upon the Stour, where many are taken by fowlers (S. and W. *u. s.* 49); very common at times on the Stour and Orwell, fourteen killed at one shot on the Orwell (Kerry MS.); a variety, white except head and tail, seen on the Stour, Dec. 1823 (S. and W. *u. s.* 50).

4. Needham Market, one or two to be seen at any time, but never abundant (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave Park, breeds (Foster-Melliar MS.). Not very often seen at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One killed at Monk's Eleigh by the telegraph wire about Feb. 1882 (Bantock v.v., C. B.!). Taken at Melford (in possession of Sir W. Parker, C. B.!). Breeds there (Capt. Bence v.v.). Sudbury, rare (King, *List.*, 128); a specimen obtained there recently (Simmons v.v.; C. B.!).

7. Killed near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*). Found in Tuddenham Fen; rare at Gazeley (Tearle MS.).

8. Livermere (James MS.). Breeds on Barton Mere; seen there of late years in June, July, Aug., Oct., and Nov. (H. Jones v.v., C. B.!) Rushbrooke (L. Travis *in litt.*). Sicklesmere, March, 1883 (Travis v.v., C. B.!). Always found on the water at Drinkstone Park, where it breeds (Capt. Powell *in litt.*). Breeds occasionally at Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Breeds.

Months.—All.*Districts.*—All.

This bird is rarely found, except on large pieces of water or slow rivers. It is occasionally seen on the sea, where

it is liable to be attacked and devoured by gulls (S. and W. *u. s.*).

ORDER V. NATATORES.

FAM. ANATIDÆ.

WILD SWAN or WHOOPER, *Cygnus musicus*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 55.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Not unfrequent at Yarmouth and the adjacent parts in severe winters; many were killed in 1819 (S. and W. *u. s.*); more or less common there in different seasons (Paget *Y.* 11); several killed in the winter 1860-61 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 7392); five brought down there at one shot by a gunner early in Jan. 1871 (*Ipswich Journal*, Jan. 10, 1871). One killed on Breydon Dec. 13, 1819, measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length (Whitear's *Diary*, 251); eighteen seen there Jan. 1871, and several shot in the following Feb. (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2602-3); three seen in winter 1869-70 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2363); one killed there, about May 10, 1880, having put in a late appearance (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd. S. vi., 368). Fritton Decoy, occasionally; in 1876 six passed within twenty yards of Col. Leathes, making their usual noise (Leathes *in litt.*). One shot at Oulton, March 4, 1870 (Stev. in *Z.* 2nd S. 2363). Several killed near Lowestoft in Jan. 1855; Mr. Creed saw a couple flying north in March the same year (Creed MS.).

2. One seen at Leiston flying inland from the sea, Jan. 11, 1871, and two more the following day; many others seen in the marshes there both in Jan. and Feb.; and two in Jan. 1873 (Rope MS.). A male bird taken at Southwold in Dec. 1880 (Freeman v.v.). Six seen flying over Mr. Rope's house, at Blaxhall, Oct. 24, 1866, and another Oct. 28 (Rope MS.). Appears during the excessive cold of severe winters about Aldeburgh; one, immature, killed on the river in Dec. 1860; seven seen near Blackstakes, March 1861; and four at Sizewell, Jan. 1862; a great number visited Aldeburgh in the winter of 1870-71; upwards of twenty-four specimens were killed (Hele, *Ald.* 146 and MS.); one shot at Aldeburgh, Jan. 1871, in Mr. Tuck's possession (Tuck v.v.). One shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Occasionally shot on the Orwell, near Walton, in severe winters (Kerry MS.); one in Mr. Kerry's Collection (C. B.!).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.).

6. Several were shot in the neighbourhood of Sudbury during the severe winter of 1837-8 (King, *List* 128); one in Mr. King's Collection

shot at Sudbury (Hills v.v., C. B. !). Numbers shot near Mr. Hoy's residence at Stoke-by-Nayland; three in his Collection (Bree's *Catalogue*).

7. Shot at Moulton in Feb. 1873 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. Two killed at Fornham All Saints by Mr. W. Mitchell in 1859; one shot at Ickworth by Mr. Bilson, sen. about 1829 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46 and MS.). A wild swan probably of this species has been seen fighting with a tame one on Barton Mere (H. Jones v.v.). Five once seen at Drinkstone Park (Capt. Powell *in litt.*). Three seen for some hours at Rattlesden (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—January, February, March, May, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This bird has been seen in most parts of the county, but more especially near the sea, during the winter months; it commonly appears in flocks, which do not remain long at the same place.

BEWICK'S SWAN, *Cygnus minor*, Keyserling and Blasius.

Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rather rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Yarmouth in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*); one adult and one immature shot there in Oct. 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4775), and three more in Feb. 1880 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 140, and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 367). A fully adult male shot on Breydon, Feb. 10, 1878, and another specimen on the marshes Jan. 21, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 337 and vii., 314). One shot at Blundestone in the winter of 1860-61 (*id.* in *Z.* 7392).

2. Westleton, rare (F. Spalding MS.). One shot at Dunwich by Mr. T. M. Spalding in 1838 (Spald. *u. s.*; in his Sale, Lot 324). One at Saxmundham Feb. 1880 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 140). One shot from a boat on the sea, north of Sizewell, Dec. 12, 1871, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Four old birds killed at a single shot by a fowler in the neighbourhood of Aldeburgh (Hele MS.). One shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate; in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. One killed by a fisherman in Woodbridge river Jan. 3, 1847 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693).

4. One shot on the Orwell near Ipswich, in the winter of 1878, by Col. Tomline's gamekeeper (Podd v. v. ; C. B. !)

West Suffolk.

6. One shot on the Stour about three miles east of Sudbury in the winter of 1837-8; another bird subsequently obtained on the same

river (King, *List* 128). One shot near Mr. Hoy's residence at Stoke-by-Nayland (Hoy Collection).

8. Four seen at Hopton Feb. 1880; one immature, shot (in my Collection, C. B.). One killed at Rushbrooke by Col. Ayres in 1840 (Bilson MS.).

Months.—January, February, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

This, like the preceding, is a winter visitant, sometimes appearing in small flocks. It is decidedly less common than the Whooper; the bird is much smaller in size, has fewer tail quills, and differs materially in its internal structure.

MUTE SWAN, *Cygnus olor*, Naumann.

East Suffolk.

2. A few appear, generally in immature dress, about Aldeburgh every winter, probably escaped birds; one brought to Mr. Hele Dec. 1860, another killed at Snape Dec. 1869 (Hele, *Ald.* 146-7); three seen, and two shot on Aldeburgh Mere early in Dec. 1882, probably tame birds (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*, from the *East Anglian*).

3. Occasionally seen in small flocks flying over Great Bealings (Moor MS.).

West Suffolk.

8. Breeds in a semi-domesticated state at Euston, Cuiford, and elsewhere; a nest found April 4, 1848 (A. Newton in *Z.* 2227 and *in litt.*).

Months.—April, December.

Districts.—2, 3, 8.

A native of North and Eastern Europe, and also found on the Caspian Sea and elsewhere in Asia; not truly wild with us. The stragglers about our coasts have probably strayed from some swannery, or have been in a state of domestication. Mr. Dresser thinks that the bird may have been introduced by the Romans, while Yarrell supposes that they were brought from Cyprus in the reign of Richard I. (see *Dresser* vi., 420-422). Harting does not admit this bird into his *Handbook*, but it is admitted into the *Ibis List*, and Dresser (*u. s.*) even thinks that it has as good a claim to be included as a British species as the Pheasant. Mr. Stevenson, in a note just communicated to me, thinks it

probable that stragglers may at times come to our shores from those northern and eastern portions of Europe, where it is wild.

GREY LAG GOOSE, *Anser ferus* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54.—Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget, *Y.* 10); two shot in the neighbourhood Oct. 22, 1881, one in my Collection (C. B.), the other an immature specimen much barred across the breast (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 320, G. Smith in *litt.*). A fine male shot on Breydon in April, 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2456), several flocks seen there Sept. 24 and 25, 1881, two birds shot, one sent to Mr. Stevenson (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 318) another shot May, 1882 (W. Lowne in *litt.*).

2. Appears regularly in flocks in the low lands at the Blackstakes, Iken, and Sudbourn in Oct. and Nov.; several specimens have been obtained at Sudbourn since 1859 (Hele, *All.*, 141). An adult male shot Sept. 10, 1870, on Thorpe Mere; Mr. Tuck says this is one of the rarest geese on the Suffolk coast (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd. S. 2369). One killed on the Sudbourn Hall estate in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. One shot on the Holbrook side of the Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Howard MS.).

Months.—April, May, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4.

This and the following are so nearly allied that one may sometimes have been mistaken for the other. The Grey Lag Goose appears to be now much the rarer species; its beak has no pink about it, the nail is pale, the legs dull flesh colour. It "formerly" bred in the fens of Lincolnshire and other swamps contiguous to our eastern coasts (Hunt *Brit. Orn.* ii., Norwich, 1815); these remarks may very well include parts of Suffolk.

BEAN GOOSE, *Anser segetum* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54. Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Winter visitor.

East Suffolk.

1. Found occasionally about Yarmouth, said to be more common than the Grey Lag Goose (S. and W. *u. s.*), less frequent there than the Grey Lag Goose (Paget, *Y.* 10), one shot there Oct. 15, 1881 (H.

Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 320). Breydon, one shot there Jan. 30, 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 314) and another Jan. 16, 1882 (in my Collection, C. B.) A very fine specimen taken at Fritton, Jan. 19, 1883 (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. A few flocks at Leiston, probably of this species, in the winter of 1871-72, scarce in the following winter (Rope MS.). One specimen killed on the Alde, Jan. 1864 (Hele, *Alde*, 142; see also *Field* for 1865, p. 80); some at Aldeburgh, March 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266). Some seen in fallows near Iken Feb. 1869; none shot (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1859).

West Suffolk.

6. Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 128).

8. Two, part of a flock, shot at Bardwell in Jan. 1850 (W. Blake *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, March, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 6, 8.

This would seem to be the most common wild goose in Suffolk; Messrs. Paget are probably mistaken in calling it less frequent than the Grey Lag Goose; the difference between the two species was then little known. From the above notes it would appear that the Bean Goose is the more usually met with in winter of the two, it has also been more frequently found inland. Wild geese have been seen not very uncommonly in West Suffolk, but unless they are secured it is very difficult to say to what particular species they belong. This goose never has pink feet, the nail of the beak is black.

PINK-FOOTED GOOSE, *Anser brachyrhynchus*, Baillon.

East Suffolk.

1. About thirty geese, probably of this species, appeared on Breydon Feb. 15, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 315); one shot there Jan. 16, 1882; the same discharge of the gun brought down a Bean-goose (G. Smith *in litt.*). One shot at Fritton Jan. 12, 1883 (*id.* *in litt.*). One bought and stuffed by the late J. F. Thirtle from the neighbourhood of Lowestoft (Thirtle *in litt.*); another shot Nov. 1884 (H. Stevenson *in litt.*).

2. Two killed Dec. 1864, on the Alde near Blackstakes; two others near Orford, Jan. 19, 1866, one of them came into Mr. Hele's possession; and one, the most mature example seen by Mr. Hele, the legs and feet being most beautifully pink, at Thorpe, Dec. 31, 1868; others also have

occurred at different times in the neighbourhood; it may be elassed as a tolerably abundant species there (Hele, *Ald.* 142); a fine specimen killed on the Lantern Marshes at Orford, Feb. 1877 (Rope MS.).

West Suffolk.

7. Flocks of geese occur more or less irregularly every winter on the open parts of the district, they appear to be mainly of this species (A. Newton *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 7.

This was not distinguished in England from the other geese until 1839, when Mr. Bartlett brought it before the notice of the Zoological Society. He was not then aware that M. Baillon had described it in France in 1833. Its pink feet and beak in part pink with black nail mark the bird when alive. It is rather smaller than the Bean Goose, and its beak is much shorter. This goose may have occurred in the county much more frequently than the above records might seem to imply; it seems to be not uncommon in Norfolk (see J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Norf.* iv.).

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, *Anser albifrons* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54.—Spald. *List.* xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Two shot at Yarmouth by E. T. Booth, Esq., Nov. 1881, (G. Smith *in litt.*). Occasionally shot on Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 10); a somewhat small female, well barred below, shot there Jan. 5, and another bird of this species in Feb., 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 366-7). An immature bird (without a single bar across the breast) obtained at Belton, Feb. 11, 1882 (G. Smith *in litt.*). One killed at Oulton Broad Feb., 1871, by Mr. Bull (Thirtle *in litt.*). Mr. Everitt mentions that this bird occurred in numbers in Dec., 1875; probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*).

2. One, in Spalding's sale, from Benacre or Easton Broad (Lot 358). One shot at Southwold about 1879 by Hurr (in Mr. Combe's Collection; C. B.!) One obtained by Mr. Hele, shot at Thorpe in Jan., 1869; he was informed that several others were obtained during the unusually cold winters of 1859, 60 and 61 (Hele, *Ald.*, 143). Aldeburgh, 1829 (Aeton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). A pair shot on the Alde, at Orford, March, 1883 (T. Carthew *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. A flock once extremely well seen at Elveden (A. Newton *in litt.*). One killed at Icklingham, Jan., 1870 (in the Rev. J. G. Tuck's Collection).

8. A beautiful specimen shot at Bardwell, Jan, 1850, in company with the Bean Goose; in possession of Lady Blake (W. Blake *in litt.*).

Months. — January, February, March, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 7, 8.

Found in the winter months; not very common on the coast, and rare inland.

BERNICLE GOOSE, *Anser leucopsis*, Bechstein.

S. and W. *Cat.* 54. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget *Y.* 10); a male and female from this place (Neweome Collection). Two shot on Breydon Jan. 21, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 314); five shot there Oct. 3, 1883, two mature and three immature (Lowne *in litt.*).

2. Southwold (Freeman v.v.). A very beautiful male bird killed on the river at Orford, Jan. 1866 (Hele, *Ald.* 143). Another shot at Gedgrave by Mr. Crisp Jan. 1867 (Rope MS.).

Months.—January, October.

Districts.—1, 2.

Now a rare winter visitant; only a few specimens have been met with on the coast of late years (see H. Stevenson in Dresser in *B. of Eur.* vi., 398).

BRENT GOOSE, *Anser bernicla* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54. Not uncommon in winter.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 10); a dark male killed there in March (in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun.); very plentiful there early in Jan. and Feb. 1881, and many killed on the beach and on Breydon (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 314). Occasionally seen at

Fritton Decoy (Leathes *in litt.*). Flocks of from twelve to forty birds, observed going south from the Corton Light Vessel on July 18 and 30 and Sept. 17, 1879 (J. A. Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 184).

2. Benaere or Easton Broad, Spalding's Sale (Lot 358). A few at Leiston as early as Oct. 19, 1871; they were very abundant on our east coast in that winter, large flocks were continually passing southward at the commencement of the severe frost in January; but were scarce in the winters of 1872 and 1873 (Rope MS.). A pair seen flying up the river near Snape Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699). Arrives in great flocks at Aldeburgh during the winter (Hele, *Ald.*, 143; and James MS.); a large number there Jan. and Feb. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266); a fine specimen from this place is in Mr. Kerry's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Two shot at Woodbridge, Jan. 1871 (Moor MS.). Common in severe winters in the Deben and other rivers on the Suffolk coast; Mr. F. Spalding shot one at Bawdsey Ferry in Jan. 1871 (F. Spalding MS.); one from the river Deben, in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection (Phillips *in litt.*). Very common in most winters at Walton and Felixstowe, and on the rivers Stour and Orwell (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Sudbury, not uncommon (King, *List*, 128).

Months.—January, February, March, July, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Found principally though not exclusively near the coast, in winter, in greater or less frequency. Messrs. H. Brown and Cordeaux remark that July and September are very early dates for the occurrence of Brent Geese, but they are inclined to believe that no error has been made by the observer (in *Z. u. s.*).

CANADA GOOSE, *Anser canadensis* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. A flock of fifteen approached Yarmouth from the north, June 13, 1869, flying along the beach; none appear to have been obtained (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1848). Flocks visited Lowestoft Denes three successive years; one or two were shot (Thirtle *in litt.*).

2. Benaere or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 358). Eleven seen at Wrentham, and two caught alive June, 1855 (Creed MS.). Eleven passed over Aldeburgh in June 1867; two were killed at Orford; some were shot at Thorpe in the same month, and another in June

1872; more than forty seen at Sizewell in June 1867; twelve seen at Orford, July 1869 (Hele, *Alb.*, 145 and MS.); one shot at Aldeburgh June 28, 1877 (F. Kerry in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 525 and MS.).

3. One shot near Felixstowe, July 1877 (F. Kerry in *Z. u. s.* and MS.).

West Suffolk.

8. One shot by Mr. Leeds at Saxham, March 1861 (Newcome Collection). One shot at Rougham Water Cot, March 29, 1875 (Creed MS.).

Months.—March, June, July.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 8.

Admitted by Harting as an "annual winter visitant," but called in the Ibis *List* an "introduced species often found at large, especially in winter." It is remarkable that the specimens recorded above have all been seen in Suffolk in the spring or summer. Many are kept and bred on large pieces of water, as at Gunton and Riddlesworth in Norfolk, and Culford in Suffolk, some of which escape, and may pass for wild birds (A. Newton and J. H. Gurney, jnn. *in litt.*).

EGYPTIAN GOOSE, *Anser aegyptiacus* (L.).

Hunt, *Brit. Orn.* ii., 236 (Norwich, 1815). A specimen was then in possession of Rev. B. Philpot, of Sibton Park, near Yoxford; it was killed in Suffolk.

East Suffolk.

1. A pair shot by a fisherman off the Yarmouth coast in April 1851 (J. Green in *Z.* 3175). Four seen and one, a female, shot on Breydon Aug. 3, 1855 (Dennis, Notes in *Yarrell* and Bury Museum); a fine adult pair obtained there in May 1864 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1864, 45), and a male shot there Feb. 1, 1882 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). One shot at Oulton Broad, Feb. 1877 (G. Mason *in litt.*, who has it).

2. A fine specimen shot a few years ago at Blaxhall, it was alone and shewed no signs of having been in captivity; in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Has occurred several times near Aldeburgh, especially about Thorpe Mere, where two were obtained about 1857, and eight seen July 21, 1862; two or three others, too wild to allow a chance of a shot, frequented the Mere in Jan. 1866 (Hele, *Alb.*, 144).

3. A specimen from the Woodbridge district, preserved by Mr. Heffer; probably an escaped bird (Carthew MS.). Two killed on the Orwell (Kerry MS.).

4. A pair shot at Blakenham in the winter of 1859 or 1860, in possession of Mr. Biddell, M.P. (C. B.!).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot near Cockfield Great Green, feeding out of a sheep's trough, Dec. 13, 1878, doubtless an escaped bird (C. B.!).

8. Ampton (L. Travis *in litt.*); two at Culford in 1876; two at Iekworth in 1859 (Bilson MS.). One shot on the Rougham estate in Oct. 1876, by Mr. Morris, in whose possession it is (C. B.!).; a flock of these birds seen about the same time in various parts of Suffolk, probably escaped birds (see *Bury and Suffolk Standard* Oct. 24, 1876).

Months.—January, February, April, May, July, August, October, and December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

This bird is admitted by Harting as an annual winter visitant; but is supposed in the Ibis *List* always to have escaped from confinement (see also J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Hist. Norf.* pt. iv). It has occurred not unfrequently in various parts of the county, but, like the last species, it is kept on many pieces of water, where it breeds.

SHELDUCK, *Tadorna vulpanser*, Fleming.

S. and W. *Cat.* 55. Mentions Norfolk only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 11), bred there in April 1844 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 654). Several killed at Breydon Jan. 1873, a few there Aug. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559 and 3rd S. vii., 327). Lowestoft, common, six or eight obtained in the winter of 1880 (Freeman v.v.).

2. Easton (Spalding's Sale, Lots 346 and 358). Sir Thomas Gooch's keeper told Mr. Spalding that it used to breed in old rabbit warrens by Easton Broad. It occurs at Westleton (F. Spalding MS.). Has recently bred at Dunwih (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.* 1883). Very many were killed in the winter of 1864 at Thorpe, some seen on a marsh at Leiston Feb. 6 1873; one killed there about Oct. 1876 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608 and MS.). Two splendid males seen at Aldeburgh in May 1879; females reported to be sitting in rabbit burrows on the heath where they used to breed regularly, as well as at Blackheath, Iken, and Thorpe, a few years before 1870 (Hele, *Atl.*, 151 and J. G. Tuek in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); two shot at Aldeburgh Sept. 19, 1870; another seen July 16, 1872 (J. G. Tuek in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369 and 3307). A

young bird shot in Thorpe marsh and another seen Oct. 27 1868; a few observed and three killed on the Alde between Iken and Snape in Feb. 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698 and 1859). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!). Two others killed near Sudbourn Hall by Mr. Hoy; in the Hoy Collection; they were shot at the distance of 104 measured yards, both at once. (Bree's *Cat.* in *Field* for 1867). A pair believed by Mr. Rope in 1872 to breed every year at Gedgrave (Rope MS.).

3. A few in the Alde and Deben in Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699); one taken outside the mouth of the river Deben; in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs, C. B.!). Some shot every year at Walton and on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, occasionally (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Sudbury, not common (King, *List*, 128).

Bred till lately, and perhaps still breeds.

Months.—January, February, April, May, July, August, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

Found along the whole length of the coast, not very uncommonly, but rarely met with far inland; another name for this bird is "burrow duck" from its habit of breeding in rabbit burrows (see J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Norf.* pt. iv).

WILD DUCK, *Anas boschas* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 55. Constantly breeds in our marshes.

East Suffolk.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Fritton (J. H. Gurney, jun.), Aldeburgh (Hele), Woodbridge (Moor), Shotley (Kerry), Oakley (Clarke), Bramford (Haward); as not uncommon at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); and as found in many other places. A pure white variety has been obtained near Aldeburgh (Hele, *Ald.*, 153). Hybrid birds from Iken Decoy are in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' and Mr. Hillen's Collections (C. B.!). Besides breeding on the marshes and by large pieces of water, it has been observed to breed at Westleton (Spalding),

at Leiston in great numbers in 1877 (Rope), by the pond in Wherstead Park (F. B. Zincke); at Thetford (F. Norgate *in litt.*), at Tuddenham Fen (Lord Bristol's keeper v.v.); on Risby Heath, the nest being a mile and a half distant from the nearest constant water (C. A. Abraham *in litt.*); at Rougham and at Rushbrooke (A. Parish v.v.); at Drinkstone (Capt. Powell); at Clopton Hall, among rock-work in Col. Parker's garden, the eggs being found at the end of a concealed cavity (C. B.!). This is the only duck which can at all be regarded as common in the county generally.

GADWALL, *Anas strepera* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 56. Not common in this part of the country.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Sent from Yarmouth in 1848 (in the Bury Museum); two shot there by E. T. Booth, Esq., Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Two or three generally shot every year on Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 11); three immature birds shot there Sept. 1881, they were very tame and were with an old drake which escaped (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 487); one shot there about Dec. 1881 (in Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B.!). Has been found on Fritton (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist of Norfolk* p. lxiii., Norwich 1829).

2. Two female birds obtained at Aldeburgh and Thorpe, one in Feb. 1868, the other Jan. 1870, and another in the neighbourhood Dec. 1868 (Hele, *Ald.*, 153, and A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699). Aldeburgh (James MS.); an immature bird purchased in a poulterer's shop in the summer of 1883 (T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67).

4. A female taken near Ipswich in 1856 (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Three (including both sexes) shot at Thornham in 1880 (Lord Henhiker v.v.).

6. A female shot about 1836, on the Stour at Cornard, in Mr. King's Collection (King, *List*, 128).

Months.—January, February, September, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Has occurred but rarely in Suffolk and then almost always near the sea. It is included in the earliest list of

British Birds, by Merrett, published in 1667 (A. Newton *in litt.*). No nest has, so far as I know, hitherto been found.

SHOVELLER, *Anas clypeata*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 56. Mentions Norfolk only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 11); a variety (or rather state) killed there May 24, 1817 (Hunt, *Brit. Orn.* ii., 271, who describes it; and Whitear's *Diary*, 245). A male killed there Dec. 1878 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 53). Several lots seen on Breydon Aug. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 327); an adult male shot there Nov. 3, 1882 (G. Smith *in litt.*). A male shot on Fritton Lake Jan. 1881, preserved at Somerleyton Hall (Page v.v.; Freeman v.v.; C. B.!).

2. Has bred at Benaere Broad (Spald. *u. s.*). A pair killed on Lord Huntingfield's estate in a severe winter, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). A young bird killed near Leiston Aug. 28, 1873; others seen on the reed-land in the summer of 1877, probably breeding; a female with five young ones seen on the old river, June 25, 1883 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3868; 3rd S. vii., 496 and MS.). Occurs in the early spring on the Alde, several instances enumerated by Mr. Hele (Hele, *Ald.*, 152 and MS.); an adult female shot there Aug. 1870 (in Mr. Tuek's Collection, C. B.!).; three immature birds obtained there, Aug. 15, 1872, and a young bird Sept. 6, 1877 (J. G. Tuek in *Z.* 2nd S. 2369, 3307, 3rd S. i., 496); at least twenty, mature and immature, seen there in the poulterers' shops in summer 1883 (T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67). A splendid male from Iken Decoy in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B.!).

3. Has frequently occurred on the Woodbridge River (Carthew MS.). Breeds in the tussocks in the middle of Ramsholt marshes; Mr. Hope shot a fine young bird there Sept. 1884 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*). A young male obtained on the Orwell Jan. 1864 (T. M. Spalding, MS. note), and a female in 1878 (Podd v.v.). Four killed on the Holbrook side of the river Stour, two are in Mr. Kerry's Collection; it is rather rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One shot at Melford in 1881 (Sir W. Parker v.v., who has it, C. B.!).

7. A pair shot on the river near Thetford March 7, 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2828).

8. One shot at Saxham, flying very high, April 1880 (Travis v.v.).

A specimen from Drinkstone, in Capt. Powell's Collection (C. B.!). One shot at Clopton Hall (Col. Parker v.v.).

Breeds.

Months.—January, March, April, May, June, August, September, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Principally a spring and autumn migrant, but found more or less throughout the year; a few remain to breed, mostly near the sea. A nestling however from Elveden, obtained June 1875, is in the Cambridge Museum. Not very uncommon.

PINTAIL, *Anas acuta*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 56. Not uncommon.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 11). Breydon (in Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B. !); some appeared there Feb. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 326); two young birds shot there Dec. 1881, and a young male Oct. 1882, in my Collection, C. B. (G. Smith *in litt.*). Shot on Fritton Lake in 1881 (Page v.v.).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 358). Westleton, rare (F. Spalding MS.). Several seen in the Hospital Marsh, Leiston, Feb. 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3609 and MS.). Observed by Ray on the coast about Aldeburgh and Orford (Raii *Syn. Meth. Avium.* 147; Lond. 1713); many were shot during two winters at Aldeburgh, otherwise they have been rare; specimens have been since obtained in Jan. 1861, Feb. 1868, Feb. 1873, and Sept. 17, 1881 (Hele, *Ald.*, 153 and MS.; T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67; James MS.); shot March 1870 (Tuck v.v.); a beautiful pair seen there May 1874 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 4536). Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Not rare on the Woodbridge River; one in possession of Mr. Hillen (W. H. M. Carthew MS.); another in possession of Mr. T. Carthew (C. B. !); another in the Ipswich Museum (C. B. !). Three killed on the Stour, rare in the neighbourhood, two in Mr. Kerry's Collection (Kerry MS. and C. B.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. A female bird shot in the winter of 1837-8, near Sudbury (King, *List*, 128).

7. Found on the Little Ouse (A. Newton *in litt.*).

8. Culford (A. Newton *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, March, May, September, October, December.

Districts.—All.

Almost exclusively a winter visitant, not now common anywhere; it is only occasionally found at any distance from the coast.

WIGEON, *Anas penelope*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 56. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), at Westleton (F. Spalding), at Aldeburgh, where it is by far the most common of the Duck tribe (Hele); at Woodbridge (Moor MS.); on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry); at Oakley (Clarke); as occasional or not uncommon at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); and at Drinkstone (Capt. Powell *in litt.*); and as rare at Bramford (Haward). Reported from various other places. It has been supposed to breed at Aldeburgh, a young bird unable to fly was taken alive in 1878 (Hele MS. and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302). Generally distributed and common in suitable localities.

TEAL, *Querquedula crecca* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), Fritton Decoy (G. C. Davies), Aldeburgh (Hele), Westleton (F. Spalding), Woodbridge (Moor), Shotley (Kerry), Oakley (Clarke); as not uncommon at Sudbury (King), and as rare at Bramford (Haward). Reported from various other places. Has bred at Yarmouth (Whitewar), Fritton Decoy (G. C. Davies), Dunwich* (Stevenson), Westleton (F. Spalding), Leiston reed-land (Rope), Aldeburgh (Hele MS.), Tuddenham Fen (Lord Bristol's keeper v.v.), and Barnham (A. Newton v.v.). At least as common as the preceding.

GARGANEY, *Querquedula circia* (L.).S. and W. *Cat.* 56.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rare.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon ; occasionally breeds (Paget, *Y.* 11) ; a specimen killed near Yarmouth June 2, 1820 (S. and W. *Cat.* 57) ; a pair sent from this place (in the Bury Museum) ; a young male seen there by Mr. Stevenson Sept. 29, 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 375). A beautiful pair shot at Gunton March 25, 1870 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2364). A male bird shot at Bungay about 1842 (in possession of Mr. J. W. Clarke, Bury St. Edmund's).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale ; Lot 358). At least one pair bred at Leiston in 1873, the bird was seen in June, July, and the beginning of Aug. ; a nest found there April 28, 1874, containing several eggs, the old birds were seen ; bred again in the reedland in 1877 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3868 and 4036 and MS.). Two immature males killed on the Alde, Aug. 8, 1872 ; and a young male killed at Thorpe, the same day, out of a flock of about a dozen (Hele, MS.) ; seven eggs taken in the fen in May 1875 by Messrs. Hele, Moor, and F. Spalding ; the male bird was afterwards found dead near the spot (F. Spalding *in litt.*). Aldeburgh (James MS.) ; three shot there Aug. 1872 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3306-7). An immature female shot above Slaughden in Aug. 1865 (Hele, *Ald.*, 154).

3. Woodbridge River (in Mr. Phillip's Collection).

West Suffolk.

5. Five shot in Wortham Fen in the autumn of 1852 (Creed MS.). Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, rare (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

7. Killed near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*).

Breeds.

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 7.

A rare summer visitant, found principally near the coast and occasionally breeding.

POCHARD, *Fuligula ferina* (L.).S. and W. *Cat.* 58.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget, *Y.* 11) ; young birds (nestlings)

* A Teal was flushed by a sportsman from her nest among marram-grass on the sandhills at Dunwich, and it was found to

contain in addition to four or five Teal's eggs, as many of the Red-legged Partridge (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2869).

mentioned as having occurred once at this place not later than 1818 (Whitear's *Diary* 261). Fritton Lake (Leathes *in litt.*); half-a-dozen seen there in Oct. 1879 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 22).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 358). Westleton, common (F. Spalding MS.). Several seen at Leiston Jan. 20, 1873, two of them adult males (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3608). Tolerably abundant about Aldeburgh in severe weather; many have been obtained (Hele, *Ald.*, 157, James MS.; see also T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67). One shot on the Orford River; preserved in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. River Deben (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillip's Collection). Common on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley occasionally (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Young male shot on a piece of water of half an acre at Lavenham, by Mr. Biddell, Dec. 1875 (given to me by him, C. B.).

8. One shot in the winter of 1876-7 at Clopton Hall, where it is preserved (Col. Parker v.v.).

Months.—January, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

A tolerably common autumn and winter visitant; young birds, which the context shows to mean nestlings, are recorded by Whitear; it now breeds abundantly in some parts of West Norfolk, near the boundary line of the two counties (A Newton *in litt.*).

FERRUGINOUS DUCK, *Fuligula ferruginea.* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 58.

East Suffolk.

1. Two specimens of this bird killed at different times in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, one in Mr. Wigg's possession (S. and W. *u. s.*); preserved by Youell, and figured in Hunt *Brit. Orn.* ii. (see p. 341); four obtained at Yarmouth in spring 1855, and one Dec. 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 4704 and 3rd S. iii., 159). Has been shot on Breydon but very rarely (Paget, *Y.* 11). Two immature birds obtained on Oulton Broad (Freeman v.v.). Mr. Everitt shot one in Suffolk in 1866, probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*). One seen at Easton Broad, within gunshot, Dec. 1884 (W. S. Everitt *in litt.*).

2. One obtained at Iken, Jan. 7, 1834; (J. H. Gurney jun., *in litt.*)

West Suffolk.

7. One, said to have been obtained at Mildenhall, in Mr. West's possession, seen by Mr. Travis (Travis v.v.).

Months.—January, December, and “Spring.”

Districts.—1, 2, 7.

This bird is so rare that it can hardly be considered otherwise than as an accidental visitor in Suffolk; several of the above-mentioned instances appear to be doubtful.

SCAUP, *Fuligula marila* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 58. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget, *Y.* 11); two old birds sent from that place Jan. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559); a good many there in the middle of Sept. 1880 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 375). Some old birds on Breydon, Feb. 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 326). One obtained near Lowestoft, in Mr. Peto's possession (Freeman v.v.).

2. Has been killed at Easton (Spald. *u. s.*; in his Sale, Lot 358). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Suffolk estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B.!). A small flock visited the marshes at Leiston Lower Abbey, Feb. 10, 1871, some were obtained; six seen on a large piece of water in the marshes at Leiston Dec. 1872, and an old male shot Feb. 11, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3607 and 3609 and MS.). Has been a very common species about Aldeburgh, very abundant there during the winters of 1864 and 1865 (Hele, *Alde.*, 157); two male birds shot there Jan. 26, 1879 (T. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265). One shot on the Alde near Iken Oct. 6, 1873 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3868). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Shot on the Rendlesham Estate (Lord Rendlesham's Collection, C. B.!). One shot near Woodbridge (in the Seckford Reading Room, C. B.!).; another on the Woodbridge River (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips), and some seen in the neighbourhood Sept. 1884 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*). Common on the sea near Landguard Fort (Kerry MS.). One shot on the Orwell in 1864 (F. M. Spalding MS. note).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One caught alive at Thorpe Morieux Dec. 16, 1882; it had been observed in the neighbourhood for some months (E. Baldwin *in litt.*, who gave me the bird, C. B.). One shot at Nedging by the Rev. T. S. J. Harries, who has it (Harries v.v.).

8. Seen once for some days at Drinkstone Park (Capt. Powell *in litt.*).
Months.—January, February, September, October, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

Found in autumn and spring along the coast not very unfrequently; it occasionally visits the interior.

TUFTED DUCK, *Fuligula cristata* (Leach).

S. and W. *Cat.* 58. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List xxxviii.*

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon at Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 11); one obtained at Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. Has been killed at Easton (Spald. *u. s.*). One at Southwold (Freeman v.v.). Many killed every season about Aldeburgh, seen in flocks of seven or eight (Hele, *Al.*, 158); small companies noticed near that place Feb. 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1859); a pair taken there in March 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection). A very fine male, with crest nearly three inches long, killed on the river above Slaughden in the winter of 1865 (Hele, *u. s.* and MS.). Orford river, now in the Seekford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold, to whom it belongs).

3. One from the Woodbridge River (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips); several shot there Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699); another shot at Woodbridge Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v., C. B.!). Found near Walton (one in Mr. Kerry's Collection) but it is rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). A specimen taken on the Orwell (Podd v.v.).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot at Redgrave in 1864 or 1865 (Lord Henniker v.v., who has it); Oakley, occasionally (in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection; W. Clark *in litt.*).

6. A pair shot on a pond at Melford in Dec. 1858 (Capt. Bence v.v., in his collection, C. B.!) Two shot at Layham (in my Collection, C. B.).

7. Killed near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*). Shot at Barton Mills in 1864 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. Drinkstone, occasionally (Capt. Powell *in litt.*).

Months.—February, March, June, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Not very uncommon in the winter months; met with both inland and near the sea.

GOLDEN EYE, *Clangula glaucion* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 58.—Spald. List, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon (Paget *Y.* 11); a fine adult male killed there in the winter of 1862; (in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection, C. B. !); two other male birds sent from this place Jan. 1873; four male birds shot there, Feb. 1878 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3559, and 3rd S. iii., 154). A young male shot on Breydon Dec. 13, 1819 (Whitew's *Diary*, 251); an adult male bird shot on Breydon, in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !); a few seen there Dec. 1874; a male bird shot there Jan. 12, 1875; some seen in Jan., 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4368, 4629, 4893); adult females shot Dec. 19, 1880 and Dec. 1881 (*id* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 375 and vii., 327); and another female Dec. 1882, in my Collection, C. B. ! (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. Benacre or Easton Broad (Spalding's Sale, Lot 358). Wangford (Freeman v.v.). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B. !). Westleton, rare (Spalding MS.). A small female bird shot at Leiston Nov. 23, 1872, and a flock of twelve seen there Jan. 3, 1873, three of which were adult males; others were seen later (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3607-3608). One seen at Marsh Pool, Blaxhall, in winter 1866 and on Jan. 6, 1867 (Rope MS.). One seen on Thorpe Mere near Aldeburgh, Oct. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697); the immature bird is tolerably common about Aldeburgh during the winter, mature males have been obtained near Iken (Hele, *Ald.*, 158, see also Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 1831, 163); eight young ones seen in the river at Iken Nov. 1868, and three killed in Feb. 1869 in the reaches of the Alde between Iken and Snape (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698 and 1859), and a flock seen during the severe frost in 1870 (Rope MS.). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !).

3. A few, mostly immature, driven by a sharp frost into the Woodbridge River some days after Christmas in 1868-9 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1858); one from thence (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Common on the Orwell and Stour; a specimen taken on the Orwell in 1878 (Kerry MS. and Podd v.v.).

4. Bramford, rare (Haward MS). Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot at Redgrave (Wilson MS.). Oakley, occasionally (in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection, (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Great Finborough (J. Nichols in Loudon's *Mag. N. S.* iv. (1831) 449).

6. A male shot on the pond at Melford Hall, Nov. 1881 (Sir W. Parker *in litt.*). Several seen in the neighbourhood of Sudbury in

the winter of 1837-8, a fine male in Mr. King's possession shot with another at Cornard (King, *List*, 128).

7. Killed near Thetford (Newby *in litt.*). Elveden (Cambridge Museum).

8. Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.); two from this place, in possession of Mr. Okeden (L. Travis *in litt.*), and another, an immature female (in my Collection, C. B.).

Months.—January, February, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

A winter visitant not very uncommon near the coast, more rare inland; mature birds are less frequent. Mr. Clark-Kennedy often watched these birds in the river near Iken, and found by repeated daily observations that they dived continually, but were never all under water at the same time, always leaving one bird to keep watch for the others, in about a minute this bird would be relieved by another, who would give the next duck a peck to remind him when it was his turn to take the duty of sentinel (in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698; see also *S. and W. u. s.*). It is known by the name of Rattlewing or Rattler at Yarmouth (Whitcar's *Diary*, 252).

LONG-TAILED DUCK, *Harelda glacialis* (L.).

S. and W. Cat. 57. Visits our shores and rivers in severe winters.—Spald. *List* xxxviii. Considered a rare bird.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very rare (Paget, *Y.* 11); in the winter of 1819-20 they were unusually numerous, particularly at Yarmouth, many were killed (*S. and W. u. s.*); a male bird in full plumage shot at or near that place (not later than 1829), in possession of the Rev. C. Penrice (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk*, lxiii.), several fine old males killed there in Jan 1859, an immature female in Oct. 1870, others immature Oct. 20, 1878 and Jan. 12, 1880; an immature female shot in the neighbourhood, Oct. 22, 1881, an early date (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 7389; 2nd S. 2497; 3rd S. iv., 339; vi., 375 and vii., 327). Shot on Breydon in hard winters (Paget, *Y.* 11). Taken in the decoy at Herringfleet (*S. and W. u. s.*). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. A fine young bird killed at Aldeburgh about 1846, in Mr. Johnson's Collection (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 1637); an immature bird taken

on the mere in autumn of 1859, and other immature birds shot on the river in autumn and winter; below Slaughden in Oct. 1870; a mature male in Feb. 1870, and several immature at Thorpe in Nov. 1873; an old male in full summer plumage was killed below Orford in July 1872 (Hele, *Ald.*, 158 and MS. and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3306). A pair taken in Gobbet's Decoy at Iken (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips); another from the same place, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.).

3. A female bird from Butley Creek in possession of Mr. Cooke (Carthew MS.). One shot on the Deben at Woodbridge in Jan. 1830 (Moor MS.), and two immature females in Dec. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1700); another from Woodbridge Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v., C. B.!). Occasionally seen in severe winters at Walton and Felixstowe; it is usually rare in the neighbourhood, but was common in the winter of 1878 (Kerry MS.).

4. A female shot on the Orwell three miles from Ipswich in the winter of 1878 (Podd v.v., C. B.!). A female shot close to Ipswich Oct. 25, another Nov. 24, 1881 (J. H. H. Knights in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 151).

Months.—January, February, July, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4.

A somewhat rare visitant to the whole length of the coast in winter, hardly ever found at any distance from it; it has once or perhaps twice been taken in full summer plumage.

COMMON SCOTER, *Edemia nigra* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Common in some winters at Yarmouth (Paget, *Y.* 11); seen in great numbers at the South Ham, Gorleston, and in the Roadstead in Nov. 1881, two female birds were shot; many others observed in Dec. 1884 (G. Smith *in litt.*). Some appeared on Breydon Feb. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 326). A fine adult male taken at Beccles, Feb. 1848 (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2067).

2. Westleton, rare (Spalding MS.). Mr. A. Rope shot a fine male from the beach at Leiston in the winter of 1876-7 (G. T. Rope MS.). Often visits the river and meres at Thorpe in very severe winters, and is not unfrequently shot, some remain in the neighbourhood during the whole year and are seen frequently during the summer months flying along shore (Hele, *Ald.*, 156-7); a flock seen near Aldeburgh in Oct. 1868; some few again seen, but none obtained, in Feb. 1869 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1698 and 1859); a pair taken there in 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection); about eighteen seen there Sept. 7, 1882 (H. A.

Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 16). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B. !).

3. Shot on the Woodbridge River (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Common at Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

4. Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, rare; in Sir Edward Kerrison's Collection (Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One killed on the moat at Kentwell Hall (in the Collection of Capt. Bence; C. B. !).

8. One driven by storm into a hovel near Clopton Hall, Rattlesden, Feb. 1855, and kept for some time alive (Col. Parker v.v. and C. R. Bree in *Z.* 4630).

Months.—February, September, October, November, December, and "the whole year."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

Common along the coast in the winter, more rarely found in autumn; very few examples have been taken far inland.

VELVET SCOTER, *Ædemia fusca* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57. A rare species, but has been sometimes killed in Suffolk.—Spald. *List xxxviii.*—E. Blyth in *Nat.* for 1838, p. 420. Two procured by Mr. Hoy in Suffolk in a very emaciated state in the severe frost of 1837-8.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth; occasionally shot in hard winters, several in the very severe one of 1829-30 (Paget, *Y.* 11); a female shot there Nov. 14, 1859, another Feb. 3, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6806 and 3rd S. vii., 326). A male bird taken at Lowestoft, preserved by Thirtle (Newcome Collection).

2. Mr. Everitt mentions it as occurring occasionally at sea off Easton (Creed *in litt.*). One at Halesworth in 1837 (Bilson MS.). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Suffolk Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). One shot by Mr. Fuller at Aldeburgh about 1847 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693); another sent from that place to Mr. Haward in Jan. 1848 (Haward MS. and F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2067); it has very rarely been met with in a mature condition about Aldeburgh, the immature female, first taken in Oct. 1863, is not nearly as rare as the male, of which last one was taken in Oct. 1864, and another, mature, in Feb. 1870; a female was taken in Jan. 1864, and two more in the winter of 1864-5 (Hele, *Ald.*, 155).

3. One shot on the Woodbridge River in 1845, in the possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.). Taken on the sea outside the bar at Bawdsey (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). One shot by Mr. Haward on the Orwell, in the winter of 1848 (Haward MS. and F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2067); one seen in Oct. 1882, and another, a male, in the winter of 1883-4 by Mr. Kerry (Kerry *in litt.*). Occasionally seen with the Common Scoter near Landguard Fort, Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

Months.—January, February, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Found exclusively on the coast in the winter; much more rare than the last.

EIDER DUCK, *Somateria mollissima* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 57.

East Suffolk.

1. A male bird caught in a fishing net off Yarmouth, in Lord Huntingfield's Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*); an immature male obtained at Yarmouth about Nov. 1859 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6806). A female shot on Breydon, Dec. 12, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*).

2. A nice young bird got at Thorpe Mere Dec. 4, 1884; weighed 3lb. 2oz. and a half (Hele *in litt.*). A female obtained from Orford, preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.).

3. A female killed on the Orwell Nov. 1818 (S. and W. *u. s.*); rare on this river, one shot in Oct. 1876 (Kerry MS.); three, immature, seen near Levington Creek Oct. 7, 1881, two were shot and the third obtained the next day (J. H. H. Knights in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 151); a pair (immature) shot there in 1881, in Mr. Hillen's possession; although said to have been killed in Sept. probably two of the above (C. B.!).

Months.—September (?), October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Appears, though very rarely, on the coast in the autumn and winter.

SMEW, *Mergus albellus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 59. Not uncommon on the coast in cold weather.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rare in adult plumage.

East Suffolk.

1. Plentiful at Yarmouth in the winter of 1819-20 (S. and W. *u. s.*). Yarmouth, not uncommon in hard winters (Paget, *Y.* 11); a young male obtained there Jan. 1849 (Dennis MS. notes in *Bewick*); an

adult male and a young bird Feb. 17, 1865 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 9576); and a young male shot by E. T. Booth, Esq. (G. Smith *in litt.*). Two males shot by Mr. F. Frere on Breydon in Feb. 1865 (T. E. Gunn in *Naturalist* for 1865, p. 29); some seen there Jan. 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4894); four adult females shot Dec. 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 340); a pair shot in the same winter (in Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B.!), several shot Jan. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 314); and a pair obtained some years ago from Mr. G. Smith, the plumage of the male was in a very rare state of change (J. H. Gurney jnn., *in litt.*). One shot at Herringfleet by Col. Leathes (Leathes *in litt.*). A female killed at Somerleyton in Jan. 1881 (Freeman v.v., C. B.!). One shot at Oulton Broad in winter 1876 (G. Mason *in litt.* who has it). Mr. Everitt mentions that two were killed in Jan. 1876, probably in the neighbourhood of North Cove (Creed *in litt.*). A fine male shot near Beccles Jan. 17, 1867 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 759).

2. A pair killed in a severe winter on Lord Huntingfield's Suffolk Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Snape, 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 163 (1831)). Has become more rare about Aldeburgh of late, the mature male has always been scarce, though it has been taken at different times (Hele, *Ald.*, 159); a pair taken there in 1881 (Howlett *in litt.*). One from the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Two killed on the Woodbridge River in 1856, one in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); a splendid male killed there (in Lord Rendlesham's Collection, C. B.!), and another pair (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Rare on the Stour (Kerry MS.). Two or three shot on the Orwell in 1864 (F. M. Spalding MS. note).

4. Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally; a specimen in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. Fine male shot at Cornard in the winter of 1837-8 (King, *List*, 128).

7. Male and female shot on the Hockwold River (Newcome Collection). Three shot near Thetford in the winter of 1846-7, one was an adult male (A. Newton in *Z.* 1693).

8. One shot at Bardwell by the Rev. H. Blake, and preserved (Hawkins MS.).

Months.—January, February, December.

Districts.—All.

A winter visitant throughout the county, more especially near the sea; adult birds are rather rare.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER, *Mergus serrator*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 59.—Spald. *List* xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, not uncommon in hard winters, several in 1829-30 (Paget, *Y.* 12); a male bird shot there in Feb. 1852 (Bury Museum). One killed on Breydon (Lot 301, in Spalding's Sale); another, in Mr. Combe's Collection (C. B. !). An adult male seen at Lowestoft, by Mr. J. H. Gurney, flying over the denes the latter part of July 1852 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 3599); a pair shot there by Mr. Thirtle in Jan. 1855 (Lucas *in litt.*, who has them); seen in the harbour there by Mr. Booth (see below). Pakefield (Freeman v.v., C. B. !).

2. One killed at Benacre or Easton Broad (Lot 358 in Spalding's Sale). Killed on Lord Huntingfield's Estate (C. B. !). Westleton, rare (F. Spalding MS.). By no means rare about Aldeburgh in an immature state, a mature male shot near the river wall in Feb. 1865; two others in Feb. 1870, and two more and an adult female in Jan. 1871 (Hele, *Ald.*, 160 and MS.). An adult male from Iken Decoy, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !); and an adult male killed near Orford in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.).

3. Taken on Butley Creek in a heavy gale; now in the Seckford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs); one from Woodbridge district, in full plumage, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); another pair shot near that place (in the Seckford Reading Room, C. B. !); another, a male, in Nov. 1868, it is a rare species there (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1699). One from the Woodbridge River (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection); one, immature, shot on the Deben at Shottisham Creek, by the Rev. W. H. M. Carthew, who has it (Carthew MS.); and a pair shot on the Deben, in the Ipswich Museum (C. B. !). Common on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally, in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke *in litt.*).
6. Shot on the river Stour, probably near Nayland (C. B.) by J. D. Hoy, Esq. (Seaman's MS. Catalogue).
7. A male from the Hockwold River (Newcome Collection).

Months.—January, February, July, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

Generally seen in Suffolk as a winter visitor, the adult male is seldom obtained but in severe seasons; it has been once observed in July (Gurney *u. s.*). Mr. Booth observes

that the bird is usually to be seen along the Suffolk coast during autumn, winter, and early spring (*Rough Notes* pt. v.).

GOOSANDER, *Mergus merganser*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 58.—Spald. *List* xxxviii. Sometimes obtained in hard winters.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, occasionally in severe winters (Paget, *Y.* 12); an adult male occurred at Yarmouth in Jan. 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2027); a fine old male shot there in Dec. 1875; several of both sexes Jan. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4777 and 3rd S. vii., 313). One in Mr. Spalding's Sale from Breydon (Lot 293); a very fine old male shot there about Feb. 1874; an old male bird and an immature one March 11, 1875; and some seen Jan. 1876 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4186, 4629, and 4893); a male shot there May 22, 1880, from Lowne (in my Collection, C. B.). Fritton Decoy, occasionally (Leathes *in litt.*). A fine male specimen killed at Lowestoft, in the possession of Mr. Crickmore (S. and W. *u. s.*). A fine male killed on Oulton Broad Jan. 1881 (G. Mason *in litt.* who has it), and a female on the same place, Dec. 1882 (*id.*).

2. A male killed in a severe winter on Lord Huntingfield's Estate, in his Collection (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*). Little knots of these birds frequent Thorpe Mere and the river; four shot on the Alde, March 15, 1866; a mature male procured in 1862; several immature birds obtained from the river near Iken in Jan. 1867 (Hele, *Ald.* 160). One, Feb. 28, 1879, at Aldeburgh (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B.!).

3. A specimen from Rendlesham Park (in the British Museum). Often met with in the Woodbridge district; specimens have been preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.); one male bird shot near Woodbridge (in the Seckford Reading Room, C. B. !); and another from the river Deben (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Occasionally seen on the Stour and Orwell; it has been shot at Walton (Kerry MS.).

4. A pair, male and female, shot on the Orwell, near Ipswich, in the Hoy Collection (Seaman's *Catalogue*); Mr. Kerry shot a fine old male quite close to Ipswich (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot at Oakley, by Sir E. Kerrison in whose Collection it is (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

7. Male and female from the Hockwold River (Newcome Collection). Elveden (Cambridge Museum).

8. Livermere, shot by Fakes (James MS.). A male bird shot at Clopton Hall, Rattlesden, in the winter of 1876-7 (Col. Parker v.v. who has it, C. B.!).

Months.—January, February, March, May, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

Not very rare in an immature state in the winter either on the coast or on inland waters. Adult birds are less common.

FAM. COLYMBIDÆ.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER, *Colymbus glacialis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 60. Spald. *List*, xxxviii.

East Suffolk.

1. One or more killed at Yarmouth most seasons (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norfolk* lxx.); two young birds killed there on the river in the winter of 1823, one in Mr. Sabine's Collection (S. and W. *u. s.*). Occasionally shot at Breydon, more commonly the young bird (Paget, *Y.* 12). Seen by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., at Lowestoft, where he considers it to be not rare (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*); an adult bird with white bill from this place, in Mr. Gurney's Collection, recorded in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (C. B.!).

2. Seen by Mr. Rudd on Easton Broad (Spald. *u. s.*). Two immature birds killed in Jan. 1879 by Hurr, off the beach at Southwold (Hurr v.v.). A remarkably large immature male killed in the mere at Thorpe in Dec. 1869; another killed opposite the Shepherd's House, Aldeburgh in Dec. 1870 (Hele, *Ald.*, 162 and MS.). One seen at Snape close to a bridge on the Alde, Oct. 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S. 1697). An immature specimen shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. A young bird reported to have been shot on the Deben, at Woodbridge, in Nov. 1830 (Moor MS.); one shot there in 1858, in the possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); another shot at the same place (preserved in the Seckford Reading Room; E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs). Rare on the Orwell; one, immature, shot Feb. 1882 (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

8. A specimen obtained at Culford many years ago (A. Newton *in litt.*).

Months.—January, February, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 8.

Found occasionally in the winter, generally near the sea; almost always in immature plumage.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER, *Colymbus arcticus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 60. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Shot near Yarmouth, in the river above the bar (some time before 1861, Dennis MS. notes in *Yarrell*); a male shot at Yarmouth in 1850 (Bury Museum). An immature specimen killed in Nov. 1880 (in my Collection, C. B. from J. H. Gurney, jun.). Two young birds shot at Breydon about March 1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2828). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.); a splendid adult specimen killed there about 1857, in breeding plumage, now in Mr. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*, C. B. !); a male, assuming the adult plumage shot near that place Jan. 14, 1868 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S. 1221). An immature male shot on Oulton Broad Nov. 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 53); another in Jan. 1880 (G. Mason *in litt.* who has it).

2. A bird of the year procured about two miles north of Southwold Dec. 29, 1872 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3413). One killed in the river near Snape in the autumn of 1866, in possession of Mr. Garrett (Hele, *Ald.*, 162).

3. Two shot on the Orwell, Dec. 7, 1882 (Kerry *in litt.*); rare on the Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. A young specimen killed near Stowmarket in Feb. 1855; Dr. Bree believes this to be the first instance of this bird being met with in the neighbourhood (C. R. Bree in *Z.* 4630).

7. A young female shot on the Hockwold River, Jan. 1863 (Newcome Collection).

Months.—January, February, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 7.

A rare winter visitor, almost always occurring near the sea, and generally immature.

RED-THROATED DIVER, *Colymbus septentrionalis*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 60.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Not uncommon at Yarmouth in winter (S. and W. *u. s.*); one in nearly full breeding plumage, and another in full breeding plumage

killed at Yarmouth, the latter at the mouth of the Yare, in Oct. 1865 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 84, 85; T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865, p. 297); a few immature birds shot there Oct. and Nov. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 327). Both this bird and its young, the Speckled Diver, are common on Breydon (Paget, *Y.* 12). Taken on the Broads near Herringfleet (Leathes *in litt.*). An adult male from Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.); a fine adult female in full summer plumage captured near that place in May 1864 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1864, 45); a specimen retaining the red throat obtained there by Mr. Barton in Sept. 1880 (Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 334). Oulton Broad, Oct. 1855 (Creed MS.); one shot there by Mr. Clarke (W. Clarke *in litt.*); one shot in 1880 (G. Mason *in litt.*, who has it).

2. Specimens shot near Dunwich seen by Capt. Bence (Bence v.v.). Westleton, rare (Spald. MS.). An abundant species about Aldeburgh, one with a remarkably perfect red throat killed there in Oct. 1865 (Hele, *Ald.*, 162); another a male specimen in 1874 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection). Snape, 1827 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). Specimens, very fine, mature and immature, shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B. !).

3. A young bird killed on the Rendlesham Estate (in Lord Rendlesham's Collection, C. B. !). One from the Woodbridge River about 1840, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS., C. B. !); another in 1875, (presented by W. Scrutton, Esq. to the Ipswich Museum). A fine old bird shot near the harbour, off Hollesley, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Felixstowe and Walton, common on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. One killed near Ipswich in Oct. 1865 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865, 297). Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot by Mr. Clarke at Oakley (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

6. One obtained at Melford in 1877 (H. H. Almack v.v., who has it).

7. One at Elveden; the skeleton is in the Cambridge Museum (A. Newton *in litt.*).

8. A female killed at Fornham St. Martin, Dec. 1878 (L. Travis *in litt.*). One in winter plumage shot by the Rev. H. Ray at Stowlangtoft, now preserved at the Hall (Hawkins MS.).

Months.—May, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Immature examples are not uncommon, especially near the coast; the adult bird is more rarely met with.

FAM. PODICIPEDIDÆ.*

GREAT CRESTED GREBE, *Podiceps cristatus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 50.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Found on the Broads, particularly those which are shallow.—Graves *Brit. Orn.* iii. (Lond. 1821). Extremely common on the Suffolk Broads. (This expression of Graves, as Mr. Gurney and Mr. Stevenson suggest, seems too strong, C. B.).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common on the Broads (Paget Y., 12); a male and female from thence (Newcome Collection); one shot at Yarmouth April 20, 1850 (Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*); four shot near there in 1851 (Richard Strangways in Z. 3117); five killed Oct. 1880, and another immature Feb. 6, 1881 (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vi., 373, and vii., 315). Nestlings shot on Breydon Sept. 1871 (Booth *Cat. B.* 194). Breeds on Fritton Decoy (S. and W. *Cat.* 50); has done so within Mr. Spalding's recollection (F. Spalding MS.); a pair killed there (Lot 275 in Mr. Spalding's Sale); several seen there in Oct. 1879 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in Z. 3rd S. iv. 22), and again in April and May 1880 (H. Stevenson in Z. 3rd S. vi., 369). Mutford (Freeman v.v.).

2. Westleton, rare (Spalding). Very scarce of late years about Aldeburgh; nearly all the specimens have been immature, only one mature example taken possessing a crest; immature birds obtained Nov. 1, 1862, Jan. and March 1864, in winter 1864-5, and in summer 1882 (Hele, *Ald.*, 161; T. Lister in Z. 3rd S., viii., 67). A splendid adult bird shot on the Alde close to Slaughden Quay, Aug. 15, 1870 (J. G. Tuck in Z. 2nd S. 2368). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. Woodbridge River, killed in 1846 by Goodwin, in the possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.); another preserved in the Seekford Reading Room, Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs, C. B.!). Rare on the Orwell and Stour; two shot on the Orwell, Dec. 11, 1882 (Kerry MS. and *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot on the lake in Redgrave Park by Mr. Wilson, who has seen others there (Wilson MS.); an immature bird brought to Mr. Creed, from Redgrave in Feb. 1854 (Creed MS.). Shot at Eye by Mr. W. Clarke (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

* Prof. Newton observes to me that *Podicipedidæ* is the true orthography. *Podiceps*, the form commonly adopted by modern authors, is a contraction of or misprint for *Podicipes*, used by Linnæus (*Syst. Nat.* Ed. 10, p. 136), possibly out of

regard to euphony, but in utter disregard of Latin. *Podicipes*, Prof. Newton adds, occurs in Willughby (*Ornithologia*, p. 257) and in Catesby *Nat. Hist. Car.* i., 91; I have accordingly ventured to restore it.

6. A fine specimen in winter plumage shot on the Stour, near Sudbury, in the spring of 1838 (King, *List*, 128).

7. Two old birds taken at West Row, Mildenhall, Dec. 1883 (Howlett v.v.); one immature shot there Nov. 1884 (*id.*, C. B.!).

8. Livermere, where it is now protected and breeds (James MS.). A full-grown specimen taken at Ampton, March 26, 1883, where it nested the same year; another March, 1884. A male bird picked up alive near Bury St. Edmund's, March 30, 1878 (L. Travis *in litt.*, C. B.!). Taken at Timworth April 19, 1884 (L. Travis v.v.). Nested at Barton Mere in 1883 (H. Jones v.v.).

Breeds.

Months.—January, February, March, April, May, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Found not uncommonly on the Broads and lakes in the spring; more rarely by the sea-side. It has been met with at nearly all times of the year.

RED-NECKED GREBE, *Podiceps rubricollis* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 50. Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth very rare, three shot in Jan. 1828 (Paget Y., 12); one shot near that place, in Mr. Wigg's possession (S. and W. *u. s.*); another in the British Museum (from Mr. Gould's Collection); procured in breeding plumage in April 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2185); a male bird shot in June 1852, and a female in 1854 (Bury Museum); rather plentiful in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth in Feb. and March 1865; upwards of thirty were killed, chiefly adult birds, (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* (1865) 29-30 and H. Stevenson in *Z.* 9575); a fine bird with reddish throat shot there Oct. 9, 1870; a female changing from summer to winter plumage Sept. 28, 1871, and another specimen in Jan. 1877 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2497, 2833, and 3rd S. i., 431); a very fine adult bird from Yarmouth in Mr. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney v.v., C. B.!). Shot by Hurr on Breydon about the summer of 1859 (in Mr. Combe's Collection, C. B.!). An immature bird shot there Aug. 1873 (Booth *Cat. B.* 217); and one in winter plumage, date not recorded (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*, who has it).

2. A bird in moult taken in a sprat-net at Southwold Nov. 1864 (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). A fine specimen shot on Thorpe Mere, in Nov. 1878; not very common in the neighbourhood (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265). About Aldeburgh, always obtained in an immature state, and in the winter; one taken in 1864, and another in Feb. 1870 (Hele,

Alb., 161); a nearly mature specimen in summer plumage shot on the Alde Aug. 7, 1883 (T. Lister in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 67); one killed in the river Iken, Sept. 6, 1877 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 496). One shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!).

3. An immature male shot at Rendlesham, Feb. 1864 (T. E. Gunn in *Young England* IV., iii.). A pair shot on Woodbridge river, Oct. 1881 (Asten v.v., C. B. !); another, from Sutton, in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection (Phillips *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. Hockwold river (Newcome Collection).

Months.—January, February, March, April, June, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

Found somewhat rarely on the coast all the year round, except about midsummer; very seldom at any great distance from it.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE. *Podiceps cornutus* (Gmelin).

Spald, *List*, xxxviii. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Yarmouth in April 1850 (Creed MS.); two killed near that place in Feb. 1869 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1909); another in winter plumage, shot Nov. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3403); an immature bird in Oct. 1880, and an adult Feb. 26, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 373, and vii., 315). The young bird is not uncommon on Breydon in winter (Paget Y., 12). An immature bird shot on the river Waveney in 1849, in the possession of Mr. Creed (Creed MS.).

2. One obtained at Aldeburgh in Feb. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266).

3. Woodbridge, 1827 and 1829 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.*, iv., 163); one shot in winter plumage in the Woodbridge District in 1876, preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.).

4. Shot on Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

8. One shot by the gamekeeper at Livermere in 1867 and another at Ampton in 1864 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46).

Months.—February, April, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 8.

A coast bird, occurring principally in winter; not often met with of late years; very rarely found inland.

HEADED GREBE, *Podiceps auritus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 50.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Very seldom seen, particularly in adult plumage.

East Suffolk.

1. A specimen caught alive near Yarmouth in the autumn of 1817, it was very tame ; Mr. Sabine had one from the same place (S. and W. *u. s.* ; see also Hunt, *Brit. Orn.*, iii., 94, with a figure of the bird taken in 1817) ; another in Mr. Gould's Collection (British Museum) ; a male and female in full summer plumage, April 17, 1851, another also in full summer plumage three days earlier, sent to Leadenhall Market (R. Strangways in *Z.* 3117 ; J. Green in *Z.* 3175) ; and a beautiful pair killed in May, 1852 (E. Newman in *Z.* 3477). Rarely shot on Breydon or the Broads (Paget *Y.*, 12) ; one killed on Breydon in partial change to summer plumage, April 12, 1865 (in Mr. Stevenson's Collection ; Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 653), and one, adult, in 1883 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

2. A few immature birds obtained at Aldeburgh in the winter (Hele, *Ald.*, 162 ; James MS.) ; a fine male in perfect dress shot near the Martello Tower, August 3, 1870, the first obtained at Aldeburgh in full summer plumage (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434) ; another in like plumage obtained by Mr. V. H. Crewe (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

3. One shot on the Woodbridge river, in the Seckford Reading Room (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs, C. B.). A female from Woodbridge river, presented by Mr. E. Moor (Ipswich Museum). Another in Mr. Phillips' Collection (W. P. T. Phillips *in litt.*). Shot at Nacton (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1692). Rare on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot by Capt. Shilling near Ipswich, Aug., 1878, in full summer dress (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 653 ; Podd v.v.).

West Suffolk.

5. Redgrave (Wilson MS.).

7. Barton Mills, Feb. 1869 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. A specimen from Fornham, sent by Mr. Baker, in Jan. 1876, to Mr. Bilson, who preserved it (*Bury Post*, Jan. 25, 1876 ; Bilson MS.).

Months.—January, February, April, May, August.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

Obtained occasionally along the coast, and more rarely inland. It has occurred both in summer and winter plumage.

LITTLE GREBE OR DABCHICK, *Podiceps minor* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 51.—Catalogued only.

Districts all ; recorded as common about Lowestoft

(Freeman); about Aldeburgh, especially in the reed beds at Snape (Hele); on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry); at Bramford (Haward); at Oakley (Clarke); at Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); as not uncommon at Yarmouth (Paget); at Gazeley (Tearle); as occasionally seen at Great Bealings (Moor MS.), and at Hadleigh (Bantock v.v.). Mentioned as found in various other places. One at Fritton consorted with the domestic fowls at Mr. Buxton's house, Jan., 1880, being evidently frozen out from the Broad (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 366). At Thornham one was taken entire out of the body of a pike (Lord Henniker v.v.). Young birds or nests have been observed at Aldeburgh (Hele); at Thorpe Fen (F. Spalding MS.); at Southwold, Aug. 19, 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798); at Westleton (F. Spalding); at Wortham (Clarke); on the Hockwold river (Newcome Collection); at Thetford (J. H. Gurney, jun.); at Elveden and Barnham (A. Newton in *Z.* 722, and v.v.); at Rattlesden (Col. Parker), at Barton Mere (H. Jones v.v.); and at Livermere (James v.v.).

A tolerably common resident.

FAM. ALCIDÆ.

PUFFIN, *Fraterecula arctica* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 61. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii · Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, an occasional visitant (Paget *Y.*, 12; Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.* lxiv); a young bird killed there in Nov. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S., 3402), and Dec. 26, 1884 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. One caught in a net at Southwold (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). A young bird shot on the coast near Leiston in Nov. 1863 (E. Neave in *Z.* 8891). One shot at Aldeburgh by Mr. Fuller Jan. 18, 1847 (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693); rare about that place; an immature bird taken alive in Nov. 1862; and one, remarkably old, also alive, March 21, 1869 (Hele, *Ald.*, 164). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection; C. B.!).

3. Bawdsey, washed ashore (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips).

West Suffolk.

7. Three found dead on Newmarket Heath Dec. 1875; another Jan. 1883 (Howlett v.v.).

8. One shot at Hardwick, near Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 1878 (Bilson *in litt.*).

Months.—January, March, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

Met with on the coast in the winter months, but only rarely; it has been occasionally driven inland.

RAZOR-BILL, *Alea torda*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 61. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, an occasional visitant (Paget Y., 12); very plentiful in the Roads in the autumn of 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 3716). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.); Mr. Creed saw one there, Aug. 1854 (Creed MS.).

2. One caught in a net at Southwold (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). Many found dead near Leiston in Feb. 1872, as well as in many other parts of England (*Field*, Feb. 24, quoted in *Z.* 2nd S., 3024). Aldeburgh, 1827, "Black-billed Auk" (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163). A few mature birds found dead at Aldeburgh every season; a number seen in Aug. and Sept. 1862, and two immature specimens obtained (Hele, *Ald.*, 165); one, immature, obtained on the Alde Aug. 6, 1870 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2368); many found dead at Aldeburgh, in Feb. 1872 (N. F. Hele in *Z.* 2nd S., 3024); one shot on the Alde, about five miles from the mouth, Aug. 13, 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798); one washed ashore at Aldeburgh just alive, Jan. 1879, and another dead Feb. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265). Shot on the Sudbourn Hall Estate (in Sir R. Wallace's Collection, C. B.!).

3. Washed ashore dead at Bawdsey (in the Collection of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips). Common in some winters at Felixstowe and Walton (Kerry MS.).

Months.—January, February, August, September.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

Has occurred on most parts of the coast at various times of the year. Not very unfrequently found dead upon the shore.

LITTLE AUK, *Alca alle*. L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 60.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Rather rare.
East Suffolk.

1. Occasionally shot in the Yarmouth Roads (Paget Y., 12); one killed near that place, Nov. 1819 (Whitew's *Diary*, 253); an immature female obtained there Nov. 24, before 1861 (Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*); one shot after a high wind in Nov., 1861 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 7845), and a female bird taken in a turnip field (Dennis Collection). One from Breydon (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection). One taken alive on the turnpike road at Gunton, in the possession of Mr. Leathes (S. and W. *u. s.*). Mr. Creed saw one on the sea at Lowestoft in 1855 (Creed MS.); one picked up dead in the neighbourhood Nov. 1884 (H. Stevenson *in litt.*), and another shot in Dec. 1884 (W. S. Everitt *in litt.*). One shot near Beccles, by Hunt, before 1822 (Hunt's *Brit. Ornith.* iii., 17).

2. One killed at Blaxhall, in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Specimens obtained about Aldeburgh, in Nov. 1861; killed below Slaughden Nov. 1867 and 1868; captured at Orford Nov. 1867; a male bird in beautiful plumage Nov. 1871; taken again Dec. 1874, and in the winter of 1878 (Hele, *Ald.*, 164 and MS.; Podd v.v.).

3. One picked up at Rendlesham some years ago; another knocked down with a whip at Hollesley in 1850 (Carthew MS.). Shot at Rushmere Dec. 18, 1846 by Mr. W. Chapman (G. Ransome in *Z.* 1693). One shot on the Orwell; rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.). Taken at Cattawade (Brantham) in 1870 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

4. One taken alive at Ipswich in Nov. 1841, it died soon afterwards (C. T. Townsend in *Annals Nat. Hist.* (1841) p. 317; see also pp. 394-5, for remarks by Strickland); another found in an exhausted state near that place about 1846, in Mr. Johnson's Collection (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 1637).

West Suffolk.

5. Has been killed at Eye (W. Clarke *in litt.*). One found dead at Haughley Oct. 1, 1870 (Creed MS.).

6. One found alive by Mr. Branwhite at Shimpling in Nov. 1878; another picked up at Newton near Sudbury by Mr. Hills in 1863 (J. F. Hills *in litt.*, the latter given to me by him, C. B.). One picked up alive about a mile from Sudbury Nov. 18, 1861, it died in the course of the day (S. King in *Z.* 7848); taken on the Stour at Cornard about the end of 1882 (Hills v.v.); another shot by Mr. F. Taylor, of Sudbury, on the Stour near Great Cornard Church in Sept. 1883 (Hills *in litt.*).

7. Taken on the Suffolk side of Thetford (D. Newby *in litt.*). Elveden, Dec. 1859 (Cambridge Museum). Herringfleet, taken by Messrs. Image and Hammond (Hawkins MS.). Newmarket Heath, March 1874; two others picked up there Jan. 1883 (Howlett v.v.).

8. One taken in an exhausted state in a pig-yard at Broadmere, near

Troston, in 1878, by a boy who put his hat over it ; preserved by Mr. Sibley (*Bury Free Press*, Dec. 6, 1878). One picked up swimming down Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's, in a great storm of rain in 1846; one at Elmswell in 1867 ; another at Sicklesmere in 1859 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). One shot at Rede Nov. 13, 1872 (Creed MS.).

Months.—January, March, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

A bird of the sea not unfrequently driven on the coast, and even sometimes far inland, where it is generally found exhausted or dead. §

GUILLEMOT, *Uria troile* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 60. Catalogued only.—Spald. *List*, xxxviii. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Frequent in the Yarmouth Roads (Paget *Y.*, 12) ; a specimen of the ringed variety at Yarmouth Oct. 1847 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1965) ; another of this variety shot there Feb. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 315). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.) ; one caught in a fisherman's net off that place, June 16, 1881 (in my possession, C. B.) ; and one of the ringed variety taken there (Freeman v.v.).

2. Caught in a net at Southwold in winter plumage (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). One found dead washed ashore at Thorpe Mere in March, 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 266). Uncertain in its appearance at Aldeburgh, many have been taken there ; it is occasionally found dead along shore (Hele, *Ald.*, 163), and it has been caught there in a sprat net (James MS.).

3. Felixstowe and Walton ; a ringed variety shot at Landguard Fort ; both the normal bird and the variety are rare in the neighbourhood (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One killed at Sudbury by the river about 1879 (Rose v.v., C. B.!).

§ The following has no claim to be reckoned as a Suffolk bird :—

* GREAT AUK OR GARE-FOWL *Alca impennis*, L.

S. and W. (*Cat.* 61) state that they were assured by Sir W. J. Hooker that a bird of this species was some years since

killed near Southwold, Suffolk. He has, however, since informed Prof. Newton that he has no recollection of having made such a statement. Sir W. J. Hooker thought that he may have referred to a Little Auk, and have been misunderstood (see Harting's *Handbook*, 72).

7. Hockwold river (Newcome Collection).

Months.—February, March, June, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Remains usually out at sea, except during the breeding season (see Dresser *B. of Eur.* viii., 568); it is taken not unfrequently on the coast, and is sometimes found dead on the shore; very seldom occurs far inland. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., thinks that the Ringed Guillemot may possibly prove to be a distinct species. Different Suffolk examples of the Guillemot, in my Collection, vary considerably in the breadth and thickness of the bill. Mr. Dresser (*B. of Eur. u. s.*) considers those found in winter with bills more slender and lighter in colour, and with yellowish feet, to be young birds.

BLACK GUILLEMOT, *Uria grylle* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 60. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Yarmouth in the winter of 1878 or 1879 (H. Stevenson from J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 339); a young bird shot there, in possession of Mr. Harvey (J. H. Gurney, jun., v.v.). Mr. Everitt mentions that one was picked up on the beach (in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft?) in 1875 (Creed MS.).

2. A young bird obtained at Aldeburgh along shore opposite the town, in Nov. 1863, the only Suffolk example known to Mr. Hele (*Hele, Ald.*, 163).

Month.—November.

Districts.—1, 2.

A bird of the sea; very rarely found on the Suffolk coast.

FAM. PELECANIDÆ.

CORMORANT, *Graculus carbo* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 59. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget *Y.*, 12); seven observed there flying towards the sea May, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 317).

Breydon (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norf.* 174, Ed. 1879); one killed there (Spalding's Sale, Lot 326). Bred, occasionally using the Heron's nests, at Herringfleet up to 1825; in that year there were many nests, but in 1827 not one; since that time they appear very rarely, if ever, to have nested at all (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norf., u.s.*); one in breeding plumage shot there April 4, 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2185). Very plentiful at Fritton within the remembrance of Page, the decoyman, who never knew them to breed there (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

2. Two on Easton Broad Aug. 20, 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798). Westleton, rare (Spalding MS.). Frequently observed at sea-board, also on the river Alde; an immature female killed along shore at Aldeburgh in the autumn of 1867 (Hele, *Ald.*, 165; James MS.). An old bird seen crossing from the meres to the sea at Aldeburgh July 30, 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468). An immature male killed on the Orford river Oct. 4, 1871 (Hele, in *Field*, Oct. 14, 1871).

3. Immature bird shot at Higham in 1879 (F. Lambarde, in whose possession it is, *in litt.*). On the Orwell and Stour, rare (Kerry MS.); one seen near Pin Mill on the Orwell Sept. 6, 1881 (J. H. H. Knights in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 151).

4. Killed at Hoxne, in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (W. Clarke *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. Two taken within three or four miles of Thetford (Newby *in litt.*, who has one of them). One shot flying over the flooded land at Lakenheath, Sept. 8, 1879, preserved by Mr. Prestland (*Suffolk Standard*, Sept. 16, 1879).

Formerly bred.

Months.—April, May, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

Found along the whole length of the coast, not very uncommon on some parts; and occasionally found far inland. Bred some years back on one of the fresh-water lakes, but never, in Suffolk, by the sea.

SHAG, *Graculus cristatus* (Faber).

S. and W. *Cat.* 59.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very rare (Paget *Y.*, 12).

2. Alde River, Jan. 1870 (in Mr. Tuck's Collection). One occurred near Slaughden in Jan. 1870 (Hele, *Ald.*, 166).

3. One seen on the Stour in Sept. 1820, swimming prodigiously fast (S. and W. *u. s.*); another probably from this river, or the Orwell, was in the Sudbury Museum; now in my Collection (C. B.).

West Suffolk.

7. One taken on the Suffolk side of Newmarket, Oct. 1884; it was kept alive for some days by Mr. J. F. Clark, who has it stuffed (Howlett v.v.).

Months.—January, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

Very rare in Suffolk, and on the East coast of England generally.

GANNET, *Sula bassana* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 59.—Spald., *List*, xxxviii. Sometimes seen in stormy weather.

East Suffolk.

1. Has been met with at Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*); one killed at this place, where it is rare (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.* lxiv.); not uncommon, several shot in the Roads after the severe gale of Oct. 31, 1827 (Paget *Y.*, 12); a male shot there in 1849 (Bury Museum); several fine old birds shot off this place in Dec. 1861 (H. Stevenson in *Z.*, 7393); one taken Oct. 1865 (T. E. Gunn in *Nat.* for 1865, 298); several more shot in Oct. 1872 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2nd S., 3355); and one caught in a fishing boat in 1877; Mr. Biddell, M.P., kept it for some time alive and gave it to me; it is now in my Collection, C. B. (C. P. Ogilvie *in litt.* and W. Biddell *in litt.*). A fine adult bird killed on Breydon Sept. 24, 1865 (H. Stevenson in *Z.*, 9808). Lowestoft, common (Freeman v.v.).

2. An immature bird captured in the marshes at Aldeburgh in Oct. 1862; a mature bird washed ashore at Thorpe in Oct. 1863, and since that time two others have been found dead on the shore (Hele, *Ald.*, 166 and MS.).

3. A fine old male observed at Melton and shot lower down the river about 1865 (Spalding MS.). An adult and an immature bird taken at sea off Landguard Fort, in Mr. Kerry's Collection (C. B.!).

4. One from the Ipswich River (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips' Collection); an adult male captured in an exhausted state in the autumn of 1875, in possession of Mr. Fonnereau, Ipswich (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. One believed to have been shot at Redgrave some years ago (Wilson MS., who has it).

6. Nayland 1875 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

7. One in the plumage of the first year shot on Ieklingham Heath, Nov. 1849; being only winged, it fiercely attacked a dog which ran up to it (Bury Museum; A. Newton in *Z.*, 2825).

8. One taken alive after a stout resistance, at Culford, Dec. 1844, in

plumage of the second year, preserved at the Hall; another seen in the neighbourhood a few days later (A. Newton *u. s.*). One shot at Elmswell in 1866 by Mr. T. Green (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). One wounded by the telegraph wires, May 1881, taken at Sicklesmere (Travis v.v.; J. S. Phillips *in litt.*).

Months.—May, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Not very uncommon along the coast, occasionally met with inland. It is most frequently seen in autumn and winter, when it is attracted by the herrings.

FAM. LARIDÆ.

COMMON TERN, *Sterna fluviatilis*, Naumann.

S. and W. *Cat.* 51. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, very common (Paget *Y.*, 13). Some shot on Breydon Sept. 12, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 3860); plentiful there Aug. 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325). A white variety with very pale brown head shot at Lowestoft Aug. 12, 1853, in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.* and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 4124.).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.). Seen in a large flock at Sizewell Aug. 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434). A young bird partly fledged picked up on the beach between Sizewell and Dunwich July 30, 1873 (Rope MS.). Aldeburgh, abundant (Hele, *Ald.*, 169, and James MS.); a good many seen about its breeding place on the shingle there in Aug., 1881 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468). Found on the shingle at Orford Ness (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798).

3. Sudbourn Hall Estate, in Sir R. Wallace's Collection (C. B.!). Rather rare at Walton and Felixstowe, on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. Hoxne, rare (W. Clarke *in litt.*). Bramford, rare (Haward MS.). Shot at Bosmere Mere (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. Seen passing through Oakley about the breeding season (W. Clark *in litt.*). One shot at Mendlesham in May 1882 (Travis v.v. C. B.!).

6. Not unfrequently seen in summer flitting over the Stour near Sudbury (King, *List*, 128); an adult and an immature bird from that place in my Collection (C. B.).

7. An immature bird obtained from the Hockwold River (Newcome Collection).

8. One shot at Ickworth (L. Travis *in litt.*).

Breeds.

Months.—May, July, August, September.

Districts.—All.

A summer visitant, common or tolerably common along the whole length of the coast ; and met with, not very unfrequently, inland at great distances from the sea.

ARCTIC TERN, *Sterna hirundo*, L.

East Suffolk.

1. A specimen from Yarmouth (in the British Museum, Gray, *Cat.* 241). A mature male shot on Breydon Aug. 15, 1880, preserved by Lowne, in my Collection (C. B.); plentiful on Breydon, Aug. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325). Four shot at Lowestoft by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. in 1857 or 1858 (*in litt.*); abundant there and one taken in Oct. 1879 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 22).

2. An old and a young bird shot at sea off Benacre Sluice Aug. 1873 (Booth *Cat. B.* 105). Aldeburgh, abundant (Hele, *Ald.*, 169); seen between Aldeburgh and Orford May 25, 1869; (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1862). Very numerous Aug. 1872, on the shingle about the High Light near the Ness, Orford, where they had seemed to have bred, a very young bird apparently of this species being obtained (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3308).

West Suffolk.

6. A pair killed on Friar's Meadow, Sudbury, in or before 1843, in the Sudbury Museum (T. B. Hall in *Z.*, 342).

Supposed to have bred.

Months.—May, August, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 6.

Less common than the preceding, to which it is very nearly allied, but always to be distinguished from it by its shorter tarsus; though records of flocks of both are to be received with caution, as they can hardly be distinguished on the wing.

* ROSEATE TERN, *Sterna Dougalli*, Montagu.

Spald. *List*, xxxix.

East Suffolk.

1. Mr. Youell has known this to be shot at Yarmouth (Paget *Y.*, 13).
2. Orford (Spald. *u. s.*).

Districts.—1, 2.

The above notices of this rare Tern are so meagre that it is impossible to feel any confidence that it has occurred in Suffolk. There seems to be only a single authenticated specimen hitherto met with in Norfolk (H. Stevenson *in litt.*).

SANDWICH TERN, *Sterna cantiaca* (Gmelin).

S. and W. *Cat.* 51.—Spald., List, xxxviii. Summer visitor.

East Suffolk.

1. Has been killed at Yarmouth (S. and W. *u. s.*) ; not uncommon there (Paget *Y.*, 12); a female from Yarmouth May 4, 1849 in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum, Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*); one shot in the neighbourhood in Oct. 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 4775). A pair seen and the female shot on Breydon Sept. 8, 1880, and an adult female shot Aug. 24, 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 372, and vii., 318). One stated by the late J. F. Thirtle to have been killed (in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft) but no date recorded in his MS. (Thirtle *in litt.*); one was shot by Mr. Thirtle at Lowestoft in July 1856, and is probably the same bird. Mr. Everitt mentions that one was killed Nov. 1874, probably in the same neighbourhood (Creed MS.); an old male from that place (Newcome Collection).

2. Aldeburgh (James MS.).

3. A specimen from Woodbridge district preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.) Two seen swimming in the Stour, April 1823, and one shot (S. and W. *u. s.*).

4. One obtained at Hoxne, in Sir E. Kerrison's Collection (Clarke *in litt.*).

Was formerly "pretty common" on the Suffolk coast, and bred there in June (*Bewick* ii., 212, Ed. 1832, from Latham).

Months.—April, June, July, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4.

Found on or near the coast ; not common.

LESSER TERN, *Sterna minuta*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 51.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget *Y.*, 13). Plentiful on Breydon Aug.

1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 325); a pair shot there Sept. 6, 1881 (W. Lowne *in litt.*). A male from Lowestoft (Newcome Collection).

2. Bred on Southwold beach thirty-five years ago (H. Stevenson *in litt.*). Frequently alighted in the mud flats up the Alde, near Southwold, in Aug. 1873 (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S., 3798). Westleton (Spalding MS.). One from Sizewell (in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection, C. B. !); another taken June 1861 (in my Collection, C. B.; from J. H. Gurney jun.); a large flock seen there in Aug. 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434). Aldeburgh, abundant (Hele, *Ald.*, 169); seen between that place and Orford in May, 1869 (J. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1862); five seen on the Alde, April 15, 1873 (Hele MS.); a great number seen round the meres at Aldeburgh in July, 1872 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S., 3306); many seen again in May, 1879 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); a good many seen about its breeding place, on the shingle, at Aldeburgh, in Aug., 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 468). Found in considerable numbers on the beach at Orford (Rope MS.).

3. Rendlesham Estate, in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (C. B. !). Taken at the mouth of the Woodbridge River (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillip's Collection). One seen by me on the Deben above Bawdsey in May 1882; it followed our little boat, playing about near the sail, so close to us that the tail feathers might almost have been counted (C. B.). Common at Felixstowe; breeds at the Landguard Fort, and on the Walton beach (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. Taken near Cornard, Oct. 1881 (Simmons v.v.).

Breeds.

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September, October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

A summer migrant, not uncommon on the coast.

BLACK TERN, *Sterna fassipes*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 51. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, sometimes plentiful (Paget Y., 13); one from that place in May 1850, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum); and another shot in June 1850 (Dennis MS. note in Bury Museum); an egg found in a marsh near this place April 20, 1869 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 2nd S., 1868); a specimen shot at that place in May 1869 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 1911); and an adult female just assuming its winter plumage, with forehead and throat white, killed there in Aug. 1879 (T. E. Gunn in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 53). Several occurred on Breydon in May,

1871 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 2829); three shot there in Sept., 1873, some seen there May 12, 1880, and May 14, 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S., 3860; 3rd S. vi., 377, and vii., 317). Mr. Everitt mentions that a pair bred at Oulton in 1875 (Creed MS.).

2. A single specimen seen off Sizewell in Aug., 1878 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. ii., 434). Observed in the Mere at Thorpe in May, 1866; specimens obtained in Sept. 1866, July 1867, and May 1868 (Hele, *Alb.*, 169). Several shot near Aldeburgh in Sept. 1866, only one with a black breast (N. F. Hele in *Z.* 2nd S., 499); one seen flying up the river Alde, September 25, 1868 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1696); one seen in the first mere at Aldeburgh in May, 1879 (J. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302); and a single specimen seen again in Aug., 1881; Mr. Tuck observes that this bird is by no means common on the Suffolk coast (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. v., 469).

3. Woodbridge River, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.). One seen flying towards Shotley Aug. 2, 1844 (Kerry v.v.).

4. One shot by the river at Mendham, May, 1883 (W. Clarke *in litt.*); one killed at Bramford, in possession of Mr. Haward; another killed in the autumn of 1875 at the same place, in possession of Mr. Podd (Haward MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Shot at Redgrave April 1852 (Creed MS.).

6. One killed at Lavenham Hall in 1879, in possession of Mr. Biddell, M.P. (C. B. !). Has been killed at Melford (Capt. Bence *in litt.*). Not unfrequently seen flitting over the Stour near Sudbury, Mr. King obtained several young birds, but never an adult (King, *List*, 128). Sudbury (Simmons v.v.; C. B. !).

7. A flock seen May 22, 1882, hovering over the river between Brandon and Lakenheath (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. viii., 372).

8. Five killed in one day at Livermere in 1866 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 46). Not uncommon in the spring about Bury St. Edmund's about fifty years ago (H. T. Frere *in litt.*). Drinkstone, one or two seen about May nearly every year (Capt. Powell v.v., who has two specimens; C. B. !).

Twice recorded to have bred recently, but the supposed instances appear to require confirmation.

Months.—April, May, June, July, August, September.

Districts.—All.

A spring and autumn migrant; apparently less common than it used to be. This and the Common Tern are more frequently found inland than any of the other species. It is probable that this bird bred in the beginning of this century in the fen district about Brandon and Mildenhall, as it did at Feltwell and elsewhere in Norfolk (see H.

Stevenson and A. Newton in Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 328-9).

LITTLE GULL, *Larus minutus*, Pallas.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rarely met with (Paget Y., 13); one killed there, in Mr. Miller's Sale (Newcome Collection); a male bird from Yarmouth Jan. 18, 1850 (Creed MS. and Dennis MS. notes in *Berwick*); this beautifully preserved bird was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, in 1851, and is now in Mrs. Dennis' possession; a large number procured in Feb. 1870 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2501); one seen there in Nov. 1872 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3402); a very young bird shot in the neighbourhood Aug 25, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3716); three specimens shot in Oct. 1875 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 4775); another in Oct. 1878 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 339), and another in 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*). A male bird, immature, shot on Breydon in Oct. 1868 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 1495); another immature shot there Oct. 2, 1880; two or three specimens Oct., 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 373, and vii., 320); another immature male Oct. 26, 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*; W. Lowne *in litt.*). One killed on Gunton beach Feb. 18, 1870, and others seen (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2501). One killed at Lowestoft in Feb. 1870 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 2501); Mr. Everitt mentions that two were shot in Dec. 1875 (in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft? Creed MS.); one shot Oct. 24, 1879, at Lowestoft (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv, 22, who had it in the flesh). One killed at Beeles in Feb. 1870 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2501).

2. One shot near Southwold in the latter part of October 1881 (H. Stevenson *in litt.*). An adult male obtained in the first mere Aldeburgh May 22, 1867; three specimens in Jan. 1869; another in Oct. 1870; others Sept. 1871, Oct. 1872, Dec. 1874, all immature (Hele, *Ald.*, 170 and MS., and E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S., 822); shot there almost every year (Kerry MS.).

3. One shot on the Orwell in Dec. 1873; in possession of Mr. Podd (Haward MS.). Walton and Felixstowe, rare (Kerry MS.).

4. One shot at Creeting in Aug. 1881, preserved by Mr. Bilson (Hawkins MS. from *Bury Free Press*).

Months.—January, February, May, August, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4.

A rare visitant on our coast; found more frequently at Aldeburgh than elsewhere; a considerable number were seen near Yarmouth and Lowestoft in the winter of 1869-70.

BLACK-HEADED GULL, *Larus ridibundus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 52.

Districts all. Common everywhere near the coast, most numerous in winter, and then sometimes in immense quantities; by no means unfrequent inland, particularly during floods and in the winter. More often seen in Suffolk than any other Gull. A beautifully-marked specimen of what has been through error called the "Masked Gull" (*L. capistratus* Temminck), now known to be but an imaginary species, was killed at Aldeburgh in April 1848, in possession of Mr. Haward, who gives its exact measurements (F. W. Johnson in *Z.* 2231).

Formerly bred on a mere at Brandon, but driven away by the plundering of the nests (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 208 note, A. Newton v.v.).

KITTIWAKE, *Larus tridactylus*, L.S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.*East Suffolk.*

1. Yarmouth, rather rare (Paget *Y.*, 13) an immature specimen taken there (British Museum); a female obtained in Dec. 1847, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum); shot off Yarmouth in Jan. 1882 (in my Collection; C. B.).

2. Not very common about Aldeburgh; an old bird shot on the beach Nov. 1865; many taken Dec. 1868 (Hele, *Ald.*, 174).

3. Woodbridge River, 1875, presented by C. Moor, Esq. (Ipswich Museum). Rare on the Orwell (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot at Hartest in 1881 (Cutmore v.v.).

7. An immature bird picked up in a dying state in a farm-yard on the Undley Hall Estate about 1872 (A. Wainwright v.v. who has it; C. B.!). One, also immature, accompanying ducks to be fed, closely observed at Elveden by Messrs. A. and E. Newton Jan. 31, 1854 (A. Newton *in litt.*).

8. One found dead in Feb. 1885, at The Vinery, Bury St. Edmund's, in possession of Major Harris (C. B.!).

Months.—January, February, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.

Not very common on the coast, and but rarely met with

inland. It is somewhat singular that we have no record of its occurring in any except the winter months, as it is a common spring and autumn visitant on the East coast in Norfolk (see J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.).

COMMON GULL, *Larus canus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.

Districts all. Recorded as common at Yarmouth (Paget), at Lowestoft (J. H. Gurney, jun.), at Leiston (Rope), at Aldeburgh (Hele), at Shotley (Kerry), at Bramford (Haward), at Sudbury during floods (King); as annually seen at Great Bealings following the plough with the rooks (E. J. Moor), and as occasionally seen at Oakley (W. Clarke), and as having occurred at Cockfield (C. B.), Elveden (Cambridge Museum), Eriswell (Newby), Hengrave and elsewhere near Bury (Travis *in litt.*). Many seen on the lakes and ponds in the interior of the county during the winter of 1868-9 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1858). Common along the whole length of the coast; found not uncommonly in the interior. Whitear found that the bills as well as the legs of the young and old birds differed in colour; he shot them on Breydon Dec. 13, 1819 (*Diary*, 251).

* ICELAND GULL, *Larus leucopterus*, Faber.

East Suffolk.

1. Killed at Yarmouth in Nov. 1851 (J. O. Harper in *Nat.* for 1852, p. 132); an immature bird from Yarmouth stuffed by Knight (Newcome Collection), the wings in this specimen extend about an inch beyond the tail (Newcome MS.).

2. One shot on the beach at Benacre, in Jan. 1850, by Mr. John Farr (*Nat.* for 1851, 232). A male bird in excellent plumage killed at Thorpe in Jan. 1874 (Hele MS.). An immature bird shot at Aldeburgh, Jan. 15, 1876 (Kerry MS., and in *Z.* 2nd S., 4848), and another killed near this place Dec. 1882, in magnificent plumage (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 257).

Months.—January, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2.

Mr. Dresser (*B. of Eur.* viii., 439-40) considers that

Larus leucopterus "differs from *L. glaucus* only in being smaller in size," and he proceeds to quote a letter from Mr. Gatcombe who says exactly the same thing as Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., in the passage now to be cited: "There seems to be every gradation in size between the Glaucous and Iceland Gulls" (J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.); Mr. Gurney also writes:—"There are some intermediate specimens from the East coast, which it is exceedingly difficult to adjudicate upon, but I think it is allowed now that the Iceland Gull is a more slender bird with proportionately longer wings" (*in litt.*). Dr. Saxby (*B. of Shetl.*, p. 336, quoted by Dresser, *u. s. p.*, 442) remarks that "it may be readily recognized by its acutely-pointed and somewhat long wings," (see also Harvie-Brown quoted in the same place). It thus becomes very difficult to feel any confidence that the above specimens are correctly named; that in the Newcome Collection seems to have decidedly the best claim to be the true Iceland Gull, but has not yet been thoroughly examined (Stevenson *in litt.*). The other specimens may probably only have been small Glaucous Gulls.

HERRING GULL, *Larus argentatus*, Gmelin.

S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.—Extremely numerous, flying long distances from the sea in the winter of 1868-9 (A. Clark-Kennedy in *Z.* 2nd S., 1858).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rather rare (Paget *Y.*, 13); one found dead between that place and Lowestoft early in 1851; had choked itself by trying to swallow a brown rat (J. O. Harper, who had seen the bird alive the day before, in *Nat.* for 1851, p. 165). Lowestoft, common (Freeman v.v.); abundant Oct. 1879 (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. iv., 22).

2. Numerous at Leiston in Nov. 1872 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3606). Appears about Aldeburgh only in rough winter weather; a male bird taken Feb. 1868 (Hele, *Ald.*, 173); a specimen in Mr. Tuck's Collection (Tuck v.v.); an old bird seen in Jan. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265).

3. Rather rare on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. Oakley, occasionally (Clarke MS.).

6. A young bird shot at Thorpe Morieux in Dec. 1874 (given to me by Mrs. Baldwin ; C. B.). Two killed at one shot at Melford in 1851 ; in Capt. Bence's Collection (Capt. Bence v.v. ; C. B. !). Not unfrequently seen in low meadows near Sudbury in rough winter weather (King, *List*, 128).

7. Mildenhall, in Jan. 1870 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

Months. — January, February, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

Found on the coast in rough winter weather sometimes in large flocks ; it occurs also occasionally inland, mostly in small numbers.

GLAUCOUS GULL, *Larus glaucus*, Gmelin.

Spald., *List*, xxxix. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. A fine specimen killed at Yarmouth not later than 1829 (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.* p. lxxv.); an immature bird obtained there in 1848, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum ; C. B. !); a fine adult male killed there in Nov. 1851 (J. O. Harper in *Nat.* for 1852, 132); an immature bird shot in Dec. 1852 was in Mr. Creed's possession (Creed MS.); another immature obtained there about Dec. 16, 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 3864); two others in Nov. and Dec., 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4777); an adult male shot a few miles off Yarmouth Jan. 16, 1881 (preserved by Lowne, in my Collection, C. B.); twenty-seven were brought in by gunners and fishermen to Mr. G. Smith Jan. 26, 1881; Mr. Gurney, jun., found that seven were mature, nineteen immature, and one in change (Mason's *Hist. of Norf.* pt. iv.), and another immature near Yarmouth in Oct. 1881, 26 inches long, wings not extending beyond the tail (G. Smith *in litt.*). An immature bird shot on Breydon, Dec. 20, 1880 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vi., 375). An immature bird obtained at Lowestoft, Dec. 1873 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S., 3864); one shot there by Mr. Corbyn in Jan. 1876 (Thirtle *in litt.*), and one obtained there about 1877 (Freeman v.v.).

2. An immature bird shot at Southwold in Dec. 1872, now in possession of Mr. Durnford of Liverpool (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 3413). One obtained at Thorpe in the winter of 1860, another in Jan. 1871, others in Nov. 1872, and Dec. 1874; a few have been observed most winters for some years (Hele, *Ald.*, 173 and MS.), and a fine specimen shot at the Mere in Jan. 1879 (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 135).

3. An immature bird killed in the harbour off Shotley, Dec. 1884, by Mr. Kerry, who has it (Kerry *in litt.*).

Months.—January, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

The early records of this bird are comparatively few; of late years a good many specimens have been obtained in the winter on some parts of the coast. Most of the birds recorded above as Iceland Gulls probably belong to this species.

GREATER BLACK-BACKED GULL, *Larus marinus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, common (Paget *Y.*, 13); a male bird from that place, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.) A fine adult shot at Leiston Feb. 3, 1873, in Mr. Rope's Collection (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S., 3608, and MS.). Many visit Aldeburgh during the autumn and winter months, and associate in an immense flock about the further mere at Thorpe (Hele, *Alid.*, 173); a few seen in the Thorpe Mere Nov., 1878, a greater number remained outside in the open sea (F. M. Ogilvie in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 265); one shot at Aldeburgh, Feb. 1871, in Mr. Tuck's Collection (Tuck v.v.).

3. Walton and Felixstowe; very common on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

4. An adult and an immature bird from the river Orwell near Ipswich (in my Collection; C. B.).

West Suffolk.

6. Sudbury, not common, one remained for a week or two some years ago after other gulls had departed (King, *List*, 128).

7. A female shot at Icklingham in April 1882 (Travis v.v.; C. B. !)

Months.—February, April, November, "autumn and winter."

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Common on the coast, seldom seen at any distance from it; it is in general an exceedingly shy bird and difficult to approach (Hele, *u. s.*). A solitary bird which remained for a week or two on the meadows at Sudbury occasionally allowed Mr. King to approach it pretty near (King *u. s.*).

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL, *Larus fuscus*, L.

S. and W. *Cat.* 52. Catalogued only.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot not later than 1829 near Yarmouth, where it is rare (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.*, p. lxxv.) Yarmouth, rare; two shot there in April 1821 (Paget *Y.*, 13). Lowestoft, common (Freeman v. v.).

2. Westleton (Spalding MS.) An immature specimen shot on the beach near Leiston, Dec. 31, 1870; numerous there in Nov. 1872 (G. T. Rope in *Z.* 2nd S. 3606, and MS.). Not abundant about Aldeburgh; when they occur it is generally in the summer months, several obtained at different times (Hele, *Ald.*, 173, and J. G. Tuck in *Z.*, 2368); a fine adult bird seen there in May, 1879, and another shot there in Aug., 1881 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 3rd S. iii., 302, and v., 469).

3. Rather rare on the Orwell and Stour (Kerry MS.).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot at Brettenham by Mr. Stern, about Dec. 1881 (Bantock v. v.; C. B. !). Sudbury, rather uncommon (King, *List*, 128).

Months.—April, May, August, November, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 6.

Found at various places along the coast, but not very common.

GREAT SKUA, *Lestris catarractes* (L.)

Spald., *List*, xxxix. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. Four shot in Yarmouth Roads Oct. 1827 (Paget *Y.*, 13); seen on the coast near Yarmouth in Oct., 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* i., N.S. (1837), p. 117); Yarmouth, Oct. 6, 1849 (Dennis MS. note in *Yarrell*); several fine specimens taken off this place in Oct. 1858 (H. Stevenson in *Z.*, 6309); a dark variety, a female, purchased in Leadenhall Market from the Yarmouth coast, Oct. 1869, in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., p. 462, t. 609); one shot off Yarmouth Oct. 3, 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319; G. Smith, in whose possession it is, *in litt*); a young bird from this place (Neweome Collection). One from Lowestoft in Mr. Stevenson's Collection, who calls it quite a rarity on the Eastern coast (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319).

2. A specimen washed ashore near Thorpe, Jan. 1864, one or two others have been observed there, one in pursuit of Gulls (Hele, *Ald.*,

174 and MS.). One seen on Thorpe Mere Aug. 28, 1882 (H. A. Macpherson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 14). One found dead at Aldeburgh (James MS.). One picked up after a gale at Orford and preserved by Mr. Heffer (Carthew MS.).

Months.—January, August, October.

Districts.—1, 2.

Found at very few places on the coast, and there but very rarely.

RICHARDSON'S SKUA, *Lestris parasiticus* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Rare.

East Suffolk.

1. An "Arctic Gull," an old bird, killed at Yarmouth in Sept. 1819, in possession of Mr. Hunt; and a young bird Oct. 24 (Whitcar's *Calendar* 250, 251, and S. and W. *u. s.*); Yarmouth, occasionally both the adult and the young, the "Black-toed Gull" (Paget *Y.*, 13); Yarmouth, immature, Oct. 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2354); six specimens killed off this place in Oct. 1858, three in immature plumage of the second year, the others very nearly adult (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6309), another shot off this place in Oct. 1874 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S., 4293), and a few seen near it in Oct. 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319). A very fine mature specimen with two tail feathers projecting six inches, shot on Breydon Wall Oct. 14, and another of the same species shot on the beach Oct. 20, 1881 (Lowne *in litt.*).

2. An adult bird shot at Easton Broad in 1841 by Mr. T. M. Spalding (Spald. *u. s.* and MS.). One shot about Oct. 1871 on the beach at Southwold (H. Durnford in *Z.* 2nd S. 2906). An immature bird on the beach near Dunwich in Aug. 1873 (*id.* in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799). A mature female killed at Thorpe in Aug. 1868; one seen there Nov. 1873 (Hele, *Ald.*, 175 and MS.). Aldeburgh 1830 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv., 163, 1831); an immature bird shot there in Sept. 1873 (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799). One knocked down on the Dunningworth Hall marshes in 1855, in possession of Mr. Hillen (Carthew MS.).

3. Rare at Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.).

4. Shot at Bramford, now in the Ipswich Museum (Podd *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

7. A young bird killed on a warren near Brandon, Sept. 1819 (Whitcar's *Diary* 250 and S. and W. 54). One shot at Exning Jan. 1883 (Howlett v.v.).

Months.—January, August, September, October, November.

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

Found along the coast not very uncommonly; very rarely far inland. The distinction between this bird and the following has only been understood very recently, consequently the earlier records of both species cannot be depended upon as being correctly named (H. Stevenson *in litt.*).

BUFFON'S SKUA, *Lestris longicaudus* (Vieillot).

East Suffolk.

1. Two adult and one immature birds obtained near Yarmouth Oct. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319).

2. A mature specimen shot from a bathing machine at Aldeburgh, Oct. 1860 (Hele, *Ald.*, 175 and J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3799).

3. A young bird obtained in the Orwell, Oct. 1870, in Mr. Howard Saunders' Collection (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 487).

Month.—October.

Districts.—1, 2, 3.

A decidedly rare bird on the Suffolk coast; it is only recorded as having been met with in the autumn.

POMATORHINE SKUA, *Lestris pomatorhinus* (Temminck).

S. and W. *Cat.* 53.

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, Oct. 1848 (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 2354); one, nearly mature, killed off that place in Oct. 1858 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 6309); a female from Yarmouth, Oct. 19, 1870, in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vii., 469); an immature specimen shot Nov. 25, 1871 (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 2980); three seen off this place Oct. 8, 1872 (J. H. Gurney, jun. in *Z.* 2nd S. 3355); and eleven brought in Oct. 1874, probably shot from the herring smacks (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4293); several seen and four obtained in Oct. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 319; G. Smith *in litt.*). Lowestoft (Freeman v.v.).

2. One shot at Southwold (Haward MS.). An adult bird killed at Thorpe in 1864; another near the Alde in 1869; another, a mature female, found dead along shore in Oct. 1870 (Hele, *Ald.*, 175 and MS.; H. M. Wallis in *Z.* 2nd S. 1868).

3. One shot on the Orwell in the winter of 1871; in Mr. Haward's possession (Haward MS.).

4. One killed near Ipswich, in the Collection of Mr. Seaman (S. and W. *u. s.*).

West Suffolk.

7. An immature bird from Lakenheath Fen (Newcome Collection). One from Elveden (Cambridge Museum).

8. One shot at Hardwick, Sept. 1883, preserved by Bilson (W. Bilson *in litt.*).

Months.—September, October, November, “winter.”

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.

Not very uncommon off Yarmouth, and found occasionally there and elsewhere on the coast; rare inland.

FAM. PROCELLARIIDÆ.

MANX SHEARWATER, *Puffinus anglorum* (Temminck).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, rare (Paget Y., 13). A male shot on Breydon Sept. 4, 1883 (W. Lowne *in litt.*, C. B.!).

3. One shot on the Deben in 1879 (G. P. Hope *in litt.*).

4. One obtained near Ipswich about the middle of September 1884, and is now in the Ipswich Museum (J. E. Taylor v.v.).

West Suffolk.

7. One taken alive in a harvest field at Cavenham, Sept. 3, 1883 (Travis v.v.; C. B.!). One picked up on Newmarket race-course Sept. 24, 1869, preserved by Mr. Howlett (W. Clarke MS. notes in *Yarrell*).

8. A female bird taken alive in a harvest field at Fornham St. Martin Sept. 1, 1882 (*Bury Free Press*, Sept. 23, 1882); now in my Collection; C. B.

Month.—September.

Districts.—1, 3, 4, 7, 8.

A bird of the sea, which has only occasionally been driven on the shore and inland.*

FULMAR, *Fulmarus glacialis* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. An adult bird from Yarmouth in the British Museum (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 542); occasionally shot or caught in Yarmouth Roads (Paget Y., 13); one killed there, in possession of J. J. Gurney, Esq., of

* Mr. Hele had a good opportunity of observing a Shearwater flying along shore near the Thorpe Coastguard Station during Dec. 1869; he calls it a Cinereous Shear-

water, *Puffinus cinereous*, Gould (Hele, *Ald.*, 175); it is impossible in such a genus to determine satisfactorily to which species it belonged.

Earlham (Hunt in Stacey's *Birds of Norf.* lxiv.); two taken twenty miles out at sea off Yarmouth, Dec. 1843 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 456); a male bird shot at Yarmouth in May 1850, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum). One obtained at Lowestoft in 1880 (Freeman v.v.).

2. One caught alive at Sizewell in Sept. 1862 (Hele, *Ald.*, 176).

West Suffolk.

8. One caught at Broekley, and kept alive at Chadacre Hall; it ate birds, swallowing them feathers and all, and was very voracious; I saw it alive in 1878 (Miss Hallifax v.v.; C. B.!).

Months.—May, September, December.

Districts.—1, 2, 8.

A bird of the sea, only known as a very rare straggler in Suffolk.

STORM PETREL, *Procellaria pelagica* (L.).

S. and W. *Cat.* 54. Sometimes makes its appearance on the coast.—Spald., *List*, xxxix. Catalogued only.

East Suffolk.

1. A few generally shot every winter at Yarmouth; in Nov. 1824, between two and three hundred shot after severe gales (Paget Y., 13); a white variety believed to have been shot at Yarmouth, bought at Mr. S. Miller's Sale by Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*); numerous in the winters of 1827 and of 1828 off the Yarmouth coast (Hunt in Stacey's *Hist. of Norf.* lxiv.); six killed by flying against the floating light off Yarmouth in Dec. 1849, in the Dennis Collection (Bury Museum; C. B.!). One shot on the coast near Yarmouth early in Jan. 1881 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. vii., 313). One shot at Gorleston Oct. 17, 1881 (*id.* in *Z.* 3rd S. vii. 320). Many have been seen or taken in different years in Lowestoft harbour (Freeman v.v.; Thirtle v.v.); many seen in the outer harbour in Oct. 1869 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 2056).

2. One shot at the mouth of the Blyth in Dec. 1882; in Mr. Millais' Collection (H. V. Remnant *in litt.*). One found dead on the beach at Leiston Nov. 28, 1871, and another shot Dec. 4, by Mr. Rope, as it was flying along the shore; both in Mr. Rope's Collection (Rope MS.). Almost unknown about Aldeburgh before 1867, but several killed or found dead subsequently (Hele, *Ald.*, 176). Six seen flying near the Orford Lighthouse, three were shot Oct. 1867 (E. C. Moor in *Z.* 2nd S. 992).

3. One shot in the river at Woodbridge by Mr. Mark Taylor in autumn; another killed some years ago in Mrs. Carthew's garden at Woodbridge in the winter, now in possession of Mr. T. Carthew (Carthew MS.).

Rare at Walton and Felixstowe (Kerry MS.). One killed on the Stour in May 1820 (S. and W. *u. s.*)

4. Captured in an exhausted state in 1867 in the garden of Mr. G. C. Mason, who presented it to the Museum (Ipswich Museum; C. B.). Obtained off Felixstowe, in Mr. Kerry's Collection (C. B.). Two caught by Mr. Boyle on the lantern-glazing of the Light-house on Landguard Fort; the last, a very fine bird, in Sept. 1883 (Boyle *in litt.*).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot at Redgrave about 1872 (G. H. Wilson MS.). One picked up in a dying state near Eye in the end of Oct. 1869 (W. H. Sewell *in litt.*, who has it).

6. One shot at Somerton in 1876 by the Rev. J. Ford (Cutmore v.v.). Nayland about 1870 (L. Travis *in litt.*).

7. One picked up in a dying state on the Undley Hall Estate at Lakenheath, on a piece of land called Long Border, October 22, 1869 (A. Wainwright v.v., who has it; C. B.). Elveden (Cambridge Museum, skeleton). A fine specimen picked up in the street of Newmarket in an exhausted state in Nov. 1855 (A. Fuller in *Z.* 5065); two found on the Heath Jan. 13 1868 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

8. One picked up in a field at Barrow in 1865 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46). One picked up dead in Ickworth Park (Bilson MS.).

Months.—January, May, September, October, November, December.

Districts.—All.

Essentially a bird of the sea, but like other birds of the same kind, it is not unfrequently found dead or dying far inland.

LEACH'S OR FORK-TAILED PETREL, *Procellaria Leachii* (Temminck).

East Suffolk.

1. One killed near Yarmouth about the middle of Oct. 1849 (J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 2622); three observed between Yarmouth and Lowestoft Nov. 28, 1849; one shot at Yarmouth a day or two after (J. O. Harper in *Z.* 2991); another June 1850 (J. B. P. Dennis MS. note, in Bury Museum), and another July 6, 1867 (*The Field* of July 13, quoted from Mr. Stevenson in Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 499), Mr. Stevenson remarks that it is a strange date for such a bird; Mr. Gurney has one from Yarmouth, date uncertain (Dresser *B. of Eur.* viii., 498). At Lowestoft, once only; bought by J. F. Thirtle of a boy who had caught it alive (Thirtle *in litt.*).

3. One from Butley Creek; it was riding among a number of teal and other fowl in a heavy gale; preserved in the Sockford Reading Room,

Woodbridge (E. Cobbold *in litt.*, to whom it belongs). One from Bawdsey Nov. 1881 (Asten v.v., in my Collection (C. B.)).

4. Found dead near Ipswich in Dec. 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H. i.* (N.S.) 1837, 117).

West Suffolk.

7? One shot in Suffolk before 1864, stuffed by Reynolds of Thetford; in Mr. Newcome's Collection (F. d'A. Newcome *in litt.*); Mr. Reynolds' son tells me that his father has been dead some years, and that he is unable to say where the bird was shot (C. B.).

Months.—June, July, October, November, December.

Districts.—1, 3, 4, 7 (?)

Much like the preceding in its habits, but far more rare.

APPENDIX.

ACCIDENTAL VISITORS.

The birds already enumerated belong to the class which we may call true Britons. These are included in the first part of Harting's *Handbook of British Birds* (see above, Introd.). His second part consists of what he calls "Rare and Accidental Visitors"; these have been met with in Britain only a few or a very few times, some of them only once. In the last published list of British Birds (Lond. 1883), compiled by a Committee of the British Ornithologists' Union, and referred to above as the *Ibis List*,* it has "been deemed advisable to regard as British every species of which even a single specimen has been obtained in an undoubtedly wild state within the confines of the British Islands" (Pref. v.), and accordingly they are all included in one and the same list arranged all together according to their natural orders.† The histories of British Birds previously published had tacitly proceeded upon the same principle. The late Mr. Newman, however, in the Preface to his edition of *Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary* (Lond. 1866), strongly disapproves of the method employed by his predecessors. He considers that a great number of these species now added (since the time of Montagu), have "not the slightest claim to the title of British Birds," and that the records of these birds from a purely scientific point of view, "are utterly worthless." "The time seems to have arrived,"

* I am reminded that my designation of "*Ibis List*" is not accurate, it should have been referred to as "*List of Brit. Birds compiled by a Committee of the British Ornithological Union.*"

† A table is prefixed, dividing the birds (numerically only) into four categories. (1.) Residents. (2.) Summer Visitors. (3.) Winter Visitors. (4.) Occasional Visitors.

he says, "when the conscientious compiler must eliminate these interlopers" (p. xxiv).* Mr. Harting's method, which proceeds on an intermediate principle, has appeared to me the best to go upon, and I have accordingly followed it throughout the present Catalogue. The only difficulty of this arrangement consists in drawing the line between tolerably regular, though rare, vistsants and those which can only be regarded as purely accidental.

The native countries of the birds which follow will be found enumerated in the above *List*, and in Harting's *Hand-book*, as well as in the various histories of European and British Birds. They are but very lightly, if at all, touched upon in these pages.

GREENLAND FALCON, *Falco candicans*, Gmelin.

S. and W. *Cat.* 2.—Spald. *List*, xxxv.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot on Bungay Common, only slightly wounded, and lived for some time in Mr. Cooper's possession (S. and W. *u. s.*, who call it a Gyr-Falcon, and Harting's *Handbook*, 85, Spald, *u. s.*); this example was first recorded and figured in Hunt's *Brit. Ornith.* (i., 69); Mr. Cooper, at whose sale at Cove it was sold (F. M. Spalding MS.), considered that it was Latham's Var. B. of the Iceland Falcon, which he calls the Spotted Iceland Falcon, and, remarking on its tameness, suggests that it may have been an escaped bird (Hunt, *u. s.*; see also Yarrell's *Brit. Birds* by Newton, i., 42); it is now in Lord Huntingfield's Collection (*Stev. B. of N.* i., 7). Some years back Mr. Spalding, sen. assured Mr. Stevenson that a Greenland Falcon was shot by a keeper, named Martin, in the employ of John Lea Farr, Esq., of North Cove Hall; he shot it after watching it some nights, and noticing that it always took the same route to roost in a wood; he described it as a large white Falcon, with a few dark spots; he gave it to a farmer, but it was not preserved (H. Stevenson *in litt.*).

4. One caught in Westerfield, and kept alive for some weeks; it was in pursuit of a bird flying over a pond in the park, struck at the bird, which it missed, and fell into the water; it managed to creep out, but its wings were so wet that it could not fly, and was caught by a man

* Prof. Newton tells me that these views were held by other ornithologists before Mr. Newman enunciated them; that Hewitson gave utterance to them in

1853 (*Eggs of Br. B.*, Ed. 3, Pref. 2), and that something very like them may be seen in *P. Z. S.*, 1860, 131, 132.

who threw his coat over it (Hillen *in litt.*); Mr. Moor saw it stuffed in Mr. Garrard's house in 1876 (Moor MS.); it is now in the possession of Mr. Crewe of East Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, who writes that this specimen is what Mr. Gould calls in his *British Birds* "Greenland Falcon, White Race" (V. Crewe *in litt.*).

GYR-FALCON, *Falco gyrfalco*, L.

2. An immature bird shot, in the act of devouring a hen, by Mr. George Hunt, at Orford, Oct. 14, 1867; it is now in possession of his brother Mr. E. J. Hunt, of Pimlico, by whom it was stuffed; this is the only instance of the occurrence of the Norwegian Gyr-Falcon in Britain. Mr. Seebohm observes:—"The head is somewhat darker than the back, and the under parts, including the thighs, are longitudinally streaked; it is probably a bird of the year, which has not yet assumed the yellow legs." (Seebohm, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, i., 19; see also Hele, *Ald.*, 71; C. B.!).*

RED-FOOTED FALCON, *Falco vespertinus*, L.

1. One shot in a marsh by Breydon in 1832, in possession of Mr. D. B. Preston (Paget, Y., 3); now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (*Rambles of a Nat. in Egypt*, by J. H. Gurney, jun., p. 283).† A young male killed at Somerleyton, July 1862; in possession of Mr. H. Stevenson (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 20, and H. Stevenson in Z. 8725, C. B.!).

SNOWY OWL, *Nyctea nivea* (Daudin).

1. One seen for a single day near a decoy at Herringfleet, Nov. 1878 (Col. Leathes *in litt.* 1883). A female killed at St. Andrews, near Bungay in Feb. 1847, formerly in Mr. T. M. Spalding's Collection (Stev.

* Mr. Hunt, who has kindly permitted a photograph of his bird to be taken for this work, writes in answer to my enquiries as follows:—"The head of this specimen is certainly the darkest part . . . it is of a uniform colour somewhat darker than the back. As to Mr. J. H. Gurney, sen., and myself, we certainly agreed that it was the same as the specimen marked Norway Gyr-falcon from Kotzebue Sound in the British Museum, although somewhat darker . . . Mr. Sharpe told me . . . that he felt satisfied about its being the Norway species, and asked me to allow Mr. Seebohm to examine it, which he did." In reference to Prof. Newton's remark (in Yarrell's *Birds*, i., 47), that in the Gyr-Falcon there is commonly a very

pereceptible black mystacial streak or patch, Mr. Hunt says "this is very plain in my specimen, and the coloration darker than in the Iceland Falcon."

† "I have recently ascertained a young male Red-footed Hobby in my father's Collection to be the specimen recorded in Paget's *N. H. of Yarmouth*. It was shot at Breydon not as Messrs. Paget say in 1832, but on the 1st of May, 1830. In all probability it was the first killed in Britain. Mr. D. B. Preston, of Catton, to whose notes I am indebted for clearing up the confusion, says it was killed behind Vauxhall Gardens, and he saw it shot." (J. H. Gurney, jun. *u. s.*).

B. of N. i. 58 ; Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1769 ; C. B. !); now in possession of Mr. John Loder, Woodbridge (Loder *in litt.*).

LITTLE OWL, *Athene noctua* (Scopoli).

East Suffolk.

1. Very rare at Yarmouth, two specimens are well authenticated (Paget, *Y.*, 4); one taken alive on a fishing smack off Yarmouth in Jan. 1862, now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 7931; J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*)† One killed at Oulton about 1877, by striking the telegraph wires (Freeman v.v.).

2. Killed at Holton about 1840 (Creed MS.).

West Suffolk.

5. One shot in Duehess Wood, Thornham, in Nov. 1874, in Lord Henniker's Collection (Lord Henniker v.v. ; Clarke *in litt.*, who saw it killed ; C. B. !).

8. A female bird shot at Hengrave by Sir Thomas Gage's gamekeeper in Feb. 1866 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 23, and Stevenson MS., quoted in Harting's *Handbook*, 92); the same bird was seen by Mr. Tnek, and is now in possession of Lady Gage (Tnek v.v.). Either this or Tengmalm's Owl seen by Mr. W. G. Blake at Risby about 1860 ; he has also seen one taken at Norton (W. G. Blake *in litt.*).

SCOPS OWL, *Scops giu* (Scopoli).

A specimen supposed to be from Suffolk is in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection (C. B. !).

East Suffolk.

1. Has occurred twice in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1304).

West Suffolk.

5. A male bird taken by Mr. Felgate at Haughley Bushes in 1865, and stuffed by Bilson ; it was for some time in Mr. Felgate's possession, but he parted with it a few years ago to a gentleman in the North of England (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.*, 23, and *in litt.* ; Felgate *in litt.*).

8. One shot at Rougham in 1873 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).

† For a specimen which escaped from its cage at Yarmouth, and for another wrongly reported to have been shot near Yarmouth, see Dresser, *B. of Eur.* v. 358.

*MOTTLED OWL, *Scops asio* (L.).

1. A specimen, now unfortunately

destroyed, said to have been killed near Yarmouth, purchased by Mr. Gurney from the late Mr. Thirtle, then a nurseryman at Eaton (Stev. *B. of N. i.*, 44); a more recent investigation of this bird does not justify its retention in the list (*id.* in White's *Norf.*).

*EAGLE OWL, *Bubo maximus*, Fleming.

Yarrell *Br. B. i.*, 111, Lond. 1843. Recorded to have been taken in Suffolk; (see also Spald. *List xxxv.* No record of its having been taken in Suffolk is known to me (C. B.).

TENGMALM'S OWL, *Nyctale Tengmalmi* (Gmelin).*East Suffolk.*

1. One killed at Bradwell, some years before 1846 (*Stev. B. of N. i.*, 60).

3. One from the sand district across Sutton Heath (in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection).

West Suffolk.

7. One caught during the night in a rat-trap in a wood near Newmarket Nov. 20, 1884; another seen there soon afterwards, and believed to be still there, Dec. 9. The wood is partly in Cambridgeshire, partly in Suffolk (*Bury Free Press*, Nov. 22, 1884; Howlett *in litt*; C. B.!).

ALPINE ACCENTOR, *Accentor alpinus*, Bechstein.

1. Observed alive by Mr. Lubboek in 1823 on a grass plat at Oulton near Lowestoft (Lubboek's *Fauna of Norfolk*, p. 54; Ed. 1879; full account in note).

BLUE-THROATED WARBLER, *Cyanecula suecica* (L.).*East Suffolk.*

1. A male bird of the year, of the Scandinavian form, shot on the Suffolk side of Breydon, Sept. 15, 1883 (W. Lowne v.v.; in my Collection, C. B.). A male bird of the same form killed near Lowestoft in May 1856, in Mr. Gurney's possession (*Stev. B. of N. i.*, 96; J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 5159); another of the same form procured on the Lowestoft Denes in July 1877 (Moore in *Z.* 3rd S. i., 449).

3. Three came on board Lord Rendlesham's yacht near Bawdsey Cliff in Sept. 1879; he caught them himself in the evening; they all died the same night on board, and were not preserved; the breast was red and blue (Lord Rendlesham v.v.).

West Suffolk.

8. One seen near the Butts, Bury St. Edmund's, Nov. 12, 1884, with a very blue breast, by Miss Robertson, then staying at Hardwiek House; she described the bird accurately, and immediately recognized it in my Collection (C. B.).

The above, as far as they have been identified, all belong

to the Scandinavian form, which has a red spot in the centre of the blue throat.

MARSH WARBLER, *Salicaria palustris* (Bechstein).

1. Three occurred near Yarmouth in June 1869 (Harting, *Handbook*, p. 104); one of these is in the Collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., who doubts the distinctness of this species (*in litt.*).

* PINE GROSBEAK, *Pinicola enucleator* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. Yarmouth, a rare visitant (Paget, *Y.*, 6); a pair shot near Yarmouth, formerly in Mr. Miller's Collection now dispersed (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 235); these birds were shot in 1845 (Lubbock, *Fauna of Norfolk*, p. 36, referred to by Newton in Yarrell's *Br. B.* ii., 178). Reported to have built in a fir tree near Bungay to Messrs. Gurney and Fisher, (in *Z.* 1313). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., thinks they could not have been seen in summer and so could not have nested (J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 3rd S. 245; see also Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton, ii., 178).

West Suffolk.

7. One shot at Heigham in 1874 (Tearle MS. from Howlett).
8. One shot near Bury St. Edmund's about 1830 (H. T. Frere *in litt.*).

The above quoted instances appear to be doubtful.

PARROT CROSSBILL, *Loxia pityopsittacus*, Bechstein.

East Suffolk.

1. One shot at Lound, April 11, 1850 (Dennis MS. notes in *Bewick*).
2. One, apparently a female, in the Cambridge Museum, stated in Mr. Jenyn's handwriting to have been killed at Blythburgh in Suffolk in 1818 (Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton ii., 208). Mr. Hele obtained a bird which he was informed was of this species, from Sizewell Belts in Nov. 1861 (Hele, *Ald.*, 98).

West Suffolk.

8. A fine red male shot at Saxham Nov. 1850, formerly belonging to Prof. Newton; now in the Cambridge Museum (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 239; A. Newton in *Z.* 3145).

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL, *Loxia bifasciata*, Nilsson.

East Suffolk.

4. Five or six, either of this bird or of the American White-winged Crossbill, were seen near Ipswich many years ago; one was shot by Mr. Seaman (Yarrell's *Br. B.* ii., 39, 1st Ed.; from Hoy).

West Suffolk.

8. A flock observed at Drinkstone in May, 1846; two males were

obtained, one was given by Mr. Dix to Mr. Stevenson, who now has it, the other is in Mr. J. H. Gurney's possession (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, 60 and note); another specimen shot at Drinkstone is in possession of Dr. Bree (C. R. Bree *in litt.*, and in Z. 2419). Some were reported, by Mr. C. B. Hunter (Z. 1498), to have been observed on fir trees near Thetford in May 1846; this report probably arose from the fact that two of the Drinkstone specimens were sent to Thetford for preservation (*Yarrell's Br. B.*, by Newton ii., 213, note). One shot at Whepstead (Bilson MS.).

AMERICAN MEADOW STARLING, *Sturnella magna* (L.).

5. One shot in March, 1860, close to the railroad at Thrandeston, now in the Collection of the Rev. H. T. Frere, of Burston (P. L. Selater in *Ibis* 1861, 176; Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk* 61. Published from this specimen in Gunn's *Photographs of Birds of Norfolk*, &c., No. 13).

Inhabits North America; only two other specimens have been met with in Britain. Prof. Newton considers there is every reason to suppose that all three had been imported and had escaped.

NUTCRACKER, *Nucifraga caryocatactes* (L.).

East Suffolk.

1. One shot by a fisherman, off Yarmouth, in Oct., 1853; formerly in possession of Mr. James Green (James Green in Z. 4096; J. H. Gurney in Z. 4124). A male shot, Oct. 8, 1864, in a garden in Gorleston, on the Suffolk side of the Yare (Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, 51, Stevenson's *B. of N.* i., 285), in possession of the Rev. C. J. Lucas (H. Stevenson in Z. 9405). Mr. Lucas informs me that it was shot by Mr. Stone in his garden; he gave it to his boy, who sold it to a game dealer in Yarmouth, from whom Mr. Lucas purchased it; it is in good plumage (*in litt.*); it has been photographed (Gunn's *Photographs of Norfolk Birds*, No. 8). Shot once at Somerleyton, about 1876 (Freeman v.v.).

RED-WINGED STARLING, *Agelæus phœniceus*, Vieillot.

6. Seen at Hadleigh, by several boys in May 1882. Mr. F. Spalding writes to me as follows, in a letter dated Hadleigh June 21, 1882:—"On Wednesday, May 17th, my boy Edmund of 13 years saw a pair of what he called "Starlings with red on the wings close by the back," not red bodies, but only on the wing coverts. They flew over his head and down to a low meadow (to join Starlings, Rooks, and Jackdaws), so that as they flew beyond him he distinctly saw their partly red wings. Would these be the American Red-

Winged Starling? I have tried to get a sight at them since, but without success, but a boy named Grimsey saw one sitting on a hurdle in a meadow close by my house, and described it as a Blackbird, with red on the wings, and another boy named Jackson saw one by our old farmyard near the Hall. Perhaps this is worth your notice for your *Rare Birds of Suffolk*." There is no reasonable doubt that the birds were the Red-Winged Starling, a common North American species, but the specimens which have been obtained in Britain labour under the suspicion of being escaped birds.

2. One taken at Holton in June, 1824, preserved in the Leverian Museum at Ely (E. Bidwell *in litt.* from Cat. of Leverian Museum at Ely). One taken some years before 1846 at Southwold (J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1315); Prof. Newton has not been able to trace it (Yarrell's *Br. B.* by Newton, ii., 331 note); perhaps the same as the Holton bird (C.B.).

West Suffolk.

5. Sir Edward Kerrison informed Prof. Newton that he has had a specimen in his possession for about forty years, which he believes to have been killed in Oakley Park (Yarrell's *Br. B.* by A. Newton, ii., 331 note).

ALPINE SWIFT, *Cypselus melba*, Illiger.

East Suffolk.

1. An immature specimen shot at the back of Breydon Wall, Sept. 9, 1872; now in Mr. Gurney's Collection (H. Stevenson and J. H. Gurney, jun., in *Z.* 2nd S. 3319, 5046).

2. One captured in a room at the Brudenhall Hotel at Aldeburgh, Sept. 8, 1870, in possession of Mr. Greenwood, of Aldeburgh; another seen at the same time (*Trans. Norf. and Norw. Nat.* for 1872-3, 117, and N. F. Hele in *Z.* 2nd S. 2344 from *Field*).

7. Shot at Wickhambrook, June 1881 (Tearle MS., *Bury Free Press* July 2nd, 1881).

8. One shot by Mr. J. Thirtle on the Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmund's, about 1835 (Bilson in *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46, and MS.).

PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE, *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* (Pallas).

East Suffolk.

1. A female shot at Yarmouth June 20, 1863, in Mr. Newcome's Collection (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8712). A female shot on Breydon June 8, 1863, seen along with a flock of Grey Plovers; its crop contained seeds of *Medicago minima*, *Chenopodium album*, *Polygonum convolvulus* (or some *Rumex*?), and *Poa annua*. At Kessingland a female was killed June 24, 1863, out of a flock of twelve or fourteen which had been in the neighbourhood for a fortnight before; about the last week in July a flock of fifty or sixty birds, supposed to be of this species, were seen flying southward (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8709, sqq. 8851; A. Newton in *Ibis* for 1864, pp. 201, 202).

2. Two males and a female killed at Walberswick June 5 and 6, 1863; a flock of about eighteen seen there at the same time, and two smaller parties of seven and three; one of those killed was secured by Sir J. Blois' gamekeeper (Stevenson in *Z.*, *u. s.*; Newton, *u. s.*), the other pair were in Spalding's Sale (Lot 368) and are now in Lord Huntingfield's Collection (C. B.!). A male killed at Sizewell July 7, 1863 (Stevenson *u. s.* 8849; Newton *u. s.* 202). A covey of seven

appeared at Thorpe May 28, 1863; a female was shot and brought to Mr. Hele; many small dark seeds were found in the crop, some were planted and proved to be the *Trifolium minus* (Smith) or Lesser Trefoil; many more coveys visited the neighbourhood. On June 11, fifteen birds passed alongshore towards the south, and on the 19th more than twenty were seen at Thorpe; some remained through July, keeping mostly to the shingly beach; they were very wild and flew rapidly; one was killed on the 25th. Mr. Hele says that altogether ten birds were procured in the neighbourhood; two were seen at Thorpe Nov. 22 (Hele, *Ald.*, 102, 103). Mr. Dix received five at least of these birds at the time of their remarkable appearance, but retained only one pair, a male and a female, from Aldborough, killed June 1863 (Miss Dix *in litt.*).

3. More than twenty seen at Tangham near Butley in 1863, they remained there for six weeks or more; a pair in Lord Rendlesham's Collection (Lord Rendlesham v.v.; C. B. !); a flock of about eight or ten seen about the end of Aug. or beginning of Sept. near Woodbridge on some open heath land near the river towards Orford, they were said to have been seen there all the summer; these birds it was believed, were on Lord Rendlesham's property (Dix in *Stev. B. of N. i.*, 390); this flock was probably part of the flock mentioned by Lord Rendlesham as seen at Tangham (C. B.); a single bird was seen at Alderton Sept. 18, 1863 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 8850).

West Suffolk.

7. Three birds killed at Santon-Downham in June or July 1863, they were thrown away, but from the description given by the keeper, there is no doubt that they were of this species (Dix in *Stev. B. of N. u. s.*). Several were said to be killed on Wangford warren about June 6, 1863, and sent to London, where they probably found their way to the poulterers. A male taken alive at Elveden June 6, 1863; it was caught by a boy among long grass and brought to Prof. Newton; he found that it had been slightly wounded; the man who had shot it told him that it "shruck" like a Golden Plover; Prof. Newton kept it alive feeding it on canary-seed, and subsequently sent it to the Zoological Gardens, where, in company with several others from China, it lived for nearly a year (Newton *u. s.*, 203, 204 and MS.).

Districts.—1, 2, 3, 7.

Months.—May, June, July, September, November.

The irruption of this bird into Europe is the most remarkable fact that has ever occurred in the history of ornithology. Mr. Stevenson (*B. of N. i.*, 376—404) gives a very ample and most interesting account of the occurrences of this bird, in Norfolk in 1863, written a little later (1866), than his papers in the *Zoologist* 1863-4. He estimates the number actually obtained in Norfolk and Suffolk in May

and November and the intervening months at 75, the numbers of each sex being very nearly equal. To Suffolk he assigns 8 male and 7 female birds. "Judging from the records" says Prof. Newton in his elaborate memoir in the *Ibis u. s.*), "the number of birds, 69 or 70, [now slightly increased] obtained in those two counties far exceeds the number obtained in any other district of Europe of like size." Mr. Stevenson's text is accompanied by a beautiful coloured plate representing both the male and female birds. "The true home of this bird is in the large sandy steppes of Asia, where it is met with, as far east as China In the interior of Mongolia it is said to be so common that the Cossack guard that convoys the missionaries to Peking live chiefly on these birds during the journey" (Dresser *B. of Eur.* vii., 76—81). This bird was unknown in Europe before 1853, when several examples were taken on the Lower Volga; but an invading host, which has been estimated by Prof. Newton at 700 birds, visited various countries of Europe in 1863 (*Ibis* for 1864, pp. 186, 216). By the kindness of Prof. Newton and Mr. Hele I am able to give an autotype of a male and also of a female bird in the present work. The male in possession of the former, was that caught at Elveden; the female now in the Ipswich Museum, was shot at Thorpe, and was formerly in Mr. Hele's possession.

BARBARY PARTRIDGE, *Perdix petrosa*
(Gmelin).

2. One shot at Sudbourn, on Lord Hertford's estate, about 1840; it was supposed that a few eggs of this species had been introduced with those of the Red-legged Partridge, about 1770 (Yarrell *First Suppl. to Br. B.* 40, (1845) with figure).

3. One killed at Freston (Harting *Handbook*, 129, from J. H. Gurney, jun).

4. One killed near Ipswich (*id.*).

7. A male killed at Elveden about 1882, preserved by Newby (in my Collection; C. B.).

All these specimens must be regarded as introduced birds; see Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., in Harting *u. s.*

VIRGINIAN COLIN, *Ortyx virginianus*
(L.).

7. A male bird from Elveden, killed about 1882, preserved by Newby (in my Collection; C. B.). Another trapped about nine miles from Bury St. Edmund's, August 1, 1871, probably from the same neighbourhood (Bilson *in litt.*).

The Maharajah Duleep Singh has turned out a good many of these North American birds, which accounts for specimens having been obtained near Elveden; and perhaps also for one from Suffolk, in possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (*in litt.*).

For their first introduction into this country see Stev. *B. of N.* i., 436, and Harting *Handbook*, 130.

CREAM-COLOURED COURSER, *Cursorius gallicus*, Gmelin.

2. A specimen of this exceedingly rare bird was shot by a shepherd at Friston, Oct. 3, 1828 (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163); Dr. Bree believed this to be the one preserved in the late Mr. Hoy's Collection at Boyles Court, Brentwood, as the case which contains it was labelled "Shot in 1828" (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 48 (note) from *Field* for 1867, xxx., 465); the label has now disappeared, but the entry in the MS. catalogue runs thus: "Courser, shot 1828; extremely rare" (C. B. !).

Inhabits North Africa, Arabia, and the Punjab; about twenty examples are known to have occurred in Britain; the first, shot at Wingfield, Kent, in 1785, was purchased at the sale of the Leverian Museum, for eighty-three guineas, by Donovan; it is now in the British Museum (see Saunders' *Yarrell* iii., 239-244). A mere straggler in France.

COLLARED PRATINCOLE, *Glareola pratincola* (L.).

1. One shot near Yarmouth; in Mr. Gurney's Collection (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 65). A pair shot on Breydon Wall, May 1827 (Hunt in Stacey's *H. of N.* lxxix.; Paget, *Y.*, 10); possibly the one recorded from near Yarmouth was one of these (Stevenson *B. of N.* ii., 65); Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., thinks Mr. Boulton, of Beverley, had the latter pair; and rather doubts the authenticity of the first-named specimen (*in litt.*).

BLACK-WINGED STILT, *Himantopus candidus*, Bonnaterre.

1. One shot at Yarmouth, purchased at Mr. Miller's sale (Newcome Collection; see Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 246); occurred at Yarmouth, May 1842 (W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 182). One said to have been shot on Breydon in May 1823 (Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., bought it of Mr. E. S. Preston, but never felt quite satisfied as to its authenticity); another seen there in autumn 1839, it was not taken (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 247). One, supposed to be a male, shot feeding on a shallow piece of water on Outney Common, near Bungay, known as the Old River, July 1875 (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 2nd S. 4634).

3. One shot near Orford, in the Dennis Collection, now in the Museum at Bury St. Edmund's. The sex of the bird and the date of its capture are not recorded (C. B. !).

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER, *Tringites rufescens* (Vieillot).

1. One killed at Yarmouth in the autumn of 1839 or 1840, which came into the possession of the late Mr. Heysham of Carlisle; another Sept. 22, 1841; another on the mud flats of Breydon Sept. 20, 1843; the two last are in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 359; W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 182 and 363; C. B. !).

A native of North and South America, a mere straggler to Europe; most of the recorded occurrences have taken place in Great Britain (Dresser *B. of Eur.* viii., 112-13).

*SPOTTED SANDPIPER, *Tringoides macularius* (L.).

7. One taken near Mildenhall Jan. 1869 (Bilson *Journ. Suff. Inst.* 46); formerly in possession of the late Mr. Sparke of Well Street, Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Tuck saw it soon after it was stuffed, when the flesh-coloured legs and spotted breast were unmistakable (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 2684, and v.v.). I have been unable to trace the bird (C. B.).

Essentially a New-world species. The few stragglers into Europe seem hitherto to have been found in Great Britain alone (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 11-12).

PECTORAL SANDPIPER, *Tringa maculata*, Vieillot.

1. A female in the plumage of the first autumn obtained Sept. 30, 1853, near Yarmouth; it was examined by Mr. J. H. Gurney in the flesh (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 368, and J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 4124). A female obtained on Breydon Broad Oct. 1830, examined by M. Audubon (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.*, i., N.S. (1837), 116; Yarrell's *Br. B.* iii., 368, Ed. iv.); this was the first British killed specimen (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 367). Dr. Bree, in his Catalogue of the Hoy Collection, said that this bird had been lost; but it is in Mrs. Lescher's possession, who has kindly permitted an autotype from it to be made for this work (C. B. !).*

2. One shot on Thorpe Mere, Oct. 5, 1870 (*Field*, Oct. 15, 1870, quoted in Harting's *Handbook*, 141); another shot there in Sept. 1872, by Mr. J. Tuck; now in his Collection (J. G. Tuck in *Z.* 2nd S. 3307); and a third in Nov. 1883 (Hele *in litt.*). A male specimen obtained in the further mere, Aldeburgh, Oct. 1870 (Ipswich Museum; C. B. !).

A native of North America.

BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER, *Tringa platyrhyncha*, Temminck.

1. One obtained on the muddy flats of Breydon Broad, May 25, 1836 (Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* i., N.S. (1837) 116); this specimen was the first taken in Great Britain (Stevenson's *B. of N.* Introd. xviii. note, and ii., 360). A male bird taken at Breydon in May 1856 (Southwell in *Nat.* 1856, 259); it is now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (C. B. !); a male assuming summer plumage from Breydon April 1858, now in Mr. Stevenson's Collection, figured by Gould (Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 360-1, and in *Z.* 6096; J. H. Gurney in *Z.* 5159; C. B. !).

* Mrs. Lescher allowed me to send this bird to Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., who identified it as the Pectoral Sandpiper.

RED-BREASTED SNIBE, *Macrorhamphus griseus* (Gmelin).

1. One killed near Yarmouth early in Oct. 1841; it was a male which had nearly completed its change from summer to winter plumage; now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (Hoy in *Ann. N. H.* vi. (1841), 236; *Stev. B. of N.* ii., 349; C. B.!).

Essentially an American bird; most of its occurrences in Europe have taken place in Great Britain (Dresser *B. of Eur.* viii., 188).

ESQUIMAUX CURLEW, *Numenius borealis* (Forster).

2. One killed on the River Alde by Capt. Ferrand, some years before 1870, not preserved (Hele, *Ald.*, 177).

3. Two obtained near Woodbridge, in Nov. 1852; one of them was in possession of Mr. Hillen, and was sold by him to Mr. V. H. Crewe of Theberton House (W. H. M. Carthew *in litt.*). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., compared this specimen with an American skin and felt quite satisfied as to its authenticity; it had clearly been set up from the flesh (J. H. Gurney *in litt.*).

Found in North and South America, breeding only in the Arctic regions (Dresser, *B. of Eur.* viii., 222).

BLACK STORK, *Ciconia nigra* (L.).*East Suffolk.*

1. A female obtained at Breydon June 27, 1877, photographed by Gunn (J. H. Gurney *in litt.* and in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.).

2. One shot in Oct. 1832 at Otley, it was not preserved (J. D. Hoy in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* vii. (1834) 53, from E. Acton who saw the bird; Gould's *Br. B.* iv.); one killed at Grundisburgh in 1832, in possession of Mr. Ditton, surgeon, of that place (Mr. Joseph Clarke MS. quoted in Stevenson's *B. of N.* ii., 183); Mr. Stevenson thinks these two are really the same bird.

3. One shot by H. Upton Sept. 28, 1882, on the river Deben near Woodbridge, preserved by Asten, in possession of Major Ernest Cobbold of Ufford (T. Carthew *in litt.*; *Field* Oct. 7, 1882).

West Suffolk.

6. One shot by Mr. Frost-Mortimer (who has it), in a meadow in Stoke-by-Nayland on the Suffolk side of the Stour in May 1881; it measured seven feet across the wings, and its crop was full of gudgeons; Col. Rowley had observed the bird going down the valley of the Stour in its flight towards the sea, flying with the neck straight out (Frost-Mortimer *in litt.*; Col. Rowley *in litt.*; C. B.!).

*GREAT WHITE HERON, *Ardea alba*, L.

3. One seen crossing from the Suffolk to the Essex side of the Stour

Oct. 3, 1824 ; one was subsequently seen on the Orwell (S. and W. *Cat.* 40 ; Lubbock's *Fauna of Norfolk*, 84, Ed. 1879). Mr. Gurney suspects these birds to have been Spoonbills; at any rate a confirmation seems required.

LITTLE EGRET, *Ardea garzetta*, L.

2. One believed to have been shot at Aldeburgh, was in Col. Stewart's Collection. It was purchased by Capt. James (H. James MS., who believes that it is now impossible to obtain more exact information).

3. A fine male shot at Yoxford and received in the flesh by Major E. Cobbold about 1879 (Major Cobbold *in litt.*, who has it).

SQUACCO HERON, *Ardea comata*, Pallas.

E. Blyth in *Nat.* iii., (1838), 417-18. A magnificent fresh killed specimen, said to have been sent from Suffolk, purchased by Mr. Bartlett, in the winter of 1837-8.

1. A specimen killed near Yarmouth in 1831 (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 152). One killed at Oulton Broad in May 1831 (Paget Y., 7) now in Mr. J. H. Gurney's Collection (J. H. Gurney, jun. *in litt.*) ; another in June 1833, and another in Sept. 1833 (Lombe's MS. notes in *Bewick* and in *Mont. Dict.*). One believed to have been taken a long time ago in a fisherman's net spread on the beach at Lowestoft or Pakefield (Stev. *B. of N.* ii., 152 note.). One killed many years ago at Flixton near Bungay, in possession of Mr. R. Upcher (*id.*, u. s., 153, 154).

2. A female shot in Thorpe Mere, June 1882 (Hele *in litt.*).

3. Killed at Glevering Hall, Hacheston, on Lady Huntingfield's Estate (Lord Huntingfield *in litt.*, C. B. !).

POLISH SWAN, *Cygnus immutabilis*, Yarrell.

East Suffolk.

1. Two shot at Yarmouth by Mr. E. T. Booth, Nov. 1881 (G. Smith *in litt.*).

2. One occurred at Aldeburgh in the winter of 1879-80 (Hele, MS.). On this disputed species Mr. H. Stevenson has written a valuable monograph printed for private circulation; see also Southwell in *Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc. Trans.* vol. ii., p. 258-260; Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 429-432; J. H. Gurney, jun. in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv.

The following bird is quite sufficiently honoured by being inserted in a note:—
BLACK SWAN, *Cygnus atratus*, Stephens.

1. One killed on Breydon in 1863 (note communicated by Mr. Stevenson). Mr. Gunn mentions that a beautiful female specimen of this bird was shot swimming in the sea off Corton Cliff near Lowestoft Aug. 31, 1869 (in *Z.* 2nd S. p. 1867).

2. One seen at Thorpe June 1, 1863; remaining a few days; it was killed at Sizewell July 2, 1863, and is in possession

of Mr. Neave of Leiston; it appeared to be a mature bird and weighed about fourteen pounds (Hele, *Ald.*, 147).

These are, doubtless escaped birds; for a figure of the Black Swan see Gould's *B. of Australia*, vii., 6. Many have been bred in this county, more especially by Mr. S. Gurney (Prof. Newton, *in litt.*). Some are naturalised on the Danube; it is possible, though hardly probable, that the above-named birds may come from thence: see *Heron* above, p. 434, note.

TRUMPETER SWAN, *Cygnus buccinator*, Richardson.

2. Five swans were seen and four shot near Slaughden Oct. 1866 (Hele, *Ald.*, 147; Sewell, *Cat. Ald. Mus.*, 13 (Ald. 1877); Harting, *Handbook*, 155); one of these, immature, is now in the Ipswich (formerly in the Aldeburgh) Museum; Mr. Hele called it *species incerta*, but it was pronounced by Mr. J. H. Gurney, sen., who examined it at Aldeburgh, as well as by Prof. Newton and others who have seen it at Ipswich, and knew the bird, to be of the above species. The others shot were eaten, and the skins were plucked for their down before their peculiarities were observed (Hele, *in litt.*). For an account of this North American species see Dresser *B. of Eur.* vi., 439; and Coues, *Key to N. Amer. B.* 682 (Lond. 1884).

Since the above was printed, Mr. Howard Saunders' account of the British Swans has appeared in *Yarrell*; he says that the sternum of one of the birds in this flock proved on examination to have no cavity for the windpipe, therein resembling the Mute Swan, whereas the genuine *C. buccinator* has a cavity like that in the Whooper (iv., 322). It is quite possible however that the two species may have been in company; compare *Ruddy Sheldrake* just below; many other similar comparisons might be made.*

* I now learn from Mr. Howard Saunders the authority on which his statement was made. Mr. J. H. Gurney, sen., had sent him the following memorandum entered in his copy of Hele's *Aldeburgh*:—"The head and feet of another of those swans were sent to the *Field*, and the late Mr. Newman decided that they belonged to a Trumpeter Swan. In August, 1871, [however] he wrote to J. H. G[urney], jun.:—"The head and feet of the supposed (*i.e.* the second) Trumpeter Swan, were thoroughly examined by our friend Gatcombe and Mr. Power, and were then thrown away; Mr. Power has the sternum; it had no cavity for the windpipe."—This, however, Professor Newton remarks, "is only what might be expected considering the immaturity of the birds." Mr. Hele and Dr. W. H. Power have kindly furnished me with all the information they could upon the subject. The former says "I forget how the sternum came into Dr. Power's possession. I think the case stood as follows. When the bird was fairly mounted I first took notice of its peculiarities, for, before, I looked upon it as a

Mute bird. I forwarded the head and feet of another of these birds, one of the same lot shot at the same time, to the *Field* office, and the following Saturday appeared in the *Field* the opinion expressed that they were only Mute swans. The next Saturday, however, there was a further note that the head and feet had been further examined and the opinion was that they were those of a Trumpeter Swan. There was also a request that I should forward the sternum and trachea. This I believe I did—the only one available—and that with considerable trouble, being the cooked remains of one of the specimens. The opinion expressed was doubtful, and when I wrote my book some time after (in 1870) from notes made at the time of the birds being shot, I placed them as *species incerta*. Professor Newton came to Aldeburgh and saw the stuffed bird, and, after comparing it with a specimen at Cambridge, was of opinion that it was decidedly a Trumpeter Swan." Dr. Power writes:—"I am not able to lay my hands on the notes I made at the time, but I perfectly well remember the facts as to

*RUDDY SHELDRAKE, *Tadorna rutila* (Pallas).

2. One reported as seen in 1864 in company with several common Sheldrakes near Blackstakes. Mr. Hele has no doubt from the description given, and the knowledge of his informant, that it was an individual of this species (Hele, *Ald.*, 150 and Dresser *B. of Eur.* vi, 462). Nevertheless, as it seems to require some confirmation, I have prefixed an asterisk.†

the sternum submitted to me. . . . The sternum, when I received it, was not perfect, it had been roughly detached from the body of the Swan, and the trachea and bronchi were wanting. . . . It was unfortunately destroyed several years ago." This remark seems to suggest that Dr. Power's sternum was not that of the bird which was preserved for Mr. Hele. (The latter tells me that the remains of that bird had been removed among manure). Dr. P. observes from memory that "the carina, throughout its extent, was single, and that there was not found, either within the earina or in the body of the sternum any cavity for the reception of the trachea." After more than one careful examination he could not learn that any Swan, except the Polish (in addition to the Mute Swan) "however young, had failed to present in the sternum indication at least of a cavity for accommodation of the trachea. The balance, therefore, of evidence" he says "was in my judgment altogether against the sternum submitted to me having belonged to a Trumpeter Swan." Professor Newton, with whom I have had some conversation on the subject, writes, Dec. 30., 1885:—"So far as my recollection serves, there was always some doubt whether the sternum of the *particular* Swan, now in the Ipswich Museum, had been kept.

All I can answer for, is, as I have already told you, that to the best of my belief the specimen now at Ipswich is *Cygnus buccinator*." There is in Mr. Hele's *Aldeburgh*, (pp. 147—150), a very full account of the colours of the plumage, dimensions, and probable age of this specimen, which was then in his own possession. It was the smallest of the four killed,

and weighed eighteen pounds, two of the others weighing twenty-two pounds, and the remaining one weighing nineteen pounds. This diversity in the weights seems to suggest some probability, to say the least, that they were not all of one species. It is very observable that "an extraordinary trumpet-like sound first attracted his attention." Upon the whole I think that there is very little probability that Professor Newton's judgment will be reversed: at the same time it might be desirable to compare young birds of both sexes and different ages, both of the Mute and Trumpeter Swan, with that at Ipswich. If that be indeed a Trumpeter, it seems to be the only specimen killed in Europe known to exist; the bird, at least, is not included in Dresser's *Birds of Europe*. For myself, I first saw the bird in the Aldeburgh Museum, in company with Mr. Hele (to whom I am indebted for the photographs used in this work, Plates V. and VI.), and I also examined it twice, in 1885, at Ipswich, when I had already seen a Trumpeter Swan in the British Museum; I have since seen another Trumpeter in the Cambridge Museum; both these, however, were adult birds. I came to the conclusion that Mr. Hele's bird could not be the Mute Swan, though I did not feel perfect confidence in my own judgment; and if it be not the Mute Swan, it must, I think, of necessity be the Trumpeter.

† One said to have been obtained near Iken in Jan. 1834 (Gould's *Birds of G. B.* v., and Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* (1834) vii., 151), but Mr. Stevenson and Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., believe it to have been a Ferruginous Duck (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

RED-CRESTED DUCK, *Fuligula rufina* (Pallas).

1. A male in full dress believed to have been killed at Yarmouth some years ago; formerly in Mr. S. Miller's Collection now in that of

Mr. J. H. Gurney (J. H. Gurney, jun., in Dresser *B. of Eur.* vi., 560 and *in litt.*). A female killed on Breydon July 1818, in possession of Mr. Youell (Hunt *Brit. Orn.* ii., 333, where this specimen is figured); it was the first noticed in England (H. Stevenson in Dresser *B. of Eur. u. s.*); two more were shot there in 1826 (Hunt in Stacey *Hist. of Norf.* i., lxiii).

2. Three seen on Easton Broad, and one, a fine adult male, shot by Mr. T. M. Spalding, in spring some years before 1864; sold at his sale (Lot 317) for six guineas to Mr. Greenwood, of Saxmundham (H. Stevenson *in litt.*; F. Spalding *in litt.*).

*HARLEQUIN DUCK, *Histrionicus torquatus*, Bonap.

1. One bought in the market at Yarmouth by Mr. Wigg (Paget *Y.*, 12). An adult male, said to have been killed near Yarmouth, is in the Norwich Museum, and is entered in the Donation Book of the Museum in 1839 (Gurney and Fisher in *Z.* 1380; J. H. Gurney, jun., in Mason's *Norfolk*, pt. iv., who considers the locality very doubtful). Mr. Stevenson omits it altogether from his List in White's *Norf.*

BUFFEL-HEADED DUCK, *Clangula albeola* (L.).

1. One killed in 1830 on Breydon, formerly in possession of Mr. S. Miller; it is mentioned in Paget's *Yarmouth*, (note 11), as a small specimen of the Golden Eye; it was bought by Mr. Rising of Horsey for £5 10s. (J. H. Gurney, jun., MS.; see also Yarrell *Br. B.* iii., 273, Ed. i.). This bird was the first obtained in Great Britain (Stevenson, *B. of N.* i., Introd. p. xviii. note).

4. Another obtained two or three years ago on the Melton Marshes, near Woodbridge, now in possession of Dr. Taylor (J. E. Taylor *in litt.*).

Inhabits the Nearctic Regions.

The following species has hardly any claim to be called a native of Suffolk:—

* KING DUCK, *Somateria spectabilis* (L.).

1. A female shot on Breydon July 25, 1813 (Paget, *Y.*, 11). Mr. Gurney, jun., thinks this doubtful (*in litt.*). Two are recorded as shot at Lowestoft, one before 1846, the other in 1854, both considered doubtful; the latter suspected by Mr. Harting to be an Eider Duck (Gould's *Birds of G. B.* v.; Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 645; J. H. Gurney and W. R. Fisher in *Z.* 1378, and Harper in *Nat.* 1854, 165; this last quoted in Harting's *Handbook* 164).

2. A female bird shot at Aldeburgh in 1827 said to have been in Mr. Acton's Collection (Acton in Loudon's *Mag. N. H.* iv. (1831), 163).

The following beautiful bird perhaps deserves to be included in a note:—

SUMMER DUCK, *Aix Sponsa* (L.).

3. One from Iken decoy, in Mr. W. P. T. Phillips's Collection (F. Spalding MS.). One shot on the Sudbourn Hall estate; (C. B.!).

7. A male recently shot at Elveden, preserved by Mr. D. Newby (in my Collection; C. B.)

8. Two males and one female shot at Livermere Oct. 24, 1848, others were afterwards seen there (A. Newton in *Z.* 2382).

A North-American species; almost certainly a semi-domesticated bird, whenever it has been taken in England; see Br. Orn. Un. *List. Br. B.* 123.

under my hand. I am thus under obligation for various facts to the following correspondents in addition to those mentioned in the Introduction, viz., Dr. Bree, Melford; Major E. Cobbold, Ufford; Mr. B. W. Cooper, Euston; Sir V. H. Crewe, Bart., Calke Abbey, Derbyshire; Mr. W. M. Crowfoot, Beccles; Miss Dix, Ipswich; Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Shimpling; Mr. Everett, North Cove; Dr. Gadow, of the Zoological Museum, Cambridge; Mr. John Grubb, Redditch; Lord John Hervey, Ickworth; Mr. Hunt, of the British Museum; Mr. F. Jefferies, Elveden; Col. Leathes, Dovercourt; Mr. Lingwood, Needham Market; Mr. G. Mason, Oulton; Mr. Norgate, Santon Downham; Mr. Duncan Parker, Woolpit; Dr. W. H. Power, Whitehall; Mr. Remnant, Southwold; Mr. G. T. Rope, Blaxhall, who has lent me his valuable MSS.; Mr. H. Seebohm, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington; Mr. R. B. Sharpe, of the British Museum; Dr. Taylor, and his assistants, of the Ipswich Museum, and the Rev. H. Williams, Croxton, also to Messrs. B. Bantock, of Bildeston, and D. Newby, of Thetford, taxidermists.

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1. A List of Birds (about ninety) observed at Playford.
2. A List of Birds seen in Bacton, principally near the Rectory.
3. A List of Birds seen within the last three years at or near Ixworth Thorpe.

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* The *Pied Flycatcher*, as he tells me and as I had suspected, is inserted therein erroneously, while the *Spotted Flycatcher* is wrongly omitted.

† This Museum was a travelling collection of objects of natural history, probably part of the great Leverian Museum, (formed by Sir A. Lever) dispersed in 1805. There is a catalogue of it, printed by J. Evans, 21, Bartholomew Close, West Smithfield, London; it is entitled the Leverian Museum, under the patronage of their

Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Brunswick. A date, 1830, is written in MS. on the copy seen by Mr. Bidwell, probably inserted by some previous possessor. The proprietor of the Museum was Simpson Seaman, to whom a poem is addressed by the Rev. W. Harrison, Pymore, Oct. 30, 1824, directed to "Mr. Seaman, Leverian Museum, Ely." Mr. Marshall Fisher, who saw it at Ely, about fifty years ago, does not know what became of it after it left the place.

WILSON'S PETREL, *Procellaria Wilsoni*, Bonaparte.

2. One obtained some years ago, near Aldeburgh, in possession of Col. Thelsson (Hele, *Ald.*, 176); Mr. Hele has carefully examined this very old specimen, and finds the legs quite as long as those of the figure (350) in Morris' *Br. B.* (*in litt.* 1885).*

Whenever any of the accidental visitors to Britain mentioned above have their *home* in any other part of Europe, there is no notice at all here given of their geographical distribution; if otherwise, a slight notice is given of their *principal* native countries.

The following birds are omitted in their proper places in the foregoing Catalogue:—

*WHITE WAGTAIL, *Motacilla alba*, L.

6. Two specimens, one in winter the other in summer plumage, were in Mr. W. D. King's Collection, and then came into that of his nephew Mr. Grubb (C.B!). They were in all probability obtained in the neighbourhood of Sudbury, as no importance appears to have been attached to them. It is very remarkable that this species which is the common one on the Continent should be so rare in most parts of Great Britain, only one adult pair having recently been seen in Norfolk (see H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. ix. (1885) 328), not having been recorded from that county at the time when (1884) Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., published his Catalogue of the Birds of Norfolk in Mason's History of the County.

*The following bird has a very good claim to be considered a passenger through Suffolk:—

DUSKY SHEARWATER, *Puffinus obscurus*.

1. One found dead on the Earsham Estate, close to the S.E. boundary of Norfolk, within a mile of Bungay in Suffolk (H. Stevenson, *Norf. Nat. Soc.* iii., 467). Mr. Stevenson remarks that "its inland flight, therefore, from the coast would probably have been between Lowestoft and Southwold."

†WHIDAH BIRD, *Vidua paradisea*, (L.).

Shot by Mr. G. Steward of Little Waldingfield at that place, August 1864, C. B. ! A West African genus; this fine specimen is doubtless an escaped bird.

N.B.—The general remarks, which occur at irregular intervals at the head of the birds throughout this catalogue, beyond being sometimes epitomized by me, are not mine unless they are accompanied by my initials (C. B.); the name of the writer by whom they are made is always *prefixed* to them. It would have made the meaning more distinct, if the words following each writer's name had been included in a parenthesis or inverted commas. Under the particular districts the name of the writer is placed *after* the facts quoted from him.

ACCIDENTAL VISITORS.

WHITE'S THRUSH, *Turdus varius*, Pallas.

7. A bird mangled by a cat in 1881 at Moulton, supposed by Mr. Howlett to belong to this species and confirmed at the *Field* office, to which it was sent ; it could not be preserved (Howlett v.v.)

Inhabits Asia ; and is only a straggler in Europe.†

SERIN FINCH, *Serinus hortulanus*, Koch.

1. One shot at Yarmouth, June 13, 1885 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*). Not met with in England before 1852 ; the species has, of late years, been steadily advancing northward on the Continent from South Europe and North Africa, its native home (Newton's *Yarrell*, i., 113). About a dozen specimens have occurred in Britain.

ADDITIONAL LOCALITIES.

Since this Catalogue began to be printed in Sept. 1882, I have obtained many records at various times of birds seen or obtained in various parts of Suffolk. Except for some special reason none are here given, except those which relate to Districts not recorded above under the particular species mentioned in the Catalogue. The additional Districts are marked with an asterisk.

OSPREY.—*4. One lately seen hovering along the Orwell between Ipswich and Harwich (Howlett in *Bury Free Press*, Jan. 23, 1886).

MERLIN.—*4. One or more seen almost every winter at Needham Market (H. Lingwood *in litt.*).

7. Very frequently shot or trapped by the keepers at Elveden ; one preserved at the Hall (Prinee Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*, C. B. !).

GOSHAWK.—*7. One killed at Elveden Nov. or Dec. 1854 (D. Newby *in litt.*).

KITE.—7. Three recently obtained near Elveden and preserved at the Hall. One was taken in 1878, another in 1881, and a third probably about 1861 (Prinee Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*, C. B. !).

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD.—7. A magnificent adult bird shot at Brandon Jan. 1885 ; very rare in this state (J. H. Gurney, jun., who saw it). Another in the same adult state, also from Brandon 1874 or 1875 (B. W. Cooper v. v., who has it, C. B. !)

HONEY BUZZARD.—*7. One on the Suffolk side of Thetford (D. Newby *in litt.*).

CROSS BILL.—7. A pair seen to go into a nest on the top of a tall Scotch fir near Downham on March 13, 1885; on the 23rd Mr. Norgate picked up the nest; a boy had taken the young ones out of it, one of which he saw (F. Norgate *in litt.*). The nest has been given by Mr. Norgate to the Cambridge Museum.

ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR.—*7. One shot at Thetford in Sept., 1843, perched on a tree in a churchyard (F. Clifford in *Z.*, 452); this is probably the churchyard on the Suffolk side of the river, about which there are many trees.

STARLING.—A cream-coloured variety shot at Brandon (Newby v.v. C. B. !); white examples seen occasionally on Bawdsey Common (G. P. Hope MS.).

RAVEN.—3. Nested near Stutton Rectory up to 1869; the birds had disappeared in 1874 (E. Bidwell *in litt.*, who saw the nest in 1869).

*4. One shot at Needham Market in Nov. 1884, preserved by Bilson (*Suffolk Standard* Nov. 11, 1884). A fine male shot at Crowfield in 1855 (H. Lingwood MS., who has it).

HOODED CROW.—7. A variety with pale grey wings and tail, belly reddish-brown, no part perfectly black, taken on Newmarket Heath Nov. 22, 1884 (Howlett v.v. C. B. !).

ROOK —6. Several young birds with breast and wings in part pale brown; tips of wings, throat and forehead nearly black; taken May 1883 at Brunton Hall near Sudbury (Walford v.v. who has them. C. B. !).

ROLLER.—*7. One shot in June 1883 at Exning and found dead at Burwell the next day (Howlett *in litt.*).

RING DOVE.—7. A splendid white variety seen at Moulton Jan. 1886 (Howlett in *Bury Free Press*, Jan. 23, 1886).

ROCK DOVE.—*1. In Jan. and Feb. 1883 one or two at a time were brought into Yarmouth market from the neighbourhood, along with Stock Doves. Mr. Stevenson inclines to think that they may have been wild (*Z.* 3rd S. ix. (1885) 323). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun. (*in litt.*) thinks that they were not true Rock Doves. Mr. Kerry believes that the bird mentioned above was the true species; and tells me that he has received more than one from Walton-on-the-Naze, in Essex.

PHEASANT.—A hybrid between this and the Gold Pheasant and another between this and Reeves' Pheasant shot at Elveden, are preserved at the Hall. Various other cross-bred birds have been shot there and are preserved; several are still abroad in the coverts (Prince Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*, 1885, C. B. !). [A Reeves' Pheasant from Suffolk is in the British Museum, but the bird is not yet anywhere naturalized.] Hybrids between the Common Pheasant and the Gold

Pheasant, and between it and the domestic hen are preserved at Euston Hall (C. B.).

QUAIL.—8. Two nests found in 1881 at Euston, (B. W. Cooper v.v.). A nest found at Westley in 1883 (Lord John Hervey v.v.). A good many Quails have been shot lately in various parts of the county.

PARTRIDGE.—8. A pair of pure white birds shot at Sapiston by the Duke of Grafton ; preserved at the Hall (C. B.!).

LITTLE BUSTARD.—1. One shot at Bradwell Nov. 1885 (Lowne *in litt.*, who sold it to Rev. C. J. Lucas).

*4. One killed at Rendlesham in 1824 (*Cat. of Ely Leverian Mus.*).

7. One shot at Moulton Feb. 1882 (Howlett *in litt.*).

DOTTEREL.—*6. A female killed in Stoke Park by running water in summer 1882 (in my Collection C. B.).

AVOCET.—1. One shot at Oulton, Apr. 1875; in Mr. Millais' possession (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

*7. One shot by Mr. Butler on the old water-course at Newmarket, Jan. 12, 1881 (Howlett *in litt.*).

REDSHANK.—*4. Ipswich Marshes, winter 1883 (in my Collection, C. B.).

WOOD SANDPIPER.—*8. Prof. Newton believes that a specimen preserved at Culford Hall was shot there (*in litt.*).

WOODCOCK.—7. A melanite form shot near Ousden Hall, Nov. 2, 1884, by Mr. Penn, who has it (Howlett v.v.).

GREAT SNIPE.—7. One shot at Eriswell about three years ago, preserved at Elveden Hall (Prince Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*, C. B.!).

8. Five seen in one day at Euston in 1876 (B. W. Cooper v.v.).

BAR-TAILED GODWIT.—*4. One killed recently near Ipswich in red summer plumage (in my Collection C. B.).

*7. One killed at Eriswell in 1883, preserved at Elveden Hall (Prince Victor Duleep Singh *in litt.*).

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.—*7. One killed on the marshes near Brandon Jan. 9, 1886 (W. Howlett *in litt.*).

LITTLE BITTERN.—One immature, having down on the head, shot at Mutford, Sept., 1885, by Mr. Poyser, who has it; it may probably have been bred in this country (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*).

WHIMBREL.—1. One shot on Breydon April 12, 1883, a very early date (H. Stevenson in *Z.* 3rd S. ix. (1885) 325).

GADWALL.—*7. One shot at Brandon Jan. 1885 (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*, who saw it).

WIGEON.—Supposed to breed in Ramsholt marshes ; early in June 1882 two old birds and six quite young ones were about for some time (G. P. Hope *in litt.*).

SCOTER.—8. Shot at Euston by Mr. B. W. Cooper who has it, C. B. ! Another preserved at Euston Hall, C. B. !

GUILLEMOT.—*8. One shot at or near Euston ; preserved at the Hall, C. B. !

LESSER TERN.—*4. One recently killed in Ipswich Marshes (in my Collection, C. B.).

ICELAND GULL.—1. A specimen shot at Yarmouth some years ago, identified by Mr. Howard Saunders ; formerly in possession of Mr. W. M. Crowfoot ; he gave it to Mr. G. Smith, of Yarmouth, who now has it (W. M. Crowfoot *in litt.*). The asterisk placed against the bird in the body of this Catalogue may now be removed.

FULMAR.—*3. One shot at Bawdsey, Feb. 1880, by Mr. Hope (G. P. Hope *in litt.*).

GYR-FALCON.—*7. An immature bird, considered by Mr. Newby to be of this species, killed on Thetford Warren, in spring, 1883 ; it appeared to me to be very similar to Mr. Hunt's bird, mentioned above. Dr. Gadow, Strickland Curator at Cambridge, to whom I shewed the specimen, pronounced it to be a young Gyr-Falcon. Prof. Newton says of it, "It looks very much like an example of the immature male of *F. Gyr-falco*, but it is just one of those specimens of which one (I at least) cannot feel quite sure. If the sternum had been preserved all doubt would probably have been removed" (See Newton's *Yarrell*, i., 47). It is now in my Collection. If my bird be not a Gyr-Falcon, it is a specimen of the Iceland Falcon, *Falco Islandus*, which is not known to have been found in Suffolk.

BARBARY PARTRIDGE.—Mr. Jefferies tells me that the Maharajah has introduced many at Elveden : cross birds between this and the Redlegged Partridge are preserved at the Hall (C. B. !). Mr. Norgate believes that it breeds near Downham.

VIRGINIAN COLIN.—Major Barnardiston turned some down at Staverton, which bred but afterwards died ; he gave others to Sir C. Rowley, who let them loose at Tendring. Mr. A. Baldwin, at my suggestion, released a few at Great Barton. The bird breeds near Downham, as Mr. Norgate informs me. Neither this nor the preceding can well be said to be naturalized at present.

WHITE-BILLED DIVER.—3. One taken on the Orwell Dec. 1883 (in my Collection, purchased from Podd). There can I think be no doubt, though the upper mandible is deformed, that the bird belongs to this

form, which some consider not to be a distinct species from the Great Northern Diver.

N.B.—The *Lesser Grey Shrike* has occurred twice at Yarmouth, but both times on the Norfolk side. The Bartram's *Sandpiper* mentioned in Yarrell's *Supplement*, p. 41, was shot near Newmarket, but on the Cambridge side of it, as Mr. Tearle informs me. Both these birds are consequently omitted from this Catalogue.

Besides additional localities there are a considerable number of additional months, now known to me, in which many birds have occurred in Suffolk. It must be sufficient to say what these are without any further particulars. The list below includes the additional months given under the birds in the additional localities.

OSPREY, Jan., Sept.	LITTLE BUSTARD, Feb.
HOBBY, March, May, Sept.	STONE CURLEW, Dec.
MERLIN, Sept.	DOTTEREL, Oct.
ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD, Sept.	RINGED PLOVER, June.
MARSH HARRIER, March.	AVOCET, Jan.
HEN HARRIER, Feb.	DUSKY REDSHANK, July.
MONTAGU'S HARRIER, Jan., Nov.	COMMON REDSHANK, July.
DIPPER, Summer.	KNOT, March, July.
RING OUZEL, Dec.	DUNLIN, Nov.
BLACK REDSTART, March.	LITTLE STINT, April.
DARTFORD WARBLER, Jan., Aug., Oct., Nov.	SANDERLING, July, Dec.
BEARDED TITMOUSE, Jan., Feb., June.	BAR-TAILED GODWIT, March.
WAXWING, April.	CURLEW, Feb., Dec.
GREY WAGTAIL, Summer.	WHIMBREL, April.
WOODLARK, Jan., Nov., Dec.	PURPLE HERON, Winter.
SNOW BUNTING, Feb., May.	LITTLE BITTERN, Sept.
SISKIN, March.	GREY LAG GOOSE, Feb., March.
TWITE, April.	PINK-FOOTED GOOSE, Nov.
MEALY REDPOLL, Jan.	POCHARD, Feb., July, Nov.
LESSER REDPOLL, Nov.	SCAUP, Nov.
CROSSBILL, Feb.	SCOTER, Jan,
ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR, Oct.	GOOSANDER, Sept.
RAVEN, Dec.	BLACK-THROATED DIVER, Sept.
CARRION CROW, Oct., Nov., Dec.	GREAT-CRESTED GREBE, July.
MAGPIE, Oct.	EARED GREBE, Sept., Nov.
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER, July.	PUFFIN, Feb.
LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, March, April, Nov.	GUILLEMOT, Dec.
ROCK DOVE, Jan., Feb.	ARCTIC TERN, July.
QUAIL, Sept.	SANDWICH TERN, March.
	LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL, July.
	FULMAR, Feb.

In consequence of information which has, from time to time, come in from various friends and lovers of natural history, the dimensions of the work have increased considerably

under my hand. I am thus under obligation for various facts to the following correspondents in addition to those mentioned in the Introduction, viz., Dr. Bree, Melford; Major E. Cobbold, Ufford; Mr. B. W. Cooper, Euston; Sir V. H. Crewe, Bart., Calke Abbey, Derbyshire; Mr. W. M. Crowfoot, Beccles; Miss Dix, Ipswich; Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Shimpling; Mr. Everett, North Cove; Dr. Gadow, of the Zoological Museum, Cambridge; Mr. John Grubb, Redditch; Lord John Hervey, Ickworth; Mr. Hunt, of the British Museum; Mr. F. Jefferies, Elveden; Col. Leathes, Dovercourt; Mr. Lingwood, Needham Market; Mr. G. Mason, Oulton; Mr. Norgate, Santon Downham; Mr. Duncan Parker, Woolpit; Dr. W. H. Power, Whitehall; Mr. Remnant, Southwold; Mr. G. T. Rope, Blaxhall, who has lent me his valuable MSS.; Mr. H. Seebohm, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington; Mr. R. B. Sharpe, of the British Museum; Dr. Taylor, and his assistants, of the Ipswich Museum, and the Rev. H. Williams, Croxton, also to Messrs. B. Bantock, of Bildeston, and D. Newby, of Thetford, taxidermists.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIRDS OF SUFFOLK.

We cannot take a comprehensive view of the natural history of any district, without taking some account of the character of the district itself. The County of Suffolk is a portion of East Anglia, and contains about fifteen hundred square miles, or nine hundred and forty-four thousand acres. These form an irregular figure, in some degree resembling a trapezium, the coast line being about fifty miles in length, the greatest breadth from east to west about fifty-six, and the greatest length from north to south about thirty-two. It is bounded on the north by Norfolk, from which it is separated by the Little Ouse and the Waveney, which rise close together, and flow on in opposite directions; on the west by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Essex, from which it is in great part separated by the Stour; and on the east by the German Ocean.

The character of the surface is much varied, it consists of heavy clay, and of light lands of mixed soil, the former much preponderating. Cereals are largely cultivated, but there is some pasture land. There are various heaths and barren tracts of rough ground, principally used for sheep-walks and rabbit-warrens. A more or less broken belt of heath and furze extends near the coast from Lowestoft to the river Orwell, where *Calluna*, *Erica tetralix* and *cinerea* grow in greater or less abundance. It is intersected by arable and marsh land which sometimes comes down to the coast. The heath land is in many places separated from the sea by a belt of marshes protected from the sea by "walls," except where there are low sand-hills, as, for instance, from Minsmere sluice to Sizewell; these, locally called bent-lands, are partly covered with furze. Some small patches of heath lie between Lowestoft

and Yarmouth, such as those at Gorleston, Belton, and Hopton.

The large tract of loose blowing sand, below which there is chalk at various depths, lying in the north-west part of the county, and known as the "Breck District," is a more peculiar feature. Its extent may be pretty well estimated by the open character of the unshaded map published by Morris in connection with his *Gazetteer*. Large portions of it have probably never been under cultivation, but such grounds as were "broken-up" by the plough obtained the name of "brecks," by which name the whole district has become known. This great district was once much more open than it is at present, now that fir plantations have been largely introduced; more land is also employed for the production of root-crops and of cereals, not only of rye, as formerly, but also of barley and even wheat. Even now hedges are few and far between, and there is very little water. It has been supposed by some that an arm of the sea once came up from the South Suffolk coast to Thetford (see above under *Ringed Plover*). Prof. Newton and Dr. Hind think that it is quite possible that an arm of the Wash may have reached Thetford from the west, and that the Wash itself may have extended as far perhaps as Brandon, Wangford also, and Lakenheath, being on its shores; but they do not believe that the sea could have come in from the eastward. Compare Barrett in *Trans. of Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc.* for 1870-1, p. 63). Dr. Taylor, however, thinks that the marine plants found about Thetford are attracted by the soda which enters into the drift sand of the felspar, that the marine insects are attracted by the plants, and the sea birds by both; so that the hypothesis of the sea having once advanced so far is, he considers, open to doubt.

The woods and plantations in the county are almost entirely of modern growth; some timber is also scattered about, but trees of all kinds are diminishing in many parts and perhaps generally; ancient forests, such as those at Staverton and Fakenham, are very rare,

as are also old woods, those for instance near Needham Market.

Of marsh land there is now, for the most part, no great quantity, and much fen has entirely disappeared. The valley of the Alde, however, is generally marshy, and the marshes are in some places very extensive, the Lantern marshes covering a considerable area. Marsh land extends also up the valleys near the coast of other rivers, in some cases for a considerable distance. There is likewise a quantity of marsh, but little or no fen-land between Scole and Beccles. The fens, which once occupied a large district about Mildenhall,* appear to have been drained in the early years of the present century; the peat remains in a dry form. There is still much fen-land at Tuddenham, which extends to other parishes on the banks of the Lark. Also at Redgrave, near the source of the Waveney; at Hinderclay, Thelnetham, and around Hopton on or near to the Little Ouse, and at Aldeburgh there are considerable portions of unreclaimed fen. Some years ago, I am informed, there was a large district of "quaking" fen at Worlingham, North Cove, and Barnby, but of late years a considerable part of it has been drained, and converted into valuable feedingland. The fen-land seems to be diminishing generally. There are no moors anywhere, and none appear to have ever existed in the county.†

There are no mountains and no rocks, and even the hills scattered about the county are few and inconsiderable. A hilly district, known as Westleton Walks, once covered by the sea, extends inland from the Dunwich cliffs, of which it appears to be a continuation, towards Theberton and Middleton. The hills are irregular in form, and intersected by deep winding valleys, they are covered with heath, brake, and furze. A range of low furze-covered hills and grassy denes extends

* The land about Mildenhall though drained, is still called Mildenhall Fen and is so marked on the maps. Fen properly signifies corrupted water (see Richardson's *Dict.* s.v. and the quotations).

† No moors, that is no high lands of large extent, more or less boggy, on which heath grows, but low peat-lands are sometimes called moors, for instance, Whelp Moor, on Mildenhall Fen.

from Lowestoft towards Yarmouth northwards, while the cliffs of Pakefield and Kessingland trend southwards to Sole Bay and Easton Broad. Nothing at all like a sub-alpine region is to be found anywhere in Suffolk. The country consists, for the most part, of gently undulating fields, and, in some parts, of perfectly level plains. The fields are sometimes very large, and are divided by hedges, which are no longer of the same height or breadth as formerly. On some roadsides, however, high hedges are still to be seen.

On the coast there is abundance of sand and shingle, more especially on Orford beach, the acreage of which is probably larger than anything else of the kind on the east coast, and there are some mud-flats and salt marshes, especially near Aldborough; there are fine bays, havens, and creeks, but no cliffs of any great height, merely, in some places, a low range of the Suffolk crag, as at Felixstowe, Dunwich, and Southwold. Masses of indurated London clay crop out at low water at Felixstowe, and are, so far as I know, the only approach to rocks above the surface occurring anywhere in the county.*

Adjoining the sea there are considerable estuaries formed by the Stour, the Orwell, and the Deben, reaching up to Manningtree, Ipswich, and Woodbridge respectively. There are also large pieces of water, of a brackish character, particularly Breydon Water, Lake Lothing, and Thorpe Mere. Breydon is a magnificent tidal lake of some twelve hundred acres in extent, about five miles long by two-thirds of a mile wide; the deep water channel of the river passing through it is comparatively narrow, and is marked by painted posts to guide the vessels sailing across; the mud flats on each side, which are covered twice a day by the tide, offer rich feeding grounds for fowl and for fish; they are bounded by a strong bank to keep in the water, and are without reeds or trees. It is here, as has been already said, that

* For an account of the strata below the surface, and of the geology in general, see Dr. Taylor in White's *History of Suffolk*, pp. 67—83, 3rd. Ed.

more rare birds have been obtained than in any other spot in England.* Lake Lothing is now a tidal lake, two miles long, which extends inwards from Lowestoft harbour, and is separated by a lock from Oulton Broad. About fifty years ago both the Broad and the Lake were fresh water, and a narrow strip of sand divided the lake from the sea. In June, 1831, the salt water was admitted into the lake. Thorpe Mere consists of an area of about a thousand acres, divided into two parts, the First and Second Meres, by a wall of earth. It is partially drained by a system of ditches, but a considerable quantity of water is at times forced into it both from the higher lands and from the sea (Hele, *Ald.*, 10—13). Of fresh water lakes and broads† (*i.e.*, pieces of water formed by the broadening of a stream) there are a few, though these are very inferior in number and magnitude to those of Norfolk; they lie principally in East Suffolk, where the beautifully wooded lake of Fritton extends over five hundred acres; Oulton Broad, surrounded by marshes, over a hundred and ten, besides Barnby, Easton, Benacre, Covehithe, and Dunwich Broadst‡, which are not so large. Bosmere now consists of about eight acres, and is a good deal choked up with weeds; a few years ago it was almost twice its present size; at Rushmere there is a tract of marsh land and ponds by the side of the rivulet which flows into the Deben. At Holbrook and Tattingstone are ornamental lakes of a few acres each.

There are not many considerable pieces of water in West

* Breydon divides Norfolk and Suffolk. It has been variously regarded as wholly in Norfolk, or as wholly in Suffolk; but it must certainly be looked upon as belonging to both counties by the principles of English law, according to which the *medium filum* is the dividing line in all such cases. In Cary's *Map of England* the coloured line separating the counties is drawn through the middle of the lake. A bird seen or shot on Breydon may safely be regarded as belonging to both counties; it could hardly be there for a

couple of hours without having visited them both.

† The word is not always used strictly. Fritton Lake and Breydon Water are sometimes called Broad.

‡ The last, once opposite Minsmere Haven, is now drained. About fifteen years ago, it was remembered as a piece of water of about seven acres. It is marked on Cary's map (1792) and from it on our own as "The Broad" (G. T. Rope *in litt.*).

Suffolk, and most of these have been artificially enlarged. Much the largest is that of Ampton and Livermere united; it is nearly two miles long, and about a quarter of a mile broad, and consists of about seventy-five acres. The lake at Redgrave, formed by the expansion of a rivulet, is more than forty-six acres in size. There are smaller lakes at Culford Hall, Fornham, and Drinkstone. There is a mere in the parish of Brandon, abutting the boundary of Wangford. Barton Mere, a very ancient piece of water, consists, when full, of about twelve acres; prehistoric bronze weapons have been found there, and remains of ancient lake dwellings. Broadmere at Troston, also very ancient, is not so large. Cornard Mere, near Sudbury, has now almost vanished; it did not consist, about thirty years ago, of more than two acres, and its extent is now much less.

In addition to the rivers which have been already mentioned there are some others of no great extent, viz., the Gipping, the Blyth, the Bret, the Thet, the Linnet, and the Lark. There are also many springs and rivulets scattered over the county.

This short sketch of the character of Suffolk however imperfect, may perhaps in some degree serve to account for the distribution of those birds that are found therein, and also for the absence of others. As there are no moors, there are no Grouse and no Blackgame,* although attempts have been made to introduce both these birds, as well as the

* A pair have occurred, but were probably introduced; they are not counted below among the Birds of Suffolk. (See Black Grouse above). Black Grouse are still found in Norfolk near Lynn, where an ample extent of wood and heath, wild in the extreme, affords the three most essential conditions of space, food, and quiet. They were also turned out at Beeston, where though the soil was well suited to them and the heathery hills bordered by fir-plantations were a very promising locality, they soon died off or were shot on adjacent manors, the ranges of these hills being far too circumscribed. The

Red Grouse has never occurred in Norfolk. In Suffolk, there are now no elevated heathy tracts equally fit with those of Lynn for such birds to live in, none, that is, so extensive and so moist. Their favourite food *Empetrum*, and *Vaccinium vitis idæa*, are entirely absent from both counties, and *V. oxycoccus* is rare in both, especially in Suffolk (Stev. *B. of N.* i., 347-376, Yarrell iii., 62). Mr. H. Saunders considers the Black Grouse near Lynn to be indigenous (they have been re-introduced), but calls them an isolated and decreasing colony. Yarrell's *Br. B.* iii. 63 (4th Ed.)

Capercaillie. The absence of mountains and high hills, of rocks and of rocky streams, accounts for the rarity of some birds which frequent such localities, such as the Ring Ouzel and the Dipper, which occur, the former only sparingly, the latter very rarely.

The diminution of woods and of timber in some parts of Suffolk has probably not been without effect upon the avifauna; thus the Buzzard, formerly not uncommon, has now become decidedly rare. The Magpie and the Jay have also become much less common. The number of these birds, and of all birds of prey, has been further diminished by the incessant persecution of the gamekeepers, who frequently do not distinguish between the birds which are more or less mischievous to game, and those who do very little harm to it, and are, in other respects, extremely useful, such as the Kestrel* and the Barn Owl. Every species of British climbing bird, the Creeper, the Nuthatch, and the three Woodpeckers occur in all our eight districts, though not abundantly, and one of them but rarely; they were probably at one time more frequent than they now are. At the same time larch and fir plantations have much increased, in some parts at least. The Scotch firs were, during the last century, largely planted in the "Breck district," where they were formerly quite unknown; and have thus been the cause of a great multiplication in the numbers of the Long-eared Owl, in whose esteem the Scotch fir stands highest among trees. This appears to be the only bird of prey whose numbers have increased of late years, the others having all diminished.

The increasing inroads of civilization upon the Breck district has been disastrous indeed to its ornithology. The Bustard, once the glory of Norfolk and Suffolk, is now extinct in these counties, the last Suffolk nest having been found in 1832. Since that time indeed accidental visitors have been seen; the last, a male bird on the borders of

* I much regret having, under *Kestrel*, ascribed poaching proclivities to that bird; it appears to take young game only

when hard pressed for other food for its young. See Dresser, *B. of Eur.* vi., 381; Booth, *Rough Notes*, pt. ii.

the county, in 1876, when a league was formed by the neighbouring proprietors to protect it, Lord Lilford sending two of his own hen Bustards to be liberated, in order to induce the cock to stay. The Stone Curlew, its feeble representative, now alone survives, and is still not uncommon. The Breck is the principal centre both of it and of the Wheatear, which breed abundantly throughout this district, though both are found in many other parts of the county. The Woodlark also breeds, but more rarely, and in that district only; the Stock Dove also, a bird found in all the eight districts, may be spoken of as more especially belonging to the Breck; multitudes bred in the last century on the sandy plains near Brandon, and the shepherds annually took the young for sale; they breed there still, but in diminished numbers. The Kite, no more a denizen in the county, was formerly not rare on the open warrens about Elveden, where, in the days of hawking, it used to be chased by the Falcon. A few examples have been found there within the last ten years.

The fens, once abundant about Mildenhall, were formerly frequented by the Ruff and Reeve, but the bird is now extinct in Suffolk, except as an accidental visitor. The Bittern also was once a resident there, but is not now known to breed anywhere in the county. The Spotted Crake still survives, and breeds in several fenny districts. The Snipes are also more especially fen birds, but their numbers are diminishing in most places, if not everywhere. The Harriers in fine are now all rare, and are possibly verging on extinction by the gamekeepers.

While there is a diminution of some species of birds in the woods, the Breck, and the fens, other species have increased. The Hawfinch, formerly considered rare, can no longer be regarded as such, having been found in a great many places, and having nested in several; the Mistletoe Thrush is more common now than formerly; and the Warblers and small birds generally being less exposed to the attacks of Hawks, appear to have increased in numbers with the increase of plantations, though the narrowing of the old-

fashioned hedgerows must have told against them. The Ring-Dove, in fine, possibly from the same cause, in part, but chiefly from the greater cultivation of turnips, has immensely multiplied of late years ; it has also increased by large migratory flocks in the autumn.* Until lately the bird catchers did much to reduce the numbers of the song birds, more especially the Goldfinch, the Bullfinch, and the Nightingale, multitudes of which were taken annually. Since the passing of the Wild Birds' Protection Act, they have appeared in much greater abundance.

There are a few birds, which are found more especially on the heath and among furze ; such are the Short-Eared Owl, the Stonechat, the Whinchat, and the Nightjar, or Goatsucker, which occur more or less commonly in all the districts. There is one species however, the Dartford Warbler, which is always found in such localities, but is recorded as yet in three districts only, and in these but rarely. It has been observed mostly not far from the sea, and is not known to have nested.

Something must now be said about the water birds. Of those which are found on the Broads, Meres, and fresh-water and tidal Lakes, the Great-crested Grebe, the Coot, and the Shoveller are perhaps the most characteristic, though many other ducks and waders are found there in greater or less frequency at all times. The Heron, while occurring now and then wherever there is water and fish, is to be regarded as amongst the most conspicuous ornaments of the Broads and Lakes. The Reed Bunting, though met with in many other places, may be observed in immense numbers and to the fullest advantage upon the Broads during the summer months, more especially perhaps upon Oulton. The Reed Warbler, a much less common bird, may also be looked upon as *par excellence* a bird of the Broads, where it builds its beautiful nest plentifully. The Bearded Titmouse, yearly becoming more scarce in the county, and in many places extinct, still survives on Oulton Broad, and was,

* If the turnip-crops be bad, Ring Doves leave Suffolk in the autumn, just as they do any other district under similar conditions. (A. Newton *in litt.*)

no doubt, at one time, general upon them all, as well as among the reed beds near the sea and elsewhere.* Many of the rarer birds of Suffolk, as the Osprey, Kentish Plover, Avocet, Wood Sandpiper, Temminck's Stint, Spoonbill, the Great and Little Bittern, the Great Snipe, Gadwall, Garganey, and Slavonian Grebe, have, from time to time, been met with on the Broads, Lakes and Meres, or round their edges. On Fritton Lake were two decoys, one of which is still worked, where Wild Ducks, Teal, and Wigeon are taken in considerable numbers, averaging about a thousand annually; there have been various other decoys in the county; but this is, probably, now the principal one, the decoys of East Anglia having greatly diminished of late years.† On the tidal Lakes, as was to be expected, a large number of marine birds are to be found constantly, which appear only occasionally on those of fresh water.

The avifauna of the sea-coast is peculiarly rich; almost every species of British sea-bird having occurred there. At the same time the absence of rocks accounts for the small number of species known to breed. The Blackheaded Gull, the only species of the genus which is known to have bred in the county, formerly nested on a mere near Brandon, many miles from the sea; the birds were always robbed of their eggs, and have not bred there for many years. Several kinds of Terns, laying their eggs on the shingle, breed, or have bred, not uncommonly. Besides them, the following are the only marine species known to me to breed, or to have bred:—the Redshank, the Oyster Catcher, the Ringed Plover, the Avocet, the Spoonbill, and the Cormorant. Among marine passerine birds the Rock-pipit, found along the whole length

* The reeds, formerly in extensive use for thatching, have now fallen into neglect, and are no longer encouraged, and the birds have vanished with them.

† A full account of Fritton Decoy may be seen in G. C. Davies' *Norfolk Broads and Rivers*, 160—173. New Ed., 1884. There still are, or lately have been, decoys at Iken (where immense numbers of fowl were formerly taken, but the numbers

have greatly fallen off of late), at Rushmere, and at Naeton; there was also a decoy at Westleton. The decoy at Chillesford has not been worked since Sir R. Wallace left Sudbourn Hall; that at Friston has not been in use for many years. That at Levington had ceased to exist early in the century. The above information is derived from various friends and from *S. and W.*, 45.

of the coast, does its best to vindicate its name in a country where there are no rocks. It may be seen among the Felixstowe crags, at the foot of which are blocks of indurated London clay. It is also particularly to be remarked that the Shore-lark, which was not known in Great Britain until 1830, and not found in Suffolk till 1850, has occurred either in small numbers, or in flocks, annually during the last twenty years and more. There is no parallel instance to this in the whole range of British ornithology, and it is very difficult to account for. The bird appears to be moving westward, and is far more abundant in Heligoland also, according to Herr Gätke, than it used to be (J. H. Gurney, jun., *in litt.*).

It will readily be supposed that the number of birds in a county with such a geographical position is very considerable. According to Harting, whose arrangement has been followed throughout this Catalogue, the entire number of British Birds, both residents and migrants,* excluding the Accidental Visitants, is 261; if, from this, we subtract Sabine's Snipe, which he now considers to be a variety of the common Snipe, and replace it by the Mute Swan, now generally admitted into the British list, the number will remain the same. Of these fully 247 may be regarded, with reasonable certainty, as Suffolk birds. The following have never been observed in Suffolk:—the Great Reed Warbler, Water Pipit, Chough, Ptarmigan, Great Auk, and Greater Shearwater. And there are others whose claims are more or less doubtful:—the Golden Eagle, Savi's Warbler, the White Wagtail, Ortolan Bunting, and Roseate

* It has only very lately been known to how large an extent nearly all resident birds are migrants. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., has some important remarks on this matter in his introduction to his *Catalogue of the Birds of Norfolk*. He thinks that in Norfolk every species of bird is migratory, except Pheasants, Partridges, and tame Swans; and, perhaps, Sparrows and Green Woodpeckers. Observations have lately been made off Lighthouse vessels,

at Lowestoft among other places, on the migrations of birds, from which valuable results have been and will be still further obtained. Lowestoft is the most easterly point in England, from which hosts of birds have been seen coming in from Norway, among them many commonly called residents. See various notes made there (on land) by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. J. H. Gurney in recent numbers of the *Zoologist*.

Tern. The three following have been introduced into Suffolk, but wholly unsuccessfully:—the Capercailzie, Red Grouse, and Black Grouse. A very large proportion—more than half—of the whole number (247) are distributed over the whole of the county. A hundred and twenty-eight species are recorded from all the eight districts, but there are probably nearly forty more which may have to be added, being now recorded from six or seven districts. The numbers which occur in four and five districts are about twenty and thirty respectively.

Several birds, more especially those of the coast, have as yet been recorded from three districts only, but are not very rare therein; such are the Rock Pipit, Turnstone, Pink-footed Goose, Velvet Scoter, Razor-bill, Arctic Tern, and Glaucous Gull; while others which have occurred in the same number of districts are among the rarest of Suffolk birds; they are the Crested Tit (one specimen in each district), Dartford Warbler, Great Bustard (now extinct), Purple Heron, Baillon's Crake, Ferruginous Duck, Eider Duck, and Buffon's Skua.

The following have hitherto been found in no more than two districts; the Greyheaded Wagtail, Fire-crest (?), Bee-eater, Rock Dove (?), Kentish Plover, Temminck's Stint, Bernicle Goose, Black Guillemot, Iceland Gull (?), and Great Skua. And these in conclusion can be counted upon from one district only viz., the Woodchat Shrike, Richard's Pipit, Lapland Bunting (one specimen), Cirl Bunting (one specimen), Glossy Ibis, Crane (one specimen), Little Crake.

At the same time the fact that a bird has been found in all the eight districts does not by any means prove that it is abundant in all parts of the county, or even in any one district. The following may fairly be regarded as more or less rare in them all; the Osprey, Peregrine Falcon, Hobby, Merlin, Common Buzzard, Rough-Legged Buzzard, Great Grey Shrike, Pied Flycatcher, Ring Ouzel, Reed Warbler, Brambling, Raven (now almost extinct), Great Spotted Woodpecker, Little Spotted Woodpecker, Quail, Bittern, Spotted Crake, Shoveller, Pintail, Tufted Duck, Golden

Eye, also the irregular visitants, the Waxwing, Hoopoe, Crossbill, Hawfinch, as well as the following marine species, Little Auk, Gannet, Black Tern, Storm Petrel.

It is unnecessary, however, to enter into details on this subject, as the distribution of each bird is mentioned in its place in the Catalogue, including of course the Addenda.

A few words must be added on the Accidental Visitors. Of such birds which have occurred in Britain, Harting reckons 135 species; of these 48 are European, 14 Asiatic, 11 African, and 42 American. He has added five others since the publication of his *Handbook* in 1872, thus bringing the total number of British birds up to 400. The *B. O. U. List* has on the one hand made the number greater by adding several other Accidental Visitors, and so enumerating 452 British birds in all. Of these 76 are deducted as being more or less doubtful, and are included in square brackets, thus leaving 376 as the ascertained number of British birds. The number of Accidental Visitors recorded above from Suffolk is 53, seven of which are in a greater or less degree doubtful, viz., the Mottled Owl, Eagle Owl, Pine Grosbeak, Great White Heron, Ruddy Sheldrake, Harlequin Duck, King Duck, and Brännich's Guillemot, and two are certainly introduced, the Barbary Partridge and the Virginian Colin.

Of these 53, White's Thrush and Pallas's Sand Grouse, are natives of Asia; the Cream-coloured Courser is a native of Africa; the Mottled Owl, American Meadow Starling, Red-winged Starling, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Red-breasted Snipe, Esquimaux Curlew, Trumpeter Swan, Buffel Headed Duck, Summer Duck, the Hooded Merganser, White-billed Diver, Sabine's Gull, and Wilson's Petrel are natives of America. The Barbary Partridge and Virginian Colin are introduced birds, but included (after Harting) in the 53 Accidental Visitors; they are respectively natives of Africa and of America. The remainder are European, viz., Greenland Falcon, Gyr-Falcon, Red-footed Falcon, Snowy Owl, Little Owl, Scops Owl, Eagle Owl, Tengmalm's Owl, Alpine Accentor, Blue-

throated Warbler, Marsh Warbler, Serin Finch, Pine Grosbeak, Parrot Crossbill, White-winged Crossbill, Nutcracker, Alpine Swift, Collared Pratincole, Black-winged Stilt, Black Stork, Great White Heron, Little Egret, Squacco Heron, Polish Swan, Ruddy Sheldrake, Red-crested Duck, Harlequin Duck, King Duck, Brünnich's Guillemot, Caspian Tern, White-winged Black Tern, and Gull-billed Tern, Some of these birds however are by no means confined to Europe, but are found in other parts of the world quite as commonly or more so.

The following mentioned in the notes are certainly escaped birds, and not included in British lists, nor in the above 53, viz., the Black Swan, a native of Australia, and the Whidah bird, a native of Africa. Several included in the 53 may have escaped from confinement, such as the American Meadow Starling and more especially the Summer Duck.

All the above are, of course, very rare in Suffolk; about a third have occurred in only one district, and some of these only once in that district. Breydon Water has supplied a greater number of Accidental Visitors than any other place; several, viz., the Red footed Falcon, the Pectoral Sandpiper, the Broad-billed Sandpiper, the Buffel-headed Duck, and Red-crested Pochard were observed there in Great Britain for the first time. The Trumpeter Swan has been obtained at Aldeburgh, and nowhere else, so far as is at present known, in Europe. Besides the American Meadow Starling killed at Thrandeston, only two others have been met with in Great Britain. Of the four Esquimaux Curlews which have been killed in Great Britain, two have occurred in Suffolk. It is, perhaps, needless to enter into any further details.*

The whole number of birds seen in Suffolk, counting the Accidental Visitors and subtracting the doubtful ones, is 247 plus 45, amounting to 292. It is impossible to decide, with absolute certainty, what is the true number, but the

* Harting, in his *Handbook*, mentions many examples have been seen or obtained under each Accidental Visitant, how in Britain.

above estimate can hardly be far wrong. If Pallas' Grey Shrike and the Black-breasted Dipper be counted as in the *B. O. U. List*, as distinct species, the number would be raised to 294. Making every allowance for omissions and errors in excess, no one can doubt that the ornithology of Suffolk can show a very strong list of birds, little, if at all, inferior to that of any other county, the avifauna of which has been well investigated, Yorkshire only excepted. Comparisons are proverbially odious, but still it is interesting to give the estimates which have been made by competent hands of the number of birds known in other counties. Messrs. W. E. Clarke and W. D. Roebuck in 1881 enumerate 307 species in Yorkshire. Mr. Stevenson in 1883, in White's *Gazetteer of Norfolk*, estimates the birds of Norfolk at 293; Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., writing in 1884, in Mason's *Norfolk*, sets them down at 285, omitting the doubtful cases. Mr. Harting, in 1880, in his introduction to Rodd's *Birds of Cornwall*, estimates the birds of Cornwall at 290. The birds of the Humber district, a well defined zoological province comprising parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, are estimated by Mr. Cordeaux, writing in 1872, at 276, besides five included in an Appendix. Mr. Hancock in 1874 counts the birds of Northumberland and Durham united as 266. Messrs. Macpherson and Duckworth in 1886 reckon 250 birds for Cumberland. Mr. Mitchell, in 1885, counts 256 birds for Lancashire. Mr. Knox, in his systematic *Catalogue of the Birds of Sussex* (1865, 3rd Ed.), enumerates 248 species as found in that county.* Mr. Harting, in 1866, estimates the birds of Middlesex at 225. Mr. A. W. M. Clark-Kennedy, in 1868, reckons the birds of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire combined to be 225. The late Dr. Saxby counted the birds of the Shetland Islands to be 202, including about half a dozen doubtful cases; his book was edited by his brother, the Rev. S. H. Saxby, in 1874. Mr. Montagu Browne is pub-

* Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., informs me that other birds have since been added to the Sussex list, by Mr. Monk of Lewes

and others, and that their number now probably amounts to about 270.

lishing, in the *Zoologist*, a list of the birds of Leicestershire, but it is not yet completed.*

It will thus be seen that Suffolk stands very high among the English counties in the number of its birds.

If a scientific election committee were to scrutinize the lists, they would find it an arduous business to arrange their order. There can be very little doubt that more birds have been seen in Yorkshire, as was to be expected, and in Cornwall, Norfolk, and Suffolk than in any other counties whose avifauna is well known.

It is to be hoped that the birds of Suffolk, and those also of every other part of England, may suffer less diminution by wanton destruction in the future than they have done in the past. The Act of Parliament for the Preservation of Wild Birds has already done much for them, and it has been remarked that it is probably in consequence of that Act that the song-birds and several other species, for example, the Ducks, Gulls, and Plovers, have recently increased in numbers in Suffolk. The birds of prey, Hawks and Owls, do far less mischief to game than has been supposed; they not only do much good by destroying rats and mice and wood-pigeons, but also kill weakly game birds, which are the most easily taken, and so cause the survival of the fittest; so that the keepers do more harm than good by waging a war of utter extermination against them. Certain species which do much mischief in the garden at some times of the year, do also much good at other times by destroying mischievous insects, and ought therefore to be kept down only moderately. In France the wholesale destruction of small birds is said to have produced disastrous effects. In fact we may say generally that any considerable disturbance of the balance of nature leads to more harm than good. Even naturalists, more particularly collectors of eggs, who must now be contented with nothing less than a clutch, should follow their pursuit with caution and moderation.

* From what he tells me, I think we may roughly estimate the number of Leicestershire birds at 200 or nearly so.

In the above Catalogue I have contented myself for the most part with giving a List in which is noticed the distribution of the birds over the county, the frequency of their occurrence, the months in which they have been observed, and whether they have nested now or formerly. A good deal has been written about the uselessness of mere local ornithological histories,* but it is the opinion of some of the most competent ornithologists that they are of great value. Professor Bell expresses himself as follows:—“It may be doubted whether the study of animals of particular tracts of country have not contributed, more than any other means, to the advancement of zoological knowledge, especially as regards those important branches of it, the geographical distribution of animals and the influence of climate, of soil, and of other local circumstances in determining the range of species, the changes of varieties, and the extent and periods of migration.”

CHURCHILL BABINGTON,
Cockfield Rectory, Sudbury, Suffolk.

May, 1886.

* Cecil Smith's *Birds of Somersetshire*, pref.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

P. 281, line 4. *For* Mr. Edwin Hills, *read* Mr. J. F. Hills.

Ditto. Note. Mr. King's Catalogue was written in 1835, and appeared in Fulcher's *Sudbury Journal* for 1838, pp. 126—128.

P. 284, line 26. *For* Mr. Coleman, *read* Mr. Combe.

P. 288, line 1. *For* Woodbridge *read* Halesworth.

Ditto, line 26. It is a mistake to say that the Latin edition of Willughby contains no localities of Suffolk birds. The Bustard is mentioned as occurring *prope Novum Mercatum et Royston oppida in agro Cantabrigiensi et Suffolcienci* (p. 129). He seems to have thought that Royston was in Suffolk; Newmarket is partly in that county. Compare Ray's translation, p. 178.

P. 297. After line 2, insert FAM. FALCONIDÆ.

P. 298, line 2. Remove parenthesis from S. and W. and add a —.

P. 299, line 26. This bird is not the White-tailed Eagle; but the Osprey. C.B.! Mr. Cooper has at Euston a White-tailed Eagle shot at Barnham, C.B.!

P. 309, line 35. The Hardwick bird is the Honey Buzzard.

P. 314, line 32. This Wangford is in Blything Hundred, District 2.

P. 321, line 5. Add after parenthesis: H. Turner in *Z.* 3rd S. (1883) 180; E. Bidwell *in litt.*, who gave it to Mr. Whitaker, of Rainworth Lodge, Mansfield, Notts, who has a fine collection of varieties.

P. 333, line 15. Add after "notice": but as this bird had had its leg broken, it was probably unable to emigrate.

P. 337, line 14. Capt. James now thinks that this was the Golden-crested Wren.

P. 352, line 3. Delete asterisk; this bird has been recently obtained in Norfolk and the Ipswich specimen need not have been called in question.

P. 376, line 5. Mr. E. Bidwell has increased the number to eighty-six, giving a list of them, see *Trans. Norf. and Norwich Nat. Soc.* iii., 526—531.

P. 389. Note. *For* and probably still further on towards Mildenhall *read* Lakenheath, Wangford, Eriswell, and Mildenhall.

Ditto. *For* wheatlands *read* ryelands.

P. 390, line 7. *For* A. Newton *read* G. Ransome.

P. 396, last line. *For* Vendenheim's *read* Wurmser's.

P. 399. Note. *For* Heath *read* Warren.

Ditto below. *For* Heaths *read* Warrens.

P. 403, line 32. *For* and has become rarer as the fenland diminishes *read* and has been shot down of late years whenever it has appeared.

P. 408, line 27. Cancel this line, and the reference to Newton; add: Mr. G. T. Rope observed a pair of Green Sandpipers at Blaxhall, in July and August, 1885, by the river side near Snape Bridge; he thinks that they probably bred there. Professor Newton believes that a pair bred one summer in a plantation at Elveden; the bird usually builds in trees.

P. 435, line 35. After Orwell, add: in the winter about 1875 (Podd v.v.).

P. 497. After line 33 add: 8. One shot at Fornham St. Martin, recently (L. Travis v.v., 1886).

P. 498. After line 20, add: 8. One shot at Livermere, a very fine adult bird, March 26, 1886 (L. Travis v.v., C. B.!).

P. 516, line 5. Dele asterisk; I now believe there was no reason to question the Mildenhall example.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Paget *Y.*--*Natural History of Yarmouth*, by C. J. and James Paget.

Stev. *B. of N.*—*Birds of Norfolk*, by H. Stevenson.

There are other abbreviations of the same kind, which will be readily understood.

C. B.

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GYR-FALCON.

Falco gyrfalco, L.

In possession of Mr. E. J. Hunt.



PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE (MALE).

Syrrhaptes paradoxus (Pallas).

In possession of Professor Newton.



PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE (FEMALE)

Syrrhaptes paradoxus (Pallas).

In the Ipswich Museum (Hele Collection).



PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

Tringa maculata, Vieillot.

In possession of Mrs. Lescher (Hoy Collection).



TRUMPETER SWAN (IMMATURE).

Cygnus buccinator, Richardson.

In the Ipswich Museum (Hele Collection).



TRUMPETER SWAN.

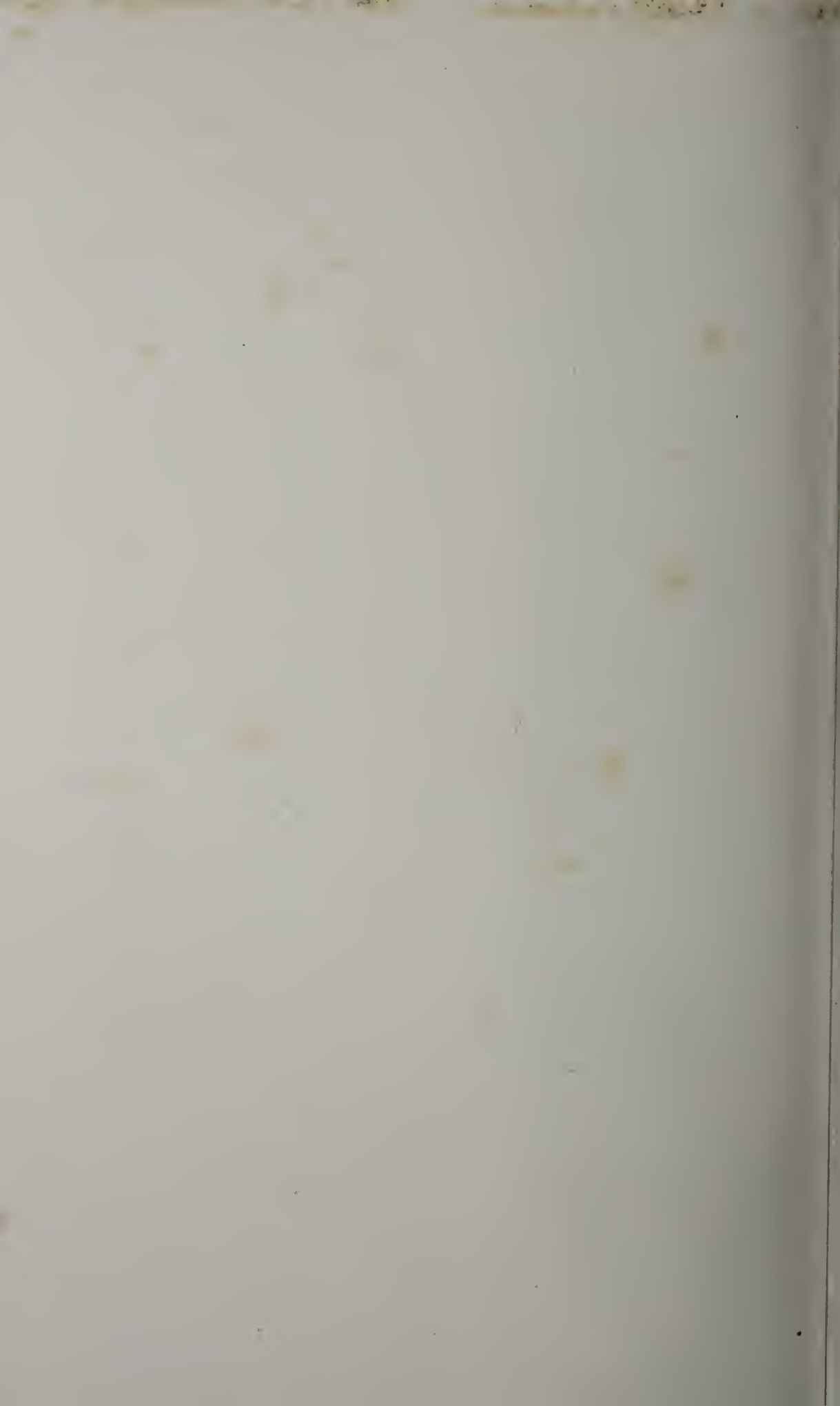
Head and Neck of the same Bird.



WHITE-BILLED DIVER (IMMATURE).

Colymbus Adamsi, Gray.

In possession of the writer.



Suffolk Institute of Archæology and
Natural History.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS,

1875 & 1876.

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REPORT.

In 1875 the Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, August 5th, when an Excursion was arranged to visit Icklingham, Eriswell, and Lakenheath. Mr. T. Drayton Wyatt took part in the proceedings, and kindly illustrated the architecture of the Churches of Eriswell and Lakenheath. At Icklingham Mr. Henry Prigg, M.A.I., read a paper upon the Church and History of this classic parish. In the following year no meeting was held, the Secretary finding himself, through various causes, unable to make the necessary arrangements.

The Council have to report that Mr. Dewing, who has acted as Secretary since 1868, feeling that he can no longer give that attention to the work which is necessary for the prosperity of the Society, has resigned the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. At the Annual Meeting to be held on June 14th, 1877, Mr. Samuel J. Harrison, of Haughley House, will be proposed as his successor.

The Council greatly regret that a new part of the "Proceedings" was not issued in the spring of last year. But partly from unforeseen difficulties in carrying it through the press, and partly from the causes alluded to above, the new part, Part i. Vol. V., has only just been completed. It contains a paper upon Eye Castle by the Rev. C. R. Manning, and the second part of the history of the parish of Hessett, by the Rev. Canon Cooke, F.S.A. The Hessett paper is richly illustrated through the liberality of the Author, for which the thanks of the Council should be specially recorded.

The only gift to the Museum which the Council have to report is one from James Woodbine Johnson, Esq., who most kindly brought from Poverty Bay, N.Z., and presented to the Museum, a well preserved specimen of the footprint on sandstone of the *Dinornis* or New Zealand Moa.

The Council desire to acknowledge with thanks this kind donation, as also the numerous additions to the Library of the Institute hereafter reported, received from the Society of Antiquaries and other kindred Associations.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

From the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

"Archæologia," Volume XLIV., Part ii.

"The Proceedings," Volume VI., Nos. 4, 5, 6; Volume VII., No. 1.

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From the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Archæologia Cantiana, Volumes IX. and X.

From the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Remarks upon the Cover of the Granite Sarcophagus of Rameses III. in the Fitzwilliam Museum, by S. Birch, LL.D., Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, Brit. Mus.

From the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Transactions, Volume V., Part i.

From the POWYS LAND CLUB.

The Montgomeryshire Collections, Volume IX.; Volume X., Part i.

From the PEABODY MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE,
MASS., U.S.

Eighth Annual Report.

Ninth Annual Report.

From the MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings, 1873—75, 1875—76.

Annual Report of Ditto for 1875.

Collections, Fifth Series, Volumes II. and III.

From R. C. WINTHROP, Esq.

Proceedings of the Peabody Education Fund, Volume I.

Ditto, ditto, 1876.

Oration delivered before the City Council of Boston on the Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1876.

Report of Commission to procure Memorial Statutes

Address at the Unveiling of Statue of Daniel Webster, by R. C. Winthrop.

From the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, U.S.

Report of the United States Geological Survey, Volume VI.
Annual Report, 1874—76.

From Dr. F. V. HAYDEN, U.S. GEOLOGIST, WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of the U.S. Geographical Survey, 1873.
Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1876.
Report of Ditto, Volumes IX. and X.
Report of the U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories, Volume II.
Report of the Geological Survey of Montana.

From the AUTHOR.

Notes on the Manufacture of Pottery among Savage Races, by Ch. Fred. Hartt, A.M.,
Chief of the Geological Commission of Brazil.
Amazonian Tortoise Myths, by Ch. Fred. Hartt, A.M., Professor of Geology in
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

From SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D., BOSTON, U.S.

Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration at Groton, Massachusetts.
An Historical Address delivered at Groton, Massachusetts.

From the AUTHOR.

Colchester Castle, a Roman building, by George Buckler.

From the ROYAL UNIVERSITY, CHRISTIANA.

Enumeratio Insectorum Norvegicorum, Fasciculus ii., auctore H. Siebke.
Ditto, ditto, Fasciculus iii., auctore H. Siebke defuncto editit J. Spanel Schneider.
On some Remarkable Forms of Animal Life from Great Deeps off the Norwegian
Coast, Part i., by George Ossian Sars.
Ditto, ditto, Part ii.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

From JAS. WOODBINE JOHNSON, Esq.

A Slab of fine Sandstone from Poverty Bay, New Zealand, with the footprint of the
Dinornis or Moa.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SUFFOLK

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1875.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 1874				109	4	3
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" 1870, 1	0	10	0			
" 1871, 1	0	10	0			
" 1872, 3 at 10s.	1	10	0			
" 1873, 10 at 10s.	5	0	0			
" 1874, 14 at 10s.	7	0	0			
" 1875, 1	2	2	0			
" " 2 at £1 1s.	2	2	0			
" " 78 at 10s.	39	0	0			
" " 1	0	10	6			
" 1876, 7 at 10s.	3	10	0			
				62	4	6
By Special Donation toward Illustrations for Hessett Paper				5	0	0
By Sale of Publications				3	4	0
By Interest on Deposit				2	19	11
				£182	12	8

Examined and found correct,
SAMUEL J. HARRISON,
April 29, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

1876.	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 1875	105	11	8
Subscriptions—2 Life at £5	10	0	0
" 1873, 2 at 10s.	1	0	0
" 1874, 3 at 10s.	1	10	0
" 1875, 7 at 10s.	3	10	0
" 1876, 1	2	2	0
" " 1	1	1	0
" " 40 at 10s.	20	0	0
" 1877, 1 at 10s.	0	10	0
From Rev. H. K. Creed, balance of collection for repair of birds	1	10	6
	£146	15	2

Examined and found correct,
SAMUEL J. HARRISON,
June 6, 1877.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

PAYMENTS.

1875.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Museum—Rent	10	0	0				
„ Window cleaning	0	8	6				
„ Carriage of Parcels	0	1	8				
„ Frost—Bird Case, 1871	1	4	0				
„ Insurance	2	5	0				
„ Assistant Curator—one year	9	0	0				
					23	18	8
Visitation of Suffolk					0	13	6
Messrs. Metcalfe—Illustrations for Rougham Paper					3	3	0
Messrs. Thompson—Printing Part vii., Vol. IV., Index, Table of Contents, Postage, &c.					23	3	4
Messrs. Sleigh—Illustration for Hesselton Paper					17	0	0
Printing Reports, Circulars, and Postage					7	3	6
Excursion—Lakenheath					1	19	0
Deposit Account... ..	75	0	0				
Balance at Bank	29	19	6				
Ditto with Secretary	0	12	0				
					105	11	8
					£182	12	8

PAYMENTS.

1876.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Museum—Rent	10	0	0				
„ Insurance	2	5	0				
„ Cleaning—extra	0	2	0				
„ Parcels	0	2	0				
„ Coke and Wood... ..	0	14	10				
„ Repair of Stove	1	16	10				
„ Assistant Curator—one year	9	0	0				
					24	0	8
Bookbinding					0	19	3
Parcels, Postage, &c.					0	14	0
Balance—Deposit Account	75	0	0				
„ Cash at Bank	45	7	2				
„ Ditto with Secretary	0	14	1				
					121	1	3
					£146	15	2

Outstanding Charge for Printing Part i., Vol. V., £60

SOCIETIES IN UNION

FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS, &c.

- 1.—The Society of Antiquaries, London. Sec., C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
- 2.—The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, United States.
- 3.—Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Hon. Secs., Rev. C. R. Manning, Diss ; R. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., Norwich.
- 4.—Cambridge Society of Antiquaries. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. S. Lewis, C.C.C., Cambridge.
- 5.—Essex Archæological Association. Hon. Sec., H.W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex.
- 6.—London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Hon. Sec., E. Price, Esq., F.S.A., 60, Albion-road, Stoke Newington.
- 7.—Architectural Society for the Diocese of Lincoln. Hon. Sec., Rev G. T. Harvey, Lincoln.
- 8.—Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton. Mr. Wright, Gold-street, Northampton.
- 9.—Architectural and Archæological Society of the County of Bedford. Hon. Sec., Rev. J. W. Haddock, Bedford.
- 10.—Surrey Archæological Society. Hon. Sec., E. V. Austen, Esq., 8, Danes Inn, Strand, W.C.
- 11.—Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Hon. Sec., G. E. Giles, Esq., Taunton.
- 12.—Architectural Society of the County of York. Rev. G. Rowe, Training College, York.
- 13.—The Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Graves, F.S.A., Stoneyford, Ireland.
- 14.—Kent Archæological Society. Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson, Whitehall, Sittingbourne.
- 15.—Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Lyceum, Liverpool.
- 16.—The University Library, Cambridge.
- 17.—Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S. Agent, Mr. W. Westley, 81, Fleet-street, London.
- 18.—The Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S. F. W. Putnam, Curator of the Museum.

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology
and Natural History.

REPORT 1877 & 1878.

REPORT.

Since the publication of the last report the Council have to announce the transfer of the collections in the Museum to the Town Council of Bury St. Edmund's, which took place on January 1st, 1878.

In 1877 the annual excursion took place on Tuesday, August 7th, at Lavenham and Cockfield. On arriving at Lavenham the members and their friends drove at once to Lavenham Hall, where refreshments were kindly given by Mr. Biddell, after which they inspected the site of the old hall, the Roman works, &c., whence they proceeded to the church, where a paper was read by Mr. Dewing, after which the Old Guildhall and Ancient Houses were visited. In the afternoon the party drove to Cockfield Church, where a very able paper on the church and parish was read by Prof. Churchill Babington (this paper will be published in the next part of the proceedings), at the conclusion of which the Professor and Mrs. Babington received the party at the Rectory, where the Professor exhibited his valuable collections. In 1878 an arrangement was made that the annual excursion be to Clare on Thursday, August 8th and 9th, in connection with the Essex Archæological Society; the first day was spent at Clare, the members and their friends assembling at the church, where a paper was read by the Rev. T. Parkinson (formerly vicar of Clare); in the afternoon the party re-assembled at the Castle, where Mr. Parkinson read a paper on the General History of the Town, Castle, Earls, Honor, &c., after which the company proceeded to the Priory, where a paper was read by the Rev. H. K. Jarvis, Vicar of Poslingford. On Friday an excursion was made into Essex, when the company visited Ridgewell, Steeple Bumpstead, Moyns Park, Stambourne, and Great Yeldham.

The Council have to record with great regret the death of the Rev. H. K. Creed, an old and valued member of the Society.

THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

“Archæologia,” Volume XLV., Part i.

“Archæologia Cantiana,” Volumes XI. and XII.

Proceedings Somersetshire Archæological Society, Volume XXIII.

Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society, Volume VII., Parts i. and ii.

Montgomeryshire Collections, Volume XII., Part xxiv.

Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries, Volume VII., Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

List of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

Original Papers of the Norfolk Archæological Society, Volume VIII., Part v.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, Volume XIV., Part i.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Reports, Nos. 17, 19, and 20.

List of Books Printed on Vellum, in the University and College Libraries at Cambridge.

Supplement to the History of Bottisham.

Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, No. 36, 1878.

South Mimms, by F. C. Cass, M.A.

Rapport sur l'activité de Commission Impériale Archéologique, 1875.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1876, 1877.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1791, 1835.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1878.

Massachusetts Historical Collections, Volumes III. and IV. Fifth series.

Tenth Annual Report of the Peabody Museum.

Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund at Annual Meeting, 1878.

Correspondence of some of the Founders of the Royal Society of England with Governor Winthrop, 1661, 1672.

Traces of an Early Race in Japan, by Edward S. Morse.

Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, Volume I, Part iii.

Enumeratio Insectorum Norvegicorum.

Le Royaume de Norvège et Le Peuple Norvégien.

Rune Indskriften paa Ringen i Forsa Kirke i Norde Helsingland.

Our Stratifikationeus Spor.

The Treasurer in Account with the Suffolk
Institute of Archæology.

RECEIPTS.

1877 and 1878.		£	s.	d.
By Balance from last Report	.. .. .	45	7	2
„ Subscriptions collected by late Treasurer	.. .. .	34	2	0
„ Cash received from ditto	.. .. .	0	14	1
„ Subscriptions collected by Treasurer, 1877 and 1878	.. .. .	67	7	0
„ Ditto	„ „ 1874	0	10	0
„ Ditto	„ „ 1875	0	10	0
„ Ditto	„ „ 1876	3	0	0
„ Amount collected towards expenses of meeting at Clare	.. .. .	4	8	0
		<hr/>		
		£155	18	3
		<hr/>		

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MUSEUM—Rent	10	0	0			
„ Fire Insurance	2	5	0			
„ Curator	3	15	0			
„ Frewer	0	7	6			
					16	7
Thompson & Co., Printing Part I., vol. 5, of Proceedings	57	13	6			
Stationery, &c., 1876-7	11	2	8			
					68	16
Advertisements					4	11
Carriage of Parcels					0	2
Postage Stamps, Envelopes, &c.					2	4
Mr. Prigg, for Excavations, &c.					3	5
Excursion Expenses to Lavenham and Clare					8	17
Balance					51	13
					<hr/>	
					£155	18
					<hr/>	

SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
Deposit in Bank	83	18	0
Cash in Bank	49	3	2
Cash in Treasurer's hands	2	10	3
	<hr/>		
	£135	11	5
	<hr/>		

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) EDWARD M. DEWING.

26th April, 1879.

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology
and Natural History.

REPORT 1879 & 1880.

REPORT.

The Treasurer has much pleasure in placing before the members the report for the years 1879 and 1880. It will be observed that the balance at the Bank is much less than usual. This is owing to the liquidation of the affairs of the printer, the cost of printing the last number of the Proceedings having had to be paid for before the usual time. The Society, however, is not in debt, and is, financially, in as good a position as heretofore.

In 1879 the annual meeting was held on Friday, July 18th, when an excursion was arranged to visit Aspull, Kenton, and Debenham. The party were entertained at Aspull Hall by the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Chevallier. Canon Chevallier read a paper on the Hall. The Rev. W. H. Sewell also read a paper on Church Hour Glasses. At Kenton, the Vicar, the Rev. R. Lawrence, read a paper on the Church and parish. A visit was then paid to Kenton Hall and Crowe's Hall, Debenham. At Debenham Church, the Vicar, the Rev. C. J. Cornish, read an able paper upon this interesting Church.

In 1879 a second excursion was made, the Right Hon. the Lord Waveney kindly inviting the members to meet the British Archæological Association on Thursday, August 14th, at Wingfield Castle. The party afterwards went to South Elmham and Flixton Hall, where they were received by Lord Waveney.

In 1880 the annual meeting took place on Thursday, August 19th, when an excursion was made to Wattisfield, Rickinghall, and Redgrave. At the Churches at Rickinghall the Rector, the Rev. R. C. Maul, read papers, after which the members and their friends were entertained at luncheon, at the Rectory, by Mr. and Mrs. Maul. The Chapel of Ease at Botesdale, and Redgrave Church were next visited; the day's proceedings ending by the party being received at Redgrave Hall by George Holt Wilson, Esq., and Mrs. Wilson.

THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Smithsonian Reports, 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Central Ohio Scientific Association, Vol. I., p. 1.

Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Vol. V., Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,
43, 44.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Part xv.

List of Members of Society of Antiquaries, 1879.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. VIII., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Associated Societies' Reports, &c., XIV., p. 2; XV., p. 1.

Montgomeryshire Collections, XII., p. 2 and 3; XIII., p. 1, 2, and 3.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Reports and Communications, Nos. 18 and 21.

Peabody Education Fund—Proceedings at Annual Meeting, 1879.

Historiola Collegii Corporis Christi.

Dolmens in Japan.

Shell Mounds of Omori, Japan.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, Vol. II., 1880.

Eleventh Annual Report Geological Survey of the United States, 1877.

Archæologia, Vol. XLV., p. 2; Vol. XLVI., p. 1.

Colchester Castle (2nd and 3rd Sections).

Colchester Castle (2nd Section).

Colchester Castle, a Roman Building (3rd Section).

Original Papers Norfolk Archæological Society, Vol. IX., p. 1.

“Archæologia Cantiana,” Vol. XIII.

Proceedings of the Surrey Archæological Society, p. 2, Vol. VI.

Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, Vol. I., Part iv.; Vol. II., Part i.
Vol. II., Part ii.

Transactions of the Epping Forest and County of Essex Naturalists' Field Club,
Parts I., II., III., and Inaugural Address.

*The Treasurer in Account with the Suffolk Institute of
Archæology and Natural History.*

1879 and 1880.

RECEIPTS.

					£ s. d.
By Balance from last report	..	..	..	..	51 13 5
„ Subscriptions for 1874	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
„ „ 1875	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
„ „ 1876	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
„ „ 1877	..	..	..	..	3 10 6
„ „ 1878	..	..	..	..	7 1 6
„ „ 1879	..	..	..	..	41 7 0
„ „ 1880	..	..	..	..	35 15 0
„ Interest from Deposit Account	..	..	..	..	8 14 4
„ Life subscription, John Turner, Esq.	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
					£155 11 9

PAYMENTS.

					£ s. d.
Postage and Telegram	..	..	..	..	1 19 2
Excursion expenses to Aspall, Wingfield, and Rickinghall	..	..	..	..	2 0 0
Mr. G. Thompson—Account for Printing, &c., 1878	..	..	..	..	71 12 6
„ Dunnett „ 1879 and 1880	..	..	..	..	60 2 6
„ Armstrong „ 1880	..	..	..	..	1 6 0
Advertisements	..	..	..	..	2 19 0
Dr. Babington, towards costs of autotypes of Cockfield Church	..	..	..	..	5 12 6
Life Subscription placed to Deposit Account	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
Balance	..	..	..	..	5 0 1
					£155 11 9

SUMMARY.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deposit in Bank	.. ..	80 19 7
Cash in Bank	.. .. 5 9 0	
Less, due to Treasurer	.. .. 0 8 11	5 0 1
		£85 19 8

Examined and found to be correct.

(Signed) EDWARD M. DEWING.

March 3rd, 1881.

THE SUFFOLK
INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY
AND
NATURAL HISTORY.

REPORT, 1885-6.



REPORT 1885-6.

There have been indications during the past year that the work of the Institute has not been entirely unappreciated or barren of results, although, on the other hand, the steady progress which formed a matter of congratulation in the last Report, has not, it must be felt, been fully maintained.

In the month of July, a General Meeting of the Members and their friends was held in the neighbourhood of Great Yarmouth, which gave abundant proof of the useful work the Society is capable of doing, and, it may be added, of the esteem in which the Society is held. The distance of the place of meeting from West Suffolk prevented many from attending who otherwise would have been present at this interesting gathering. After visiting Gorleston Church, the journey was continued to Burgh Castle, where an admirable paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Raven on the interesting Roman remains, and some few objects of interest were exhibited ; the church was also visited. At Bradwell the party, after paying a visit to the church, were most hospitably entertained at the Rectory, by the Rev. J. Walker ; and, at the meeting afterwards held, several new Members were elected. The churches of Belton and Fritton were afterwards visited, a contemplated visit to the

Lake (Lound Water) being relinquished, owing to want of time. The day's excursion concluded with a visit to the historic Tolhouse at Great Yarmouth, to the re-opening ceremony of which the Society had been invited by the Worshipful the Mayor, followed by an inspection of the various interesting architectural features of the building. At the close, the Society were very kindly entertained by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Raven, at the School-house.

The Sudbury meeting, which had been arranged for the Autumn, was unavoidably postponed, owing to the difficulties attending the arrangements, and the near approach of the General Election. It is proposed to hold the Sudbury meeting some time during the next few months; it is a question for future consideration whether a Summer meeting should be also held.

The Second Part of Volume VI. of the Society's *Proceedings* has been issued to the Members, to their general satisfaction. It is hoped that the nature of this publication is such as to atone, in some measure, for past arrears in the issue of Parts. The remainder of the Rev. Dr. Babington's work (*The Water Birds and Accidental Visitors*), completing Volume V. of the *Proceedings*, is ready to be issued, and will be placed in the hands of Members very shortly.

The Library still remains in an unsatisfactory condition, and we regret to say that circumstances have quite prevented any progress being made with the new Catalogue, an entire re-arrangement of the books being necessary to this work. The Library has been sparingly used, about 40 volumes having been lent, the books being more generally consulted than borrowed. The Council are anxious to place the Library on a more satisfactory footing, and it is anticipated that arrangements will shortly be carried out to effect this.

During the year, five new Members have been elected. The hand of death has removed from us two of our respected Vice-Presidents (the Duke of Grafton and Lord Waveney), and we have also to lament the decease of our much-respected friend, Francis Capper Brooke, Esq., of Ufford.

If the usefulness of the Society is to continue, it is really necessary that increased interest should be taken in its affairs. We are persuaded that much might be done in this direction, and the prosperity of the Society greatly enhanced, if Members would make the work of the Society more generally known throughout the county. Much has been done in this direction during the past year by a wide circulation of the Society's Prospectus and Report, with but slight results. If Members would come forward to relieve the Secretaries of some share of the entire work of the Institute, which, during the time of making arrangements for the excursions, and at other times, falls heavily upon them, it would tend greatly to further the Society's prosperity. Suffolk, which offers a fine field for antiquarian study and research, stands in great need of diligent workers, and it is not without some hope that the Council ventures to bring this matter to the special notice of the Members.

YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1885.						
Dec. 31. Balance in hand—In hands of Bankers	99	8	11			
Ditto Treasurer ...	1	1	0			
	<hr/>			100	9	11
Subscriptions received during 1885—						
By Bankers, &c.	50	10	6			
„ Secretary	4	10	0			
	<hr/>			55	0	6
Sale of Publications—						
Through Mr. T. Stephens	3	11	6			
„ Secretary	4	19	0			
	<hr/>			8	10	6
Interest allowed by Bankers to end of 1884—now brought into Account				4	2	6

£168 3 5

SUMMARY OF CASH ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Bankers	57	13	11
Ditto on Deposit Account... ..	90	0	0
Interest accrued on ditto, December 31st, 1885	2	5	0
Cash in hands of Secretary	4	5	6
	<hr/>		
	£154	4	5
	<hr/>		

H. F. BACON,
Treasurer.

DECEMBER 31, 1885.

PAYMENTS.

1885.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Dec. 31. By Messrs. Pawsey and Hayes (old Account)				0	15	6	
„ Mr. Armstrong				1	19	0	
„ Messrs. Pawsey and Hayes—Printing Part 2, Vol. VI., of <i>Proceedings</i>	68	9	6				
Wrappers and Postages for ditto	3	1	8				
Report and List of Members ..	0	6	6				
Printing Circulars—Annual Meeting, Postages, &c.	0	13	0				
Printing Circulars—Summer Excursion, Postages, &c.	0	16	2				
				73	6	10	
Advertising Meetings—							
<i>East Anglian Daily Times</i>	0	17	6				
<i>Ipswich Journal</i>	0	6	6				
<i>Suffolk Chronicle</i>	0	7	6				
<i>East Anglian Daily Times</i>	0	7	0				
					1	18	6
Mrs. Barker, Printer—On account of Dr.							
Babington's "Birds of Suffolk"				20	0	0	
Collingridge—Lithographing				0	16	6	
Librarian—Salary for 1883 and 1884				4	0	0	
Ditto, for Postage, and Carriage of Parcels				0	13	10	
Secretary's Incidental Expenses				2	13	10	
				£106	4	0	
Cash in hands of Secretary					4	5	6
Ditto „ Bankers					57	13	11
				£168	3	5	



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